Water Resources on Environment:
Rajya Sabha (till Monsoon Session) 2013-14 – Part-I

Q. No.	Q. Type	Date	Ans by Ministry	Members	Title of the Questions	Subject Specific	Political Party	State Representative
*83	Starred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Aayanur Manjunatha	Schemes for repair and renovation of ponds	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Karnataka
763	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Darshan Singh Yadav	Construction of dams in UP	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	SP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
764	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar	Contamination of ground water in Karnataka	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	IND.	Karnataka
						Pollution		
765	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Avinash Rai Khanna	Decreasing water level	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Punjab
						Water Management		
766	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania	Water storage capacity	Water Management	BJP	Rajasthan
767	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Darshan Singh Yadav	Encouragement of lift irrigation project	Agriculture	SP	Uttar Pradesh
						Disaster Management		
						Water Management		
768	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Biswajit Daimary	Construction of dams on Brahmaputra river	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BPF	Assam
						Water Management		
769	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Construction of Jamrani Dam in Haldwani region	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
770	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Nandi Yellaiah	Polavaram irrigation project	Agriculture	INC	Andhra Pradesh
						Water Management		
771	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Nandi Yellaiah	Pranahita Chevella project	Water Management	INC	Andhra Pradesh
772	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Birender Singh	Role of waste water management	Alternative Technologies	INC	Haryana

						Pollution		
						Water Management		
773	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao	Scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Andhra Pradesh
774	Unstarred	04.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Munawwar Hasan	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BSP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
***189**	Starred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Ground water study in Maharashtra	Environmental Education, NGOs and Media	SS	Maharashtra
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
***194**	Starred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ashk Ali Tak	Repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies in Rajasthan	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Rajasthan
***199**	Starred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Nand Kumar Sai	Kishangarh Hydro Electric Project	Energy Studies	BJP	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
1530	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	New National Water Policy	Agriculture	INC	Andhra Pradesh
						Disaster Management		
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Health and Sanitation		
						Pollution		
						Water Management		
1531	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri N.K. Singh	Flood management programme and anti erosion projects	Disaster Management	JD(U)	Bihar
						Water Management		
1532	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Om Prakash Mathur	Survey of groundwater in rural areas	Environmental Education, NGOs and Media	BJP	Rajasthan
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
1533	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania	Proposal to put matters related to water under a single Ministry	Pollution	BJP	Rajasthan

						Water Management		
1534	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	Construction of dam on river Brahmaputra	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Bihar
						Water Management		
1535	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri D. Bandyopadhyay	Diversion of river Brahmaputra	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	AITC	West Bengal
1536	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Aayanur Manjunatha	Rainwater harvesting project	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Karnataka
						Water Management		
1537	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Irrigation projects in Jharkhand	Agriculture	IND.	Jharkhand
						Water Management		
1538	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ashk Ali Tak	Water supply to Rajasthan from Bhakra Dam	Water Management	INC	Rajasthan
1539	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Darshan Singh Yadav	Scarcity of water	Water Management	SP	Uttar Pradesh
1540	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Financial assistance under AIBP to Himachal Pradesh	Agriculture	BJP	Himachal Pradesh
						Water Management		
1541	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Joy Abraham	Tapping of underground water	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	KC(M)	Kerala
						Water Management		
1542	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari	Schemes for flood control in Uttarakhand	Disaster Management	BJP	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
1543	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda	Planning to augment water resources	Agriculture	INC	Maharashtra
						Water Management		
1544	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Strategy to augment water availability	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	SS	Maharashtra
						Water Management		
1545	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Depletion of groundwater level	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
1546	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Kanimozhi	Use of surface water	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	DMK	Tamil Nadu
						Water Management		
1547	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri S.	National Water Policy	Water Management	DMK	Tamil Nadu

				Thangavelu				
1548	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Interlinking of water surplus rivers with water deficit rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Karnataka
						Water Management		
1549	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Schemes for construction of small reservoirs and dams in Uttarakhand	Agriculture	INC	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
1550	Unstarred	11.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Ram Prakash	Groundwater exploitation	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Haryana
						Water Management		
***292**	Starred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Prof. Saifud-Din Soz	Model Bill on rainwater harvesting	Water Management	INC	Jammu & Kashmir
2315	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri A.A. Jinnah	Release of water to Tamil Nadu from Cauvery river	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	DMK	Tamil Nadu
						Water Management		
2316	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Identification of water rich and deficit regions	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Karnataka
						Water Management		
2317	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari	Small irrigation schemes under AIBP	Agriculture	BJP	Uttarakhand
						Disaster Management		
						Water Management		
2318	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parshottam Khodabhai Rupala	Chemical contamination of underground water	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Gujarat
						Pollution		
						Water Management		
2319	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Water scarcity	Water Management	IND.	Jharkhand
2320	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Kiranmay Nanda	Construction of dams on Ganga and Yamuna	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	SP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
2321	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Naresh Agrawal	Protection and preservation of small rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	SP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
2322	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri D.P. Tripathi	Decline in groundwater level	Freshwater and Marine	NCP	Maharashtra

						Conservation		
						Water Management		
2323	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor	Financial assistance under AIBP	Water Management	BJP	Gujarat
2324	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Assistance to Himachal Pradesh for Shah Nahar Irrigation Project	Agriculture	BJP	Himachal Pradesh
						Water Management		
2325	Unstarred	18.03.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Hike in water tariff for irrigation	Agriculture	BJP	Himachal Pradesh
						Water Management		
***383**	Starred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Construction of barrages on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Andhra Pradesh
						Water Management		
2996	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Janardhan Waghmare	Level of water table	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	NCP	Maharashtra
						Pollution		
						Water Management		
3084	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jugul Kishore	Irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh	Agriculture	BSP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
3085	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri P. Bhattacharya	Water security plan	Disaster Management	INC	West Bengal
						Environmental Education, NGOs and Media		
						Water Management		
3086	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde	State Dam Scheme in Chhattisgarh	EIA	BJP	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
3087	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Prakash Javadekar	Implementation of repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Maharashtra
3088	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Proposals from Maharashtra	Agriculture	SS	Maharashtra
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		

3089	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri A.A. Jinnah	Meeting between CRA and CMC	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	DMK	Tamil Nadu
						Water Management		
3090	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Naznin Faruque	Irrigation project running behind schedule in NER	Agriculture	INC	Assam
						Water Management		
3091	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Use of water	Agriculture	INC	Uttarakhand
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
3092	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Smt. T. Ratna Bai	Funds under AIBP to A.P.	Agriculture	INC	Andhra Pradesh
						Water Management		
3093	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Motilal Vora	Gosikhurd dam projects	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
3094	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Motilal Vora	Irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh	Agriculture	INC	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
3095	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Tarun Vijay	Utilisation of water of Himalayan rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
3096	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri D. Raja	Arsenic contaminated ground water in Assam	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	CPI	Tamil Nadu
						Water Management		
3097	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri C.M. Ramesh	National projects	Water Management	TDP	Andhra Pradesh
3098	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Anil Desai	Final award of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Water Management	SS	Maharashtra
3099	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Increase in irrigation capacity in Jharkhand	Agriculture	IND.	Jharkhand
						Water Management		
3100	Unstarred	22.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Alternate design for Polavaram dam	Water Management	INC	Andhra Pradesh
***467**	Starred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri N. Balaganga	Tribunals to settle water disputes	Water Management	AIADMK	Tamil Nadu
***476**	Starred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Projects in Ganga river basin	Energy Studies	BJP	Bihar
						Freshwater and Marine		

						Conservation		
						Pollution		
						Water Management		
3700	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Claim for re imbursement under AIBP	Agriculture	BJP	Himachal Pradesh
						Water Management		
3701	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy	Study of interlinking of major rivers	Environmental Education, NGOs and Media	AITC	West Bengal
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
3702	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sanjay Raut	Recycling of water resources	Water Management	SS	Maharashtra
3703	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Shivpratap Singh	Irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh	Agriculture	BJP	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
3704	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Kiranmay Nanda	Fresh water policy	Disaster Management	SP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
3705	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parimal Nathwani	Irrigation potential in Jharkhand	Agriculture	IND.	Jharkhand
						Water Management		
3706	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri A.A. Jinnah	Protection of river islands	Disaster Management	DMK	Tamil Nadu
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
3707	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri C.P. Narayanan	Water consumption	Agriculture	CPI(M)	Kerala
						Water Management		
3708	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Interlinking of river Bedti and Varada basin	Environmental Education, NGOs and Media	BJP	Karnataka
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
3709	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Projects by China on Brahmaptura river	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Bihar
						Water Management		
3710	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ajay Sancheti	Inter State water disputes	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Maharashtra
						Water Management		

3711	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Shadi Lal Batra	National programmes for ground water conservation	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Haryana
3712	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jugul Kishore	Decreasing water level of dams reservoirs in U.P.	Water Management	BSP	Uttar Pradesh
3713	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Janardhan Waghmare	Depletion of underground aquifers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	NCP	Maharashtra
3714	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Raghunandan Sharma	Rationing of water	Water Management	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
3715	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap	Research and development for management of water resources	Environmental Education, NGOs and Media	BSP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
3716	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Prabhat Jha	Implementation of new national water policy	Water Management	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
3717	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Policy to resolve water disputes	Water Management	INC	Andhra Pradesh
3718	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Assistance to Maharashtra for irrigation facilities	Agriculture	INC	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
3719	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Dr. T.N. Seema	Misuse of ground water	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	CPI(M)	Kerala
3720	Unstarred	29.04.2013	Water Resources	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari	Decline in ground water level	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Uttarakhand
***542**	Starred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Narendra Kumar Kashyap	Integrated scheme for providing water to farmers	Agriculture	BSP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
***549**	Starred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia	Completion of irrigation projects	Agriculture	INC	Odisha
						Water Management		
***550**	Starred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Najma A. Heptulla	Financial package to Madhya Pradesh for water resources projects	Agriculture	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						Water Management		
***554**	Starred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Motilal Vora	Commercialisation of water supply	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
***557**	Starred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabhakar Kore	Interlinking of Netravati and Hemavati rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Karnataka

4323	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri A.V. Swamy	Water flow in Mahanadi	Agriculture	IND.	Odisha
						EIA		
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Pollution		
						Water Management		
4324	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ishwarlal Shankarlal Jain	Delayed irrigation projects	Agriculture	NCP	Maharashtra
						Water Management		
4325	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Interlinking of rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Gujarat
4326	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sanjay Raut	Flow of Ganga	EIA	SS	Maharashtra
						Energy Studies		
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
4327	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Prabhat Jha	Dams built on Ganga	EIA	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						Energy Studies		
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
4328	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Prabhat Jha	Treatment of groundwater in UP and Bihar	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						Health and Sanitation		
						Pollution		
4329	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Raghunandan Sharma	Inter linking of rivers for better distribution of water	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						Water Management		
4330	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Raghunandan Sharma	Recharge of groundwater	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
4331	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Baishnab Parida	Permanent solution for flood losses	Disaster Management	BJD	Odisha
						Water Management		
4332	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri T.M. Selvaganapathi	Committee on rain water harvesting and groundwater level	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	DMK	Tamil Nadu
						Water Management		
4333	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri A.A. Jinnah	Irrigation capacity of Tamil Nadu	Agriculture	DMK	Tamil Nadu

						Water Management		
4334	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Avinash Rai Khanna	World Bank study on water sector	Agriculture	BJP	Punjab
						Environmental Education, NGOs and Media		
						Water Management		
4335	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Chandan Mitra	Special committee for inter linking of rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
4336	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri Bhagat Singh Koshyari	Utilisation of water from major dams	Disaster Management	BJP	Uttarakhand
						Water Management		
4337	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Shri C.P. Narayanan	Demand and availability of water	Water Management	CPI(M)	Kerala
4338	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Jaya Bachchan	Increasing land under irrigation	Agriculture	SP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
4339	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	National projects	Agriculture	INC	Andhra Pradesh
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
4340	Unstarred	06.05.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Allocation and utilisation of funds for irrigation	Agriculture	BJP	Gujarat
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
***15**	Starred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. K.P. Ramalingam	Establishing a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency	Water Management	DMK	Tamil Nadu
142	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri S. Thangavelu	Water use efficiency	Water Management	DMK	Tamil Nadu
143	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Regulation of groundwater extraction	Agriculture	BJP	Gujarat
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
144	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sanjay Raut	Assistance for construction of dams in Maharashtra	Water Management	SS	Maharashtra
145	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Birendra	Protection of Majuli Island	Freshwater and Marine	AGP	Assam

				Prasad Baishya	from erosion	Conservation		
						Pollution		
146	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rasheed Masood	National Water Storage Policy	Water Management	INC	Uttar Pradesh
147	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ishwar Singh	Groundwater level in metro cities	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Haryana
148	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ajay Sancheti	DSO and EAP for dams	Disaster Management	BJP	Maharashtra
						Water Management		
149	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. K.P. Ramalingam	State specific action plans for improving water use efficiency	Water Management	DMK	Tamil Nadu
150	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. K.P. Ramalingam	Establishment of water regulatory authority by States	Water Management	DMK	Tamil Nadu
151	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri C.M. Ramesh	Management of groundwater resources	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	TDP	Andhra Pradesh
152	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri C.M. Ramesh	Fluoride level in groundwater in Andhra Pradesh	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	TDP	Andhra Pradesh
						Pollution		
153	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Damage due to flood	Disaster Management	BJP	Bihar
154	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad	Prevention of flood	Disaster Management	BJP	Bihar
155	Unstarred	05.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri K.C. Tyagi	Depletion of groundwater	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	JD(U)	Bihar
***95**	Starred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya	Strategic reserves of water resources	Water Management	BJP	Gujarat
757	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ajay Sancheti	Flood in catchment area of Gandhi Sarovar	Disaster Management	BJP	Maharashtra
758	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania	Spillover projects in Rajasthan	EIA	BJP	Rajasthan
						Pollution		
759	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajkumar Dhoot	Water level of reservoirs in Maharashtra	Water Management	SS	Maharashtra
760	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rasheed Masood	Construction of dam by China on Brahmaputra river	Water Management	INC	Uttar Pradesh
761	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabha Thakur	Release of Rajasthans share of water	Water Management	INC	Rajasthan

762	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda	Continuation of AIBP	Agriculture	BJP	Himachal Pradesh
						Water Management		
763	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Shadi Lal Batra	New water policy	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Haryana
						Water Management		
764	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri A.V. Swamy	Water availability in Mahanadi river	Energy Studies	IND.	Odisha
						Water Management		
765	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ashk Ali Tak	Depletion of groundwater level in Rajasthan	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Rajasthan
766	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parvez Hashmi	Rainwater harvesting	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Delhi
						Water Management		
767	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ambeth Rajan	Constraints in utilization of flood water	Disaster Management	BSP	Uttar Pradesh
						Water Management		
768	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ishwar Singh	Special Committee for interlinking of rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Haryana
						Water Management		
769	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sanjay Raut	Rainwater harvesting in Maharashtra	Water Management	SS	Maharashtra
770	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu	Depletion of water level in Jharkhand	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Jharkhand
771	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu	Special package for irrigation facilities in Jharkhand	Agriculture	INC	Jharkhand
						Water Management		
772	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Funds under AIBP	Agriculture	BJP	Gujarat
						Water Management		
773	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	Delay in implementation of irrigation projects	Agriculture	BJP	Bihar
						Water Management		
774	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya	Restructuring of Brahmaputra Board	Energy Studies	AGP	Assam
						Water Management		
775	Unstarred	12.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar	Irrigation potential of Karnataka	Agriculture	IND.	Karnataka

						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
***169**	Starred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Motilal Vora	Water crisis in Delhi	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
***172**	Starred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Vijaylaxmi Sadho	Commission for interlinking of rivers	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Madhya Pradesh
						Water Management		
***176**	Starred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Vivek Gupta	Dwarakeshwar Gandheswari Reservoir Project	Water Management	AITC	West Bengal
1379	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor	Wastage of groundwater by water packaging companies	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	BJP	Gujarat
1380	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda	Completion of irrigation projects	Agriculture	INC	Maharashtra
						Water Management		
1381	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Allocation of Indus water to Gujarat	Water Management	BJP	Gujarat
1382	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Raghunandan Sharma	Mapping of flood prone areas	Disaster Management	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						Environmental Education, NGOs and Media		
1383	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sanjay Raut	Rainwater harvesting	Agriculture	SS	Maharashtra
1384	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri C.P. Narayanan	Availability of water	Agriculture	CPI(M)	Kerala
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
1385	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Prof. Alka Balram Kshatriya	Rainwater harvesting during monsoons	Water Management	INC	Gujarat
1386	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Sanjay Raut	Assistance to Maharashtra for irrigation projects	Agriculture	SS	Maharashtra
						Disaster Management		
						Water Management		
1387	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Om Prakash Mathur	Barrage projects	Agriculture	BJP	Rajasthan
						Water Management		
1388	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Avtar Singh	Delayed irrigation projects	Agriculture	BSP	Uttar Pradesh

				Karimpuri				
						EIA		
						Water Management		
1389	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Avinash Rai Khanna	National policy to save water	Water Management	BJP	Punjab
1390	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Najma A. Heptulla	Declaration of major irrigation projects as national projects	Agriculture	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						EIA		
						Water Management		
1391	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabha Thakur	Increase in capacity of Headwork at Harike	Disaster Management	INC	Rajasthan
						Water Management		
1392	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Pradeep Kumar Balmuchu	Allocation for Twelfth Five Year Plan	Water Management	INC	Jharkhand
1393	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Mahendra Singh Mahra	Authority on Pancheshwar dam	Water Management	INC	Uttarakhand
1394	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Dhiraj Prasad Sahu	Depletion of groundwater level in Jharkhand	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Jharkhand
1395	Unstarred	19.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Shantaram Naik	Status of dams in Goa and Maharashtra	Water Management	INC	Goa
2	Short Notice	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Y. S. Chowdary	Declaration of irrigation projects as National projects	Agriculture	TDP	Andhra Pradesh
						Water Management		
***222**	Starred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri D. Raja	Constitution of Cauvery Management Board	Water Management	CPI	Tamil Nadu
***223**	Starred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri K.C. Tyagi	New scheme for central assistance	Agriculture	JD(U)	Bihar
						EIA		
						Energy Studies		
						Water Management		
1842	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde	Inclusion of minor irrigation projects of Chhattisgrah under AIBP	Agriculture	BJP	Chhattisgarh
						Water Management		
1843	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ashk Ali Tak	Share of Rajasthan in Ravi Beas water	Water Management	INC	Rajasthan
1844	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Parvez	Policy for open borewells	Water Management	INC	Delhi

				Hashmi				
1845	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Prabha Thakur	Drawings pending with CWC	Water Management	INC	Rajasthan
1846	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Palvai Govardhan Reddy	Design of Polavaram dam	Water Management	INC	Andhra Pradesh
1847	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Nand Kumar Sai	Supervisory Committee on Cauvery	Water Management	BJP	Chhattisgarh
1848	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Wansuk Syiem	Meghalaya as flood prone State	Disaster Management	INC	Meghalaya
1849	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Motilal Vora	Depletion of groundwater level	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Chhattisgarh
1850	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Natuji Halaji Thakor	Funds for irrigation	Agriculture	BJP	Gujarat
						Water Management		
1851	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri N. Balaganga	Construction of dams by Karnataka	Water Management	AIADMK	Tamil Nadu
1852	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Ashk Ali Tak	Filling up of dams upto Full Reservoir Level	Climate Change and Meteorology	INC	Rajasthan
						Water Management		
1853	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Assistance under AIBP	Disaster Management	BJP	Gujarat
						Water Management		
1854	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Dilipbhai Pandya	Implementation of modified AIBP	Water Management	BJP	Gujarat
1855	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania	Assistance to Rajasthan to develop water bodies	Agriculture	BJP	Rajasthan
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
1856	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilania	Clearance to water resources proposals of Rajasthan	EIA	BJP	Rajasthan
						Freshwater and Marine Conservation		
						Water Management		
1857	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Shri Raghunandan Sharma	Flood control measures for coastal areas	Disaster Management	BJP	Madhya Pradesh
						Water Management		
1858	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Dr. Janardhan Waghmare	Promotion of water conservation and	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	NCP	Maharashtra

					management			
						Water Management		
1859	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. T. Ratna Bai	Digging work in canals	Agriculture	INC	Andhra Pradesh
						Water Management		
1860	Unstarred	26.08.2013	Water Resources	Smt. Rajani Patil	Excess exploitation of groundwater	Freshwater and Marine Conservation	INC	Maharashtra

SCHEMES FOR REPAIR AND RENOVATION OF PONDS

4th March, 2013

RSQ *83

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA

(a) the details of the Central schemes for repair and renovation of ponds, State-wise, particularly in Karnataka; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to expedite the implementation of the programmes/schemes and the funds earmarked for the same during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (b)A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to Parts (a) to (b) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 83 on 04-03-2013 to be asked by Shri Aayanur Manjunatha, Member of Parliament regarding "Schemes for Repair and Renovation of Ponds".

(a) During X Five Year Plan, Pilot scheme for RRR of water bodies was launched by Government of India under State Sector with an outlay of Rs.300 Crores. The works of 1085 water bodies were completed in 26 districts of 15 states including Karnataka.

During XI Plan, two schemes of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies were launched under State Sector, one with domestic support and the other with external assistance. Under the scheme with domestic support, 3341 water bodies in 12 States including 427 water bodies of Karnataka have been taken up out of which works have been completed in 1736 water bodies including 420 water bodies in Karnataka. The state-wise details of water bodies taken up and water bodies completed are given in Annexure-I.
Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, 10887 water bodies have been taken up for restoration in Andhra Pradesh (3000), Tamil Nadu (5763), Karnataka (1224) and Odisha (900).
The scheme for RRR of water bodies for implementation during XII Plan is at formulation stage.

(b) The steps being taken by Government to expedite the implementation of the schemes:

i) Release of Central assistance -Central assistance of Rs. 197.30 crore was released during X Plan for the Pilot scheme. During XI Plan Rs. 811.85 crore under the scheme with domestic budgetary support and Rs. 464.51 crore with external assistance were released.

ii) Monitoring at central/State level -During XI Plan, the Scheme of RRR of water bodies envisaged an inbuilt monitoring mechanism with the involvement of officials from the Ministry of Water Resources/ CGWB as well as State officials. The State officials were required to keep continuous liaison with the District Level Implementing Agency.

Funds sanctioned during the last three years, State-wise is appended at Annexure-II. State-wise details of fund released under the scheme of RRR with external assistance are given in Annexure-III.

Annexure-I

Statement referred to in replyto Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 83 for reply on 04.03.2013 regarding "Schemes for Repair and Renovation of Ponds

State-wise details of water bodies taken up and water bodies completed under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support

S.No.	Name of State	No. of water bodies taken up	Number of water bodies completed
1	Orissa	1321	1080
2	Karnataka	427	420
3	Andhra Pradesh	1029	117
4	Bihar	15	0
5	U.P. (Bundelkhand)	28	19
6	M.P. (Bundelkhand)	78	72

7	Meghalaya Umiam Lake(cost related to irrigation only)	1	1
8	Chhattisgarh	131	16
9	Gujarat	34	0
10	Haryana	3	1
11	Maharashtra	258	0
12	Rajasthan	16	10
	Total	3341	1736

Annexure-III

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 83 for reply on 04.03.2013 regarding "Schemes for Repair and Renovation of Ponds

State-wise details of funds released under the scheme of RRR of Water bodies with External Assistance

Rs. in Crores

S.No.	Name of State	Grants released as central share as per information received from CAAA web site
1	Andhra Pradesh	92.05
2	Tamil Nadu	331.93
3	Karnataka	28.29
4	Odisha	12.24
	Total	464.51

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in replyto Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 83 for reply on 04.03.2013 regarding "Schemes for Repair and Renovation of Ponds

State-wise details of funds released during last three years under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domesticl support

(Rs. Incrore)

S.No.	Name of State	Fund released during last three years			Total funds released
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
1	Orissa	72.12	75	70.33	217.45
2	Karnataka	74.04	47.47	77.51	199.02
3	Andhra Pradesh		189		189
4	Bihar		25		25
5	U.P.(Budelkhand)		29.08		29.08
6	M.P.(Bundelkhand)		7.33	2.62	9.95
7	Meghalaya Umiam Lake(cost related to		1.78	0.64	2.42
8	M a ha rashtra			80.53	80.53
9	Gujarat			10.61	10.61
10	Chattisgarh			34.68	34.68
11	Rajsthan			7.07	7.07
12	Haryana			7.04	7.04
	Total	146.16	374.66	291.03	811.85

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN UP

4th March, 2013

RSQ 763

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV

(a) the number of dams under construction in Uttar Pradesh and other States, as on date;

(b) the year of commencement of the construction work of those dams and the amount estimated to be spent on the construction initially, dam-wise and by when the construction work of these dams is proposed to be completed; and

(c) the names of those dams along with locations thereof and the total amount spent by the Central and State Governments, till date?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per National Register of Large Dams maintained by Central Water Commission, there are 371 dams under construction in the country out of which 16 dams are in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) & (c) Water Resources Projects like Irrigation, Multi-purpose, Hydro-Power, Drinking Water, Flood Protection, etc. have Dam as one of the components of the project. Water being a state subject, planning, execution and operation & maintenance of projects are carried out by the state governments from their own resources according to their schedule. The location of these dams are placed at Annexure.

Annexure

Details of Dams under construction in India as per National Register of Large Dams

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Dam	Nearest City
1	Andhra Pradesh	Bahuda Reservoir	Kadapa
2	Andhra Pradesh	Budhpur	Atmakur
3	Andhra Pradesh	Chagallu Barrage	Anantapur
4	Andhra Pradesh	Chelamelavagu (N.T.R. Sagar)	Adilabad
5	Andhra Pradesh	Cheyyeru Project (Annamayya)	Cuddapah
6	Andhra Pradesh	Gorakallu Balancing Reservoir	Nandyal
7	Andhra Pradesh	Gundlavagu Project	Khammam
8	Andhra Pradesh	Hiramandalam Reservoir	Srikakulam
9	Andhra Pradesh	Indirammasagar, Anajpur	Hyderabad
10	Andhra Pradesh	Janjavati Reservoir	Vijayanagaram
11	Andhra Pradesh	Jurala Project (P.J.P)	Mahabubnagar
12	Andhra Pradesh	Kandaleru Balancing Reservoir	Nellore
13	Andhra Pradesh	Komarambhim Project	Adilabad
14	Andhra Pradesh	Kothacheru, Kotagandlapally	Cuddapah
15	Andhra Pradesh	Koulasnala Project	Nizamabad
16	Andhra Pradesh	Mallemadugu	Tirupati
17	Andhra Pradesh	Marala	Anantapur
18	Andhra Pradesh	Mid Manair Project	Karimnagar
19	Andhra Pradesh	Modikuntavagu	Badhrachalam

20	Andhra Pradesh	Musurmilli Reservoir	Rampachodavaram
21	Andhra Pradesh	N.T.R. Reservoir, Thatiparthi(V), Madugula(M)	Visakhapatnam
22	Andhra Pradesh	Nagarjunasagar Tail Pond	N.Sagar
23	Andhra Pradesh	Nandivagu Project, Kasulabad	Hyderabad
24	Andhra Pradesh	Nilivai Project	Vempalli
25	Andhra Pradesh	Palair Reservoir	Ongole
26	Andhra Pradesh	Palemvagu	Khammam
27	Andhra Pradesh	Peddagedda Reservoir	Vizayanagaram
28	Andhra Pradesh	Penna Ahobilam (Dr. K.S.P.A.B.R.)	Anantapur
29	Andhra Pradesh	Pulichintala Project	Jaggayyaoeta
30	Andhra Pradesh	Relampadu	Gadwal
31	Andhra Pradesh	Sathnala	NA
32	Andhra Pradesh	Singur	Hyderabad
33	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Ramathirtham	Ongole
34	Andhra Pradesh	Sripada Sagar (Yellampally Project)	Manchiryal
35	Andhra Pradesh	Suryanarayanacheru	Hyderabad
36	Andhra Pradesh	Tatikunta	Gadwal
37	Andhra Pradesh	Thotapally Barrage	Vizayanagaram
38	Andhra Pradesh	Urakagedda Reservoir, Sankaram (V),Madugula(M)	Visakhapatnam
39	Andhra Pradesh	Vadiyalacheru	Chittoor
40	Andhra Pradesh	Vanaka Badigedda	Komarada
41	Andhra Pradesh	Varadharajuswami Gudi	Kurnool
42	Andhra Pradesh	Vottivagu	Adilabad
43	Andhra Pradesh	Yeleru Reservoir	Kakinada
44	Andhra Pradesh	Velugodu Balancing Reservoir	
45	Assam	Pagladia Dam Project	Nalbari
46	Assam	Subansiri Lower HE Project (NHPC)	Gogamukh
47	Bihar	Barnar #	Jamui
48	Bihar	Durgawati	Bhabhua

49	Bihar	North Koel #	Daltanganj
50	Bihar	Sindhwarni	Munger
# Dams are situated in Jharkhand but looked after by Bihar as per MoWR notification.			
51	Chhattisgarh	Katekalyan	Dantewada
52	Chhattisgarh	Barnai Reservior	Ambikapur
53	Chhattisgarh	Ghumarapadar T.	Raipur
54	Chhattisgarh	Kosarteda	Jagdalpur
55	Chhattisgarh	Maharajpur Tank	Manendragarh
56	Chhattisgarh	Piperchedi Tank	Raipur
57	Chhattisgarh	Pv-133	Kanker
58	Chhattisgarh	Sonkachhar Tank	Pendra
59	Chhattisgarh	Palachur	Kanker
60	Chhattisgarh	Dhupkot Tank	Raipur
61	Chhattisgarh	Ganiyari Tank	Raipur
62	Chhattisgarh	Pelam Tank	Dharamjaygarh
63	Chhattisgarh	Pharaspal	Dantewada
64	Chhattisgarh	Salap Tank	Raipur
65	Gujarat	Dhingalvada	Rajula
66	Gujarat	Dundelav	Kadana
67	Gujarat	Surakadia	Dhari
68	Gujarat	Bachadiya	Dharampur
69	Gujarat	Bhesania	Maliya
70	Gujarat	Bontwakhkro	S.Kundala
71	Gujarat	Chonda	Khedbrahma
72	Gujarat	Gelda	Visvadar
73	Gujarat	Goma	kalol
74	Gujarat	Hamapur	Chotila
75	Gujarat	Hathiawan	Bagasara
76	Gujarat	Jaljivadi	Limkheda

77	Gujarat	Kalbhar	Dhari
78	Gujarat	Kanawadia	Gadhada
79	Gujarat	Kapasiya	Visvadar
80	Gujarat	Kotia	Savalkundla
81	Gujarat	Krushnagadh	Mahuva
82	Gujarat	Lalaka	Bediapada
83	Gujarat	Likhala	Demai
84	Gujarat	Marsal	Visvadar
85	Gujarat	Mevasa	Chotila
86	Gujarat	Minsar	S.Kundala
87	Gujarat	Mota Gujariya	Bhanvad
88	Gujarat	Mudhan	Bhesan
89	Gujarat	Nagdhaniba	Nakhatrana
90	Gujarat	Nal	Bhavnagar
91	Gujarat	Navali	S.Kundala
92	Gujarat	Popatdi	Vanthali
93	Gujarat	Ramnath	Visvadar
94	Gujarat	Sabli	Bikha
95	Gujarat	Saburi	Vanthali
96	Gujarat	Sardar Sarover	Rajpipala
97	Gujarat	Sheni	Jasdan
98	Gujarat	Sherdi	S.Kundala
99	Gujarat	Simleti	Meghraj
100	Gujarat	Singer	Dhanera
101	Gujarat	Sukhpur	D'baria
102	Gujarat	Umiyasagar	Kadi
103	Gujarat	Vadia	Jamjodhpur
104	Gujarat	Vangadi	Palitana
105	Gujarat	Vavadi	Kapadvanj
106	Gujarat	Verdi	Bhanvad

107	Gujarat	Wagadia	Palitana
108	Gujarat	Bed Tr	Keshod
109	Gujarat	Bhakharwad	Jamnagar
110	Gujarat	Chandrana	Mahavadar
111	Gujarat	Dhamodmatria	Palitana
112	Gujarat	Fulzar-Pindakhal	Sehra
113	Gujarat	Goma	Bhuj
114	Gujarat	Karmadiya	BK
115	Gujarat	Khadoi	Maliya
116	Gujarat	Kisangadh	Anjar
117	Gujarat	Kuperbarsen	S.Kundala
118	Gujarat	Lank	Babara
119	Gujarat	Machhu Iii	S.Kundala
120	Gujarat	Maghardi	Morbi
121	Gujarat	Nani Fulzar	Jamnagar
122	Gujarat	Nilwada	S.Kundala
123	Gujarat	Ozat Ii	Babara
124	Gujarat	Ozat Weir (Vanthali)	Junagadh
125	Gujarat	Sarakhadia	Dharmendra Gadh
126	Gujarat	Sartanpur	Khambha
127	Gujarat	Shingoda 1	Manavadar
128	Gujarat	Shingoda 3	Kodinar
129	Gujarat	Silmeti	Kodinar
130	Gujarat	Vadisang	Vadia
131	Gujarat	Vaidal	Dhudesia
132	Gujarat	Virpur	Bhanvad
133	Himachal	Chamera Iii (Nhpc)	Chamba
134	Himachal	Karcham (Jaypee)	Rekong Peo
135	Himachal	Kol (Ntpc)	Bilaspur
136	Himachal	Malana Ii (Bhilwara)	Kullu

137	Himachal	Parbati Ii (Nhpc)	Kiratpur
138	Himachal	Parbati Iii (Nhpc)	Kiratpur
139	Jammu & Kashmir	Karpura	Khanchi
140	Jammu & Kashmir	Pakal Dul (Drangdhuran) HEP	NA
141	Jharkhand	Amanat	Daltonganj
142	Jharkhand	Auranga	Manika
143	Jharkhand	Basuki	Ranchi
144	Jharkhand	Bhairwa	Gola (H.Bag)
145	Jharkhand	Burhi	Madhupur
146	Jharkhand	Chandil	Jamshedpur
147	Jharkhand	Dhansingtoli	Ranchi
148	Jharkhand	Icha At Kuju	Chaibasa
149	Jharkhand	Jharjhara	Chakardharpur
150	Jharkhand	Kanhar	Garhwa
151	Jharkhand	Kans	Ranchi
152	Jharkhand	Kansjore	Gumla
153	Jharkhand	Katri	Gumla
154	Jharkhand	Nakti (Chaibasa)	Chaibasa
155	Jharkhand	Panchkhero	Hazaribagh
156	Jharkhand	Punasi	Deoghar
157	Jharkhand	Ramrekha	Simdega
158	Jharkhand	Salaiya	Barkatta
159	Jharkhand	Satpoka	Manoharpur
160	Jharkhand	Sonua	Chaibasa
161	Jharkhand	Sugfathan	Paraiahat
162	Jharkhand	Surangi	Ranchi
163	Jharkhand	Suru	Chaibasa
164	Jharkhand	Tahlay	Garhwa
165	Jharkhand	Torai	Pakur
166	Jharkhand	Upper Shankh	Gumla

167	Jharkhand	Kesho	Koderma
168	Jharkhand	Krishna Sagar	Madhupur
169	Karnataka	Ranganayanadurga Tank	Molakalmuru
170	Kerala	Attapady	Palakkad
171	Maharashtra	Waretola	Gondia
172	Maharashtra	Talwadi	Guhagar
173	Maharashtra	Ghorale	Murbad
174	Maharashtra	Kalwali- Dharwali	Poladapur
175	Maharashtra	Autad	Kalyan
176	Maharashtra	Kumame	Malvan
177	Maharashtra	Sai	Panvel
178	Maharashtra	Manakuhi	Gondia
179	Maharashtra	Kharsai	Mhasala
180	Maharashtra	Serpur	Gondia
181	Maharashtra	Vyphadpitesur	Hingana
182	Maharashtra	Maisdodak	Morgaon
183	Maharashtra	Alyani	Murbad
184	Maharashtra	Purada	Bhandara
185	Maharashtra	Purkabodi	Bhandara
186	Maharashtra	Silli Ambadi	Bhandara
187	Maharashtra	Mahur	Bhandara
188	Maharashtra	Chateghar	Vasai
189	Maharashtra	Salimba	Kinwat
190	Maharashtra	Shirsoli-2	Jamner
191	Maharashtra	Junewadi- Ii	Gondia
192	Maharashtra	Otav	Kankawali
193	Maharashtra	Pimpri (Man)	Risod
194	Maharashtra	Nanhi	Hingana
195	Maharashtra	Asnas	Wada
196	Maharashtra	Waderu	Kanakvali

197	Maharashtra	Palandar Zamindari	Gondia
198	Maharashtra	Mangrul	Gondia
199	Maharashtra	Pimpalgaon	Kinwat
200	Maharashtra	Karli	Bhandara
201	Maharashtra	Jambrung	Khopoli
202	Maharashtra	Amgapada	Warud
203	Maharashtra	Tembhurwaltri	Chandrapur
204	Maharashtra	Arli	Tuljapur
205	Maharashtra	Patia	Patia
206	Maharashtra	Pilandri	Bhandara
207	Maharashtra	Kanjkheda	Hingana
208	Maharashtra	Khursapur	Bhandara
209	Maharashtra	Panchpahur	Kawada
210	Maharashtra	Palibhutawali	Karjat
211	Maharashtra	Masala Kd	Risod
212	Maharashtra	Wadner	Wani
213	Maharashtra	Bhatkheda	Ambad
214	Maharashtra	Yelegaon	Bhokar
215	Maharashtra	Chinda	Umred
216	Maharashtra	Uprale	Jawhar
217	Maharashtra	Ambhora	Lonar
218	Maharashtra	Dongaon	Billoli
219	Maharashtra	Ibrahimpur	Degloor
220	Maharashtra	Lohamandva	Hadgaon
221	Maharashtra	Ruikheda	Bhusawal
222	Maharashtra	Saod	Jath
223	Maharashtra	Dhormal	Bhusawal
224	Maharashtra	Kunalwali	Khed
225	Maharashtra	Dhanikwada	Hadgaon
226	Maharashtra	Mandwa	Kinwat

227	Maharashtra	Pohner	Osmanabad
228	Maharashtra	Mahajantola	Gondia
229	Maharashtra	Khariyagutighat	Kalwan
230	Maharashtra	Asegaonbandh	Asegaon
231	Maharashtra	Chinchkheda	Jafrabad
232	Maharashtra	Mungala	Risod
233	Maharashtra	Murdoli	Gondia
234	Maharashtra	Narivali	Murbad
235	Maharashtra	Rithimoharda	Tiroda
236	Maharashtra	Dahe	Wada
237	Maharashtra	Shingarkheda	Bhusawal
238	Maharashtra	Hipparga	Tuljapur
239	Maharashtra	Hivarshinga	Bateda
240	Maharashtra	Sonkund	Bhandara
241	Maharashtra	Davan Hipparga	Bhandara
242	Maharashtra	Shiwan	Nashik
243	Maharashtra	Kadegaon	NA
244	Maharashtra	Waghur	Nandgaon
245	Maharashtra	Sangvikati	Tirora
246	Maharashtra	Jangamwadi	Udgir
247	Maharashtra	Bhimalkasa	Bhandara
248	Maharashtra	Sidewad	Ashti
249	Maharashtra	Mungawad	Patoda
250	Maharashtra	Satewadi	Khatav
251	Maharashtra	Wadner	Shahada
252	Maharashtra	Bandarchuwa	Gondia
253	Maharashtra	Masla	Tuljapur
254	Maharashtra	Kolwadi	Kannad
255	Maharashtra	Bham	Dharni
256	Maharashtra	Khalgaon	Ratnagiri

257	Maharashtra	Mathukul	Beed
258	Maharashtra	Daha	Partur
259	Maharashtra	Yengaon	Bhusawal
260	Maharashtra	Sobalgaon	Kannad
261	Maharashtra	Babhulgaon	Hingoli
262	Maharashtra	Dalaiguda	Hingoli
263	Maharashtra	Machindranath Chincholi	Ambad
264	Maharashtra	Sarang Kheda	Sinnar
265	Maharashtra	Bewartola (Inter State Pr)	Darekasa
266	Maharashtra	Kolhi	Malegaon
267	Maharashtra	Akoli	Jintur
268	Maharashtra	Chenna	Gadchiroli
269	Maharashtra	Nimgaon	Gondia
270	Maharashtra	Badur	Parola
271	Maharashtra	Madan	Madan
272	Maharashtra	Godavari	Igatpuri
273	Maharashtra	Pindkepur	Gondia
274	Maharashtra	Suna	Hadgaon
275	Maharashtra	Talocal Nallahi	TaLocal Nallahi
276	Maharashtra	Koregaon	Dmerga
277	Maharashtra	God River Medium Proj.	Sangneshwar
278	Maharashtra	Karwappa	Gadchiroli
279	Maharashtra	Hadgaon	Nilanga
280	Maharashtra	Manikpuri	Shahada
281	Maharashtra	Waki	Pachora
282	Maharashtra	Lower Tapi	Nashik
283	Maharashtra	Bhavali	Shahapur
284	Maharashtra	Jamkhed	Mukhed
285	Maharashtra	Nagan	Navapur
286	Maharashtra	Talamba	Kudal

287	Maharashtra	Wakod	A'bad
288	Maharashtra	Mahamadwadi	Konakwadi
289	Maharashtra	Lower Panzara (Akkalpada)	Kalwan
290	Maharashtra	Waki	Pachora
291	Maharashtra	Dara	Nandurbar
292	Maharashtra	Upper Kadwa	Nandgaon
293	Maharashtra	Gomai	Shahada
294	Maharashtra	Utawali	Mehkar
295	Maharashtra	Chandrabhaga	Amravati
296	Maharashtra	Tultuli	Gadchiroli
297	Maharashtra	Purna	Amravati
298	Maharashtra	Anjneri	Sakri
299	Maharashtra	Nawatha	Dhule
300	Maharashtra	Upper Manar	Kandhar
301	Maharashtra	Sapali (Upper Penganga)	Kalmanuri
302	Maharashtra	Lendi	Kalmanuri
303	Maharashtra	Human	Chandrapur
304	Maharashtra	Prakasha Barrage	Jalgaon
305	Maharashtra	Lower Wardha	Wardha
306	Maharashtra	Dhaner	Burhanpur
307	Maharashtra	Nanduri	Ama Local Nallaher
308	Maharashtra	Sulwade Barrage	Shahada
309	Maharashtra	Wadishewadi	Shahada
310	Maharashtra	Dehali	Sind Kheda
311	Maharashtra	Gosi (Kd)	Bhandara
312	Maharashtra	Zari	Parbhani
313	Maharashtra	Ranjangaon	Gangapur
314	Maharashtra	Punad	Akkalkuva
315	Maharashtra	Alkhivali	Bhivandi
316	Maharashtra	Pimpalgaon	Barshi

317	Maharashtra	Pimpalgaon	Barshi
318	Maharashtra	Wakhari	Phaltan
319	Maharashtra	Patodewadi	Shahuwad
320	Maharashtra	Nandeshi	Haveli
321	Maharashtra	Bewadi	Khatav
322	Maharashtra	Walwand	Daund
323	Madhya Pradesh	Mudiakheri	O'ganj
324	Madhya Pradesh	Bawanthadi (Rajiv Sagar)	
325	Madhya Pradesh	Mahiproject	Dhar/Jhabua
326	Madhya Pradesh	Nandkho	Raisen
327	Madhya Pradesh	Jhikri	Sehore
328	Madhya Pradesh	Chainpur	Sehore
329	Madhya Pradesh	Halon (NVDA)	
330	Manipur	Khuga	Mata Village
331	Manipur	Thoubal	Imphal
332	Meghalaya	Myntdu-Leshka Concrete Dam (Stage-I), Suchen	Shillong
333	Odisha	Baghalati Dam	Ganjam
334	Odisha	Manjore Irr. Project	Athamalik
335	Odisha	Titilagarh Irr. Project	Titilagarh
336	Odisha	Lower Indra. Irr. Project	Nuapada
337	Odisha	Kanupur Irr. Project(Major)	Champua
338	Odisha	Telengir Irr. Project	Jeypore
339	Punjab	Shahpur Kandi	Gurdaspur
340	Rajasthan	Kalikhar	Manohar Thana
341	Rajasthan	Lhasi	Chhipa Barod
342	Rajasthan	Piplad	Jhalawar
343	Rajasthan	Takli	Kota
344	Rajasthan	Gagrin	Pirawa
345	Rajasthan	Chakan	Bundi

346	Rajasthan	Gararda	Bundi
347	Rajasthan	Gulandi	Jhalawar
348	Rajasthan	Bhanwar Semla	Pratapgarh
349	Rajasthan	Chinar	Abu Road
350	Uttarakhand	Birpur (UP)	Nainital
351	Uttarakhand	Koteshwar Hep (THDC)	Tehri
352	Uttarakhand	Lakhwar (UJVN)	Dehradun
353	Uttarakhand	SRINAGAR (U'khand Power Corpn)	Srinagar
354	Uttarakhand	Vyasi (UJVN)	Dehradun
355	Uttarakhand	Lata Tapovan (NTPC)	Joshimath
356	Uttar Pradesh	Virat Sagar	Mahoba
357	Uttar Pradesh	Ghoghwa	Mirzapur
358	Uttar Pradesh	Jamathua	Mirzapur
359	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar	Robertsganj
360	Uttar Pradesh	Kusanda Tank	Allahabad
361	Uttar Pradesh	Newari	Robertsganj
362	Uttar Pradesh	Pathrai	Jhansi
363	Uttar Pradesh	Patkhauli	Bahraich
364	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat	Lalit Pur
365	Uttar Pradesh	Rasin	Chitrakoot
366	Uttar Pradesh	Sapehara	Mirzapur
367	Uttar Pradesh	Balui	Robertsganj
368	Uttar Pradesh	Banjari Kalan	Mirzapur
369	Uttar Pradesh	Khirihata	Robertsganj
370	Uttar Pradesh	Sijar	Jhansi
371	Uttar Pradesh	Suswar	Mirzapur

CONTAMINATION OF GROUND WATER IN KARNATAKA

4th March, 2013

RSQ 764

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR

(a) whether any survey by any Government agency has been conducted in Karnataka about the contamination of ground water in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the survey, district-wise; and

(c) what corrective steps have been taken or proposed to be taken to address this problem in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India and the Departments of Mines & Geology and the Panchayati Raj & Engineering under the Government of Karnataka have conducted surveys about contamination of ground water in the State.

(b) Chemical analysis of water samples collected as a part of ground water monitoring carried out by CGWB indicated presence of excess Nitrate, Fluoride, Salinity and Radon above the maximum permissible limit in ground water. District-wise details are given in Annexure. The study conducted by Rural Development & Panchayati Raj Department, Karnataka also revealed presence of Arsenic above the maximum permissible limit of more than 0.05mg/l in 76 villages. Besides, out of 147 samples analysed for arsenic in Shorapur Taluka of Gulbarga district, in 25 samples arsenic was found beyond permissible limits.

(c) Since in situ treatment of polluted aquifers is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate source of water supply. CGWB under the Ministry of Water Resources assists the State Government in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants. Besides this, State Government of Karnataka has informed that it has taken up 359 Multi Villages Schemes wherever surface water is available as alternate source. Water treatment plants are also being installed to provide safe potable drinking water at a rate of 10 litre per capita per day (lpcd) wherever surface water is not available.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Admitted Unstarred Question No. 764 to be answered on 04.03.2013 regarding "Contamination of Groundwater in Karnataka"

District wise ground water samples analysed for Salinity, Nitrate, Fluoride & Radon contamination

District	Salinity (EC)			Nitrate			Iron			Fluoride			Radon		
	Samples analysed	Above permissible limit	%	Samples analysed	Above permissible limit	%	Samples analysed	Above permissible limit	%	Samples analysed	Above permissible limit	%	Samples analysed	Above permissible limit	%
Bagalkot	290	55	19	186	111	60	23	6	26	224	41	18	------	-------	----
Bangalore Rural	218	5	2	153	69	45	24 (including Ramnagaram)	3	13	172	3	2	------	-------	----
Bangalore Urban	142	13	9	105	54	51				123	0	0	30	30	100
Belgaum	833	80	10	546	225	41	67	19	28	635	13	2	------	-------	----
Bellary	325	77	24	238	162	68	16	1	6	260	59	23	------	-------	----
Bidar	311	0	0	205	72	35	15	----	----	260	7	3	------	-------	----
Bijapur	458	50	11	307	178	58	35	2	6	365	57	16	------	-------	----
Chamarajnagar	226	12	5	157	71	45	6	----	----	190	8	4	7	1	14
Chikballapur	350	33	9	244	133	55	----	----	----	288	34	12	------	-------	----
Chikma	373	17	5	168	53	3	28	6	2	227	1	0	-----	-------	--

galur						2			1				---	-	--
Chitradurga	330	57	17	220	122	55	15	8	53	238	53	22	----------	----------	----
Dakshina Kannada	307	1	0	53	1	2	29	8	28	179	1	1	----------	----------	----
Davangere	252	15	6	187	98	52	12	8	67	213	40	19	----------	----------	----
Dharwad	306	92	30	173	91	53	15	----	----	236	10	4	----------	----------	----
Gadag	169	42	25	106	66	62	17	----	----	115	20	17	----------	----------	----
Gulbarga	614	15	2	440	190	43	65 (including Yadgir)	15	----	499	64	13	----------	----------	----
Hassan	456	4	1	306	146	48	35	6	17	350	4	1	----------	----------	----
Haveri	187	29	16	110	60	55	15	----	----	125	10	8	----------	----------	----
Kodagu	214	1	0	104	33	32	20	1	5	135	0	0	----------	----------	----
Kolar	431	33	8	302	149	49	12 (including Chikballapur)	2	----	382	44	12	----------	----------	----
Koppal	267	37	14	217	138	64	31	7	23	246	70	28	----------	----------	----
Mandya	362	39	11	252	155	62	24	----	----	281	22	8	----------	----------	----
Mysore	374	22	6	267	139	52	27	2	7	307	7	2	4	0	0
Raichur	341	74	22	261	140	54	36	12	33	307	104	34	----------	----------	----
Ramanagaram	256	10	4	191	91	48	included with Bangalore	----	----	219	9	4	----------	----------	----
Shimoga	336	8	2	183	53	29	30	1	3	225	4	2	----------	----------	----
Tumkur	448	55	12	290	152	52	19	11	58	349	58	17	22	22	1000
Udupi	265	18	7	59	10	17	22	3	14	144	0	0	----------	----------	----
Uttara Kannada	505	2	0	190	5	3	24	4	17	281	1	0	----------	----------	----
Yadgir	277	26	9	203	94	46	-----	----	----	218	59	27	----------	----------	----
Total	10223	922	9	6423	3061	48	662	125	21	7793	803	10	63	53	84

DECREASING WATER LEVEL

4th March, 2013

RSQ 765

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the ground water level is decreasing day by day;
(b) if so, whether Government is planning to instruct all the banks to release loans only for construction if the applicant has made a provision for water re-charge system in his/her building and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is planning to honour the persons/NGOs working on 'save water' issue and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) how many awards have been given so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells located throughout the Country. Water levels are monitored four times in a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. Analysis of groundwater level data for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007-2012) indicates that 55% of the wells analysed have registered declining trend.

(b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), under the Ministry of Water Resources, while issuing 'No Objection Certificate' (NOC) for groundwater withdrawal in notified areas, inter alia, imposes a condition that concurrent with the construction of ground water abstraction structure, owner of the tube-well shall undertake artificial recharge to ground water through rainwater harvesting in the premises. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has also informed that instructions have been issued to all the banks, not to finance construction of

tube–wells, bore-wells and other ground water extraction structures in 'Critical' and 'Over-Exploited' areas based on the ground water assessment data received from the CGWB and State Ground Water Departments.

(c) & (d) To encourage Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Gram Panchayats/Urban Local Bodies/ Institutions/Corporate Sector and Individuals for adopting innovative practices of ground water augmentation by rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge, promoting water use efficiency, recycling & re-use of water and creating awareness through people participation, Ministry of Water Resources had instituted Ground Water Augmentation Awards & National Water Award in the year 2007. Till 2010, a total of 4 National Water Awards and 56 Ground Water Augmentation Awards have been given.

WATER STORAGE CAPACITY

4th March, 2013

RSQ 766

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA

(a) whether the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development in its report has projected the total storage capacity requirement of about 458 billions cubic meters;
(b) whether storage capacity of only about 225 BCM has been created through major and medium projects;

(c) whether total designed capacity of the existing surface flow schemes and surface lift schemes is about 7.8 BCM;

(d) if so, how the remaining 225.2 BCM storage capacity would be created; and

(e) how the per capita water storage capacity of India compares with other countries?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development in 1999 had indicated 385 cubic kilometer (385 Billion Cubic Meters, BCM) as bare minimum live storage needed to balance seasonal flows in an average year. Subsequently, the Planning Commission Working Group on Water Resources for the 11th Five Year Plan had assessed live storage requirement of around 450 BCM.

(b) & (c) As per assessment made by the Central Water Commission in the year 2010, the live storage capacity of completed projects is 253.388 BCM. In addition, the live storage capacity of projects under construction and under consideration for construction by various State Governments are 50.959 BCM and 104 BCM respectively. However, the assessment of total designed capacity of existing surface flow and surface lift schemes has not been done by the Central Government.

(d) The total live storage capacity of completed (253.388BCM) under construction (50.959 BCM) and under consideration (104 BCM) dams is assessed around 408 BCM, of which the likely loss of reservoir capacity would be 53 BCM by 2050. For achieving the assessed live storage requirement of 450 BCM, proposals for creation of additional live storage capacity of 95 BCM would need to framed.

(e) The per capita water storage capacity in India is about 209m3. As per Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) global information system on water and agricultural AQUASTAT, the per capita storage capacity of some of the other countries is given in Annexure.

Annexure - I

(Annexure referred in reply to Unstarred Question No. 766 to be answered on 04.3.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Water Storage Capacity)

Per capita storage capacity

(Cubic meters)

Sl. No.	Name of Countries	Per capita storage capacity
1.	AUSTRALIA	3223
2.	BANGLADESH	141
3.	BRAZIL	2632
4.	CANADA	25337
5.	CHINA	416
6.	EGYPT	2073
7.	ETHIOPIA	67.02
8.	NORWAY	8036
9.	PAKISTAN	155.7
10.	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	5686
11.	SOUTH AFRICA	609
12.	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	2192

Source- AQUASTAT: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Global Information System on Water and Agricultural.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF LIFT IRRIGATION PROJECT

4th March, 2013

RSQ 767

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that many districts in Uttar Pradesh and other States have been severely affected with drought during the last three years;

(b) if so, whether the farmers of drought affected regions are being encouraged to adopt lift irrigation for irrigation purposes; and

(c) if so, whether Government has chalked out any action plan to fund the lift irrigation locations particularly in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, the details of various drought-affected districts of States during last three years are given in Annex-I.

(b) Adoption of type of irrigation scheme depends upon availability and suitability of resources, topography, techno-economic feasibility etc. Proposal for providing irrigation facilities to farmers are formulated by respective State Governments after duly considering all related issues.

(c) Irrigation being State subject, planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects including lift irrigation schemes, minor and major lift canals etc. is within the purview of respective state governments. However, Union Government provides technical and financial assistance to the state governments under AIBP for expeditious completion of ongoing irrigation projects as per guidelines of AIBP effective from time to time. Under AIBP, lift irrigation schemes are treated at par with flow irrigation scheme and central assistance is provided if the proposed lift irrigation scheme is otherwise found eligible for funding as per AIBP guidelines.

Annex-I

Annex referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 767 to be answered on 4.03.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Encouragement of lift irrigation Project

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DISTRICTS DECLARED DROUGHT AFFECTED DURING – 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State/ total number of districts	No. of district declared	Name of districts & date of declaration
1	Andhra Pradesh (23)	22	09.9.2009 (21) Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Kurnool, Krishna, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari 22.9.2009 (1) Srikakulam,
2.	Assam (Drought like situations) (27)	27	14.7.2009 (14) Bongaigaon, Cachar, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, Karbi-Anglong, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Sivasagar 22.7.2009 (13) Baksa, Barpeta, Chirang, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Kamrup (Metro), Karimganj, Nalbari, North Cachar Hills, Sonitpur, Tinsukia, Udalguri.
3.	Bihar (38)	26	10.8.2009 (26) Arawal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jahanabad, Jamui, Kaimur, Katihar, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Madhepura, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Nalanda, Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Shekhpura, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Vaishali,
4.	Himachal Pradesh (12)	12	6.8.2009 (12) Bilaspur, Chamba, Hamirpur, Kangra, Kullu, Kinnaur, Lahaul-Spiti, Mandi, Shimla, Solan, Sirmaur, Una.
5.	Jharkhand (24)	24	10.7.2009 (4) Chatra, Garhwa, Latehar, Palamau. 31.7.2009 (7) Dumka, Deoghar, Godda, Sahebganj, Pakur, Jamtara, Giridih 3.8.2009 (13) Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Koderma, Khunti, Lohardaga, Saraikela-Kharsawan, Ramgarh, Ranchi, Simdega, West Singhbhum.
6.	Jammu & Kashmir (22)	18	22.12.2009 (18) Anantnag, Bandipora, Baramulla, Budgam, Doda, Jammu, Kargil, Kathua, Kistwar, Kulgam, Kupwara, Poonch, Pulwana, Rajouri, Ramban, Reasi, Samba, Udhampur.
7.	Karnataka (30)	20	11.8.2009 (20 districts – 86 taluks) Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Bagalkote,

			Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnagar, Chikkaballapur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Gadag, Gulbarga, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagara, Tumkur.
8.	Kerala (14)	14	19.03.2010 (14) Alapupuzha, Kannur, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kasargode, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
9.	Madhya Pradesh (50)	38	13.8.2009 (37 districts) Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashoknagar, Badwani, Balaghat, Bhind, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Katni, Khandwa, Mandla, Morena, Narsinghpur, Panna, Raisen, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Shahdol, Shajapur, SheopurKalan, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Umaria, Vidisha. 31.8.2009 (1) Rajgarh
10.	Maharashtra (35)	28	20.8.2009 (28) Akola, Aurangabad, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Wardha, Nanded, Latur, Jalna, Beed, Parbhani, Osmandbad, Hingoli, Chandrapur, Yavatmal, Thane, Raigad, Nadurbar, Jalgaon, Amravati, Buldhana, Washim, Gadchiroli, Kolhapur, Nashik, Dhule, Ahmednagar,.
11.	Manipur (9)	9	25.6.2009 (9) Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Imphal East, Imphal West, Senapati, Tamenglong, Thoubal, Ukhrul.
12.	Nagaland (11) (Drought like situation)	11	15.7.2009 (11) Dimapur, Kiphere, Kohima, Longleng, Mokokchung, Mon, Peren, Phek, Tuensang, Wokha, Zunheboto.
13.	Orissa (30)	18	21.11.2009 (15) Angul, Bargah, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawarangpur, Nawapara, Subaranpur, Samabalpur, Sundergah. 19.2.2010 (3) Bolangir, Gajapati, Ganjam
14.	Rajasthan (33) (Scarcity)	27	25.8.2009 (26) Ajmer, Alwar, Banswada, Barmer, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittorgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jasalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sawai Madhopur, Sikar, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur. 13.11.2009 (1) Pratapgarh
15.	Uttar Pradesh (71)	58	25.7.2009 (20) Ambedkarnagar, Ballia, Bareilly, Basti, Deoria, Farukkhabad, Fatehpur, Ghazipur, Hardoi, Hathrus, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Kashiram Nagar, Mainpuri, Mau, Rai Bareilly, Sultanpur, Sant Kabir Nagar, Unnao 26.7.2009 (27) Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Balrampur, Banda, Chandauli, Etah, Faizabad, Firozabad, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budh Nagar, Jalaun, Jyotiba .Pphule Nagar, Kanpur Nagar, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Moradabad, Rampur, Siddharth Nagar, Sitapur, Saharanpur, Shahjahanpur, Varanasi. 30.7.2009 (11) Bijnore, Bulandshahar, Chitrakoot, Etawah, Jhansi,

			Kaushambi, Kushinagar, Lucknow, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Pilibhit.
	429	352	

Drought Declaration of 2010 – 2011

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of district declared	Name of districts & date of declaration
1	Bihar (38)	38	04.08.2010 (28) Arawal, Aurangabad, Banka, Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, East Champaran, Gaya, Jahanabad, Jamui, Kaimur, Lakhisarai, Madhubani, Munger, Muzaffarpur, Nalanda, Nawada, Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Samastipur, Sheikhpura, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Siwan, and Vaishali. 17.08.2010 (10) Araria, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnea, Saharsa, Supoul and West Champaran,
2	Jharkhand (24)	24	05.08.2010 (12) Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Jamtara, Khunti, Latehar, Palamau, Ranchi and Ramgarh, Saraikela-Kharswan. 10.08.2010 (04) Deoghar, Garhwa, Gumla and Hazaribagh. 19.08.2010 (08) Dumka, Godda, Koderma, Lohardaga, Pakur, Sahebganj, Simdega and West Singhbhum
3	West Bengal (19)	11	26.08.2010 (11) Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan, Hooghly, Malda, Medinapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24-Parganas, Paschim Purulia, and South 24-Parganas
4	Orissa (30)	17	12.10.2010 (15) Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Boudh, Deogarh, Dhenkanel, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kendrapada, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Sambalpur, Subarnpur and Sundergarh 19.11.2010 (2)Bhadrak & Bolangir
	111	90	

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DISTRICTS DECLARED DROUGHT AFFECTED DURING – 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of State/ total number of districts	No. of district declared	Name of districts
1	Andhra Pradesh (23)	22 (876 Mandals)	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Karimnagar, Krishna, Khammam, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, SPSR Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagram, Warangal, West Godavari, YSR Kadapa,
2.	Karnataka (30)	24	Bagalkote, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajnagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulbarga, Hasan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagara, Tumkur, Yadgiri, Bangalore Rural,
3.	Maharashtra (35)	15 (209 taluks)	Nashik, Dhule, Nandurbar, Ahmednagar, Latur, Osmanadbad, Pune, Satara, Sangli, Solapur, Nagpur, Gondia, Gadchiroli, Amravati, Buldhana

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DISTRICTS DECLARED DROUGHT AFFECTED DURING – 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State/ total	No. of districts /	Name of districts

	number of districts	talukas	
1.	Gujarat (26)	17 (132 taluks)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodara.
2.	Karnataka (30)	26 (142 taluks)	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Yadgiri,
3.	Kerala (14)	4 (Kharif)	Idukki, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad
4.	Maharashtra (35)	16 (Kharif) (125 taluks)	25.10.2012 (7) Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli 30.10.2012 (9) Buldhana, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad
5.	Rajasthan (33)	12	01.08.2012 (5) Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur 04.01.2013 (7) Ajmer, Banswada, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Rajsamand, Pali, Sikar

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS ON BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

4th March, 2013

RSQ 768

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY

(a) whether it is a fact that China is constructing many dam projects on river Brahmaputra in their country;

(b) if so, what would be its impact in the North Eastern India; and

(c) how many tributaries join in river Brahmaputra; what is the present volume of water of river; and what would be the volume of water after construction of dams in China?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Government of India is aware of construction activity on Brahmaputra river at Zangmu on the Chinese side which is a Run of the River (RoR) hydroelectric project, which does not store water. Recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities.

(b)&(c) About 35 important tributaries (including Lohit and Subansiri originating from China) join River Brahmaputra in India territory. Based on the preliminary study made by Central Water Commission (CWC), the average annual water of river Brahmaputra and its tributaries available at international border with Bangladesh is about 629 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). This includes the contribution of about 127 BCM from China. As the above four projects are considered to be RoR projects, any significant change on the quantity of flow of water in North Eastern India is not expected.

CONSTRUCTION OF JAMRANI DAM IN HALDWANI REGION

4th March, 2013

RSQ 769

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA

(a) the date of according sanction to Jamrani Dam proposed to be constructed in Haldwani region of Nainital district in Uttarakhand;

(b) the reasons due to which the construction of the dam has not been commenced;

(c) the details of talks, if any, held with the State Government to remove the hurdles in this regard; and

(d) the time likely to be taken further in completion of the Dam?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Planning Commission accorded investment clearance in May, 1975.

(b) Construction was taken up in 1977 and to reap quick benefits from the project a barrage, 40 kilometer of feeder channel and 80% of distribution system were completed by 1982. However, construction of the dam could not be taken up because of issues related to the type of dam to be adopted. The project authorities submitted a revised DPR in 2006 proposing a roller compacted concrete gravity dam instead of the rock-fill dam proposed earlier. Inter-State issues between Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand also need resolution.

(c) A meeting was held at the level of Engineer-in-Chief of the States of Uttar Pradesh & Uttarakhand in September, 2005 regarding sharing of benefits & costs of the project. A draft Memorandum of Understanding prepared by Uttarakhand has been sent in February, 2013 to Government of Uttar Pradesh for concurrence.

(d) The time taken for completion of the dam depends upon how quickly the State Governments resolves the issues involved.

POLAVARAM IRRIGATION PROJECT

4th March, 2013

RSQ 770

SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH

(a) the year of commencement of Polavaram irrigation project;

(b) the various districts of Andhra Pradesh to be covered under this project;

(c) the budget sanctioned for this project at the commencement stage;

(d) the budget sanctioned during 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 and what is the present position of this project; and

(e) what are the various major irregularities detected in technical and nontechnical fields in the execution of this project and what remedial measures have been taken, so far, to neutralize various major irregularities detected, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The year of commencement of Polavaram irrigation project is 2004-05.

(b) Various districts covered under this project are Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna.

(c) The project was approved by Planning Commission on 25.02.2009 for Rs.10151.04 crore at 2005-06 price level.

(d) The budget sanctioned by the State Government during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 is Rs.1750.00 crore, Rs.1035.00crore & Rs.1000.00 crore respectively.
The present position of the project is as follows.

- The project is ongoing scheme; about 43% of work has been completed so far. It is programmed to complete the works by June 2018.
- The works under canals are taken up in 15 packages and all the works are in progress.
- The works under dam and appurtenant works are taken up in 7 packages; the works under 6 packages are in progress and entrustment of work in respect of spillway, earth-cum-rockfill dam and foundation of powerhouse is under finalization.

(e) As per the information furnished by the State Government, there are no irregularities detected in execution of this project.

PRANAHITA CHEVELLA PROJECT

4th March, 2013

RSQ 771

SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH

(a) the year of commencement of Pranahita Chevella project;

(b) the various districts of Andhra Pradesh to be covered under this project;

(c) the budget sanctioned during 2009-2010, 2010-2011 and 2011-2012 and what is the present position of this project; and

(d) what are the various major irregularities detected in the technical and non-technical fields, in the execution of this project and what remedial measures have been taken, so far, to neutralise various major irregularities detected so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The year of commencement of Pranahita Chevella Project is 2007-08.
(b) Seven districts of Andhra Pradesh namely Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda and Ranga Reddy are covered under this project.
(c) The budget sanctioned by the State Government during 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 is Rs.600.00 crore, Rs.700.00 crore & Rs.608.29 crore respectively.
The present position of the project is as follows.

- All the project works are divided into 7 links & 28 packages.
- Agreements are concluded for all 28 packages during 2007-08 & 2008-09 with an agreement period of 48 months to complete the project by 2012-13.
- However the project was delayed due to various reasons and the revised target year of completion of project is now 2018-19 as per Govt. Memo. No.7514, dated 30.6.2011. However benefits will start accruing from 2014-15 by creating irrigation potential in some of the packages.
- Field investigation works for main canal and tunnels are completed in most of the packages. Design works are in progress.
- Execution is in progress in 20 packages.
- Total expenditure of Rs.2667.36 crore has been incurred since inception up to 31.01.2013.

(d) As per information furnished by the State Government, no major irregularities have been detected in technical and non-technical fields.

ROLE OF WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

4th March, 2013

RSQ 772

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH

(a) whether Government is aware of the crucial role of waste water management and if so, the policies that have been framed and implemented, in view of country"s severe water stressed position;
(b) whether Government is taking a call from UN-HABITAT which has recently commenced a new global consultation to draw lessons from the best practices across the world and if so, the details thereof; and
(c) whether the waste water is being drained out along with sewage or whether it is being reused for non-potable uses and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes Sir. The draft National Water Policy 2012, adopted by the National Water Resources Council on 28.12.2012, has recognized the importance of waste water management. The Policy, inter-alia, recommends that 'recycle and reuse of water, including return flows should be the general norm' and that 'recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards, should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system'. Ministry of Urban Development has also formulated the Service Level Benchmarks which recommend 100% treatment of waste water.
(b) Government of India is participating in the global consultation process launched by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) on Wastewater Management and Water Quality to build consensus around key water challenges related to the post-2015 Development Agenda.
(c) Ministry of Urban Development have informed that the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the State Governments are taking necessary actions for treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater. The sewage treatment plants operated by the ULBs/Water Boards/State Government Departments treat the waste water. The treated waste water is either reused for non-potable uses or released back into the water bodies/seas/land application.

SCHEME FOR REPAIR, RENOVATION AND RESTORATION OF WATER BODIES

4th March, 2013

RSQ 773

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government had approved a State Sector Scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and;

(c) what were the targets fixed and achievements made?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government had approved a State Sector Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water bodies with two components (i) one with domestic support with an outlay of Rs. 1250 crore and (ii) another with external assistance with an outlay of Rs. 1500 crore for implementation during XI Plan period. Under the scheme with domestic support, funding is in the ratio of 90:10 (Centre:State) for special category states (North Eastern States, hilly states i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha) and drought prone / tribal areas / naxal affected areas of other states. The water bodies lying in the General Area of non-special category states are also funded in the ratio of 25:75 (Centre:State). Under the scheme covered by external assistance, the Government of India provides grants to the extent of 25% and borrows necessary funds as loan from World Bank, 75% state share is to be borrowed from the World Bank by the concerned states.

(c) Under the scheme with domestic support, 3341 water bodies have been taken up out of which works have been completed in 1736 water bodies. Under the scheme with external support, 10887 water bodies have been taken up for restoration in four states out of which works have been completed in 4244 water bodies.

CAUVERY WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL

4th March, 2013

RSQ 774

SHRI MUNAVVAR HASAN

(a) whether the Centre has notified the award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT);

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

(c) whether Government has fixed any criteria for notifying such awards in the Gazette;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to notify the award of CWDT and to ensure that the award is respected and honoured by the States concerned?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The Centre has notified the award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal on 19.2.2013.

(c) & (d) Section 6 of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 mandates the Central Government to publish the decision of the Tribunal in the Official Gazette. Therefore, in exercise of this power as well as on the order dated 4th February, 2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, the Central Government has notified the award of CWDT on 19th February, 2013.

(e) As per section 6 (2) of Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, "The decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the Official Gazette by the Central Government under sub-section (1), shall have the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court". As per the Report of CWDT, Vol-V, Chapter 8, Machinery for implementation of Final Decision/Orders of the Tribunal mentions that an Inter-State forum to be called "Cauvery Management Board" shall be established for the purpose of securing compliance and implementation of the final decision of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. Further, Clause-IX D of the Notification mentions that the Authority shall properly monitor the working of monthly schedule with the help of the concerned States and Central Water Commission for a period of five years and if any modification/adjustment is needed in the schedule thereafter, it may be worked out in consultation with the party States and help of Central Water Commission for future adoption without changing the annual allocation amongst the parties. Actions, accordingly, in consultation with concerned ministries are being undertaken.

GROUND WATER STUDY IN MAHARASHTRA

11th March, 2013

RSQ *189

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT

(a) whether it is a fact that the study of National Geophysical Research Institute has found that groundwater may run dry in various parts of Maharashtra within the next three to five years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what corrective measures Government proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.189 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "GROUND WATER STUDY IN MAHARASHTRA" ASKED BY SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT, M.P, RAJYA SABHA.

(a) & (b) National Geophysical Research Institute has not carried out any such study for ground water which indicates that groundwater may run dry in various parts of Maharashtra within the next three to five years. However, joint studies carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under Ministry of Water Resources and State Government of Maharashtra indicate that 9 blocks out of 353 in Maharashtra fall under 'Over-exploited' category, 1 in 'Critical category and 19 in 'Semi-critical' category. The remaining 324 blocks fall in 'Safe' category. Besides, the ground water monitoring carried out by the CGWB in Maharashtra has observed that the water level in major part of the State ranged between 5 to 20 mbgl (metre below ground level) during the pre-monsoon period of 2012.

(c) Government of Maharashtra has enacted the "Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water purposes) Act" in 1993. Further, a comprehensive draft ground water bill has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly to regulate and manage the ground water resources in the State. The Central Government also supplements the efforts of State Government for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to ground water.

REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF WATER BODIES IN RAJASTHAN

11th March, 2013

RSQ *194

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK

(a) the number of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) sent to the Ministry by the Rajasthan Government for repair, restoration and renovation of water bodies and the dates on which those DPRs were sent; and

(b) the number of DPRs sanctioned and under consideration out of the above?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

Statement referred to in reply to Parts (a) to (b) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. †*194 on 11-3-2013 to be asked by Shri Ashk Ali Tak, Member of Parliament regarding "Repair, Restoration and Renovation of Water Bodies in Rajasthan".

(a) & (b) Government of Rajasthan initially proposed in December, 2008 to take up 288 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs.174 Crores. After approval of the scheme on Repair, Restoration and Renovation (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support in 2009, the State Government was requested in August 2009 to submit the Detailed Project Report (DPR) with due approval of State Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). Thereafter, State Government had submitted DPR's of 61 water bodies in March 2011 and informed that out of these, 16 water bodies can be completed during 2011-12. Accordingly, funds for these 16 water bodies were released during XI Plan.

The State Government requested in July, 2012 to release funds for remaining 45 water bodies, amounting to Rs. 57.19 Crores. This proposal was examined and additional information has been sought from State Government in November, 2012. Information from the State Government is awaited.

KISHANGARH HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT

11th March, 2013

RSQ *199

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI

(a) whether India has diverted water from the Kishanganga Hydro Electric Project in Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Pakistan has filed any case against India for violation of 1960 Indus Waters Treaty in the International Court of Arbitration at Hague;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) whether the Court has delivered interim award in favour of India;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the details of steps and strategy proposed for final decision in our favour?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (g)A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (g) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *199 REGARDING KISHANGANGA HYDRO ELECTRIC PROJECT BY SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2013.

(a) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) & (d)Pakistan raised two disputes before a seven member Court of Arbitration which was constituted under the provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 for resolving the disputes and the Court held its proceedings at The Hague. The disputes questioned the permissibility of such diversion and that of depleting or lowering the reservoirs level of a Run-of-River plants below Dead Storage Level in any circumstances except in an unforeseen emergency.

(e) & (f) The Court has delivered its partial award on 18.02.2013 deciding that the diversion of water is permissible subject to constructing and operating the Kishenganga Hydro Electric project so as to maintain a minimum flow in river Kishenganga at a rate to be determined by the Court in its final award. It has also decided that the lowering of water level in reservoirs of run-of-river plants below Dead Storage level on the Western Rivers of Indus system to flush out sediment is not permissible under the Treaty but this decision does not apply to projects in operation or under construction without having been objected to by Pakistan. The decision has also lifted its stay on the construction of permanent works on or above the river bed and imposes no further restriction on the construction and operation of the project.

(g) India has been placing facts and submissions as per the schedule laid down by the Court.

NEW NATIONAL WATER POLICY

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1530

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY

(a) whether Government proposes to enact a new National Water Policy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the salient features of the new policy particularly on privatization/ commercialization of water supply;

(c) the guidelines regarding the storage, utilization, cleaning and allocation of water;

(d) whether there is any provision for checking polluting sources of water in the new policy and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the roles of the National Water Board and Water Monitoring Authority in the draft policy and the impact of the policy on farmers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has formulated the draft National Water Policy, (2012) which was adopted by the National Water Resources Council at its sixth Meeting held on 28.12.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

(b) & (c) The Salient Features of the draft National Water Policy, (2012) are Annexed. The draft National Water Policy has not recommended privatization / commercialisation of water supply.

(d) Yes, Sir. The draft National Water Policy, (2012) recommends that sources of water and water bodies should not be allowed to get polluted and that system of third party periodic inspection should be evolved and stringent punitive actions be taken against the persons responsible for pollution.

(e) The draft National Water Policy (2012) has recommended that the National Water Board should prepare a plan of action based on National Water Policy, as approved by the National Water Resources Council, and to regularly monitor its implementation. The Central Government has not constituted any Water Monitoring Authority.

The draft National Water Policy (2012) has recommended that stakeholder participation in land-soil-water management with scientific inputs from local research and academic institutions for evolving different agricultural strategies, reducing soil erosion and improving soil fertility should be promoted. Further, the draft Policy recommends encouragement and incentivization of methods like aligning cropping pattern with natural resource endowments, micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler, etc.), automated irrigation operation, evaporation-transpiration reduction, etc. These recommendations are intended to benefit the farmers.

Annex

(Annexure referred in reply to Unstarred Question No 1530 to be answered on 11.3.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding New National Water Policy)

SALIENT FEATURES OF DRAFT NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys, amendment of Irrigation Acts, Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures, review of acceptability criteria and increasing water storage have been emphasized.

5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.

7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.

8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.

9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service

provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.

10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

FLOOD MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME AND ANTI EROSION PROJECTS

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1531

SHRI N.K. SINGH

(a) whether Government is undertaking urgent, remedial measures under the flood management programme and anti-erosion projects in flood-prone districts;

(b) whether the major anti-erosion projects started by the Bihar Government like the Bagaha Town Protection Project, the Ismailpur Bindtoli protection work on Ganga, the Gandak Pipra-Piprasi embankment and anti-erosion work and Ramayanpur anti-erosion work in Katihar district are to be included within the Flood Management Programme under the Ganga Flood Control Commission;

(c) if so, the details of the financial assistance provided by the Central Government towards these projects; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. The Government is undertaking urgent, remedial measures under the Flood Management Programme (FMP) and anti erosion projects in flood prone districts as proposed by the concerned State Governments.

(b) & (c) The Government of India had approved the Flood Management Programme for XI Plan only and its continuation during XII Plan has been proposed by the Ministry of Water Resources. The inclusion of any new schemes of flood management including the flood management schemes for (i) protection of Bagaha town, (ii) Ismailpur, Bindtoli on Ganga, (iii) Gandak Pipra-Piprasi embankment & anti erosion work and (iv) Ramayanpur anti-erosion work in Katihar district formulated by the Government of Bihar for funding under FMP during XII Plan will be subject to continuation of FMP during XII Plan and approval of competent authority. Accordingly, no financial assistance has been released by the Government of India under FMP for the above new projects during XII Plan.

(d) The above projects could not be considered for release of financial assistance because since these are new projects and continuation of FMP during XII Plan has not yet been approved by the competent authority.

SURVEY OF GROUNDWATER IN RURAL AREAS

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1532

SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR

(a) whether Government has conducted any survey on the use of groundwater especially in rural areas of backward States;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and

(c) the action plan formulated for safe usage of groundwater in backward regions during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Organizations jointly carry out periodic assessment of replenishable ground water resources and their withdrawal in all the States in the Country including rural areas of the backward States.

(b) The latest assessment of ground water resources (as on 2009) has estimated stage of ground water development in the country at 61%. State-wise details of ground water resource assessment are given in Annexure.

(c) Ministry of Water Resources has planned to undertake Aquifer Mapping throughout the Country during the XIIth Five Year Plan. Based on aquifer mapping exercise, sustainable ground water management plans would be developed for each aquifer.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1532 to be answered on 11.03.2013 regarding "Survey of Groundwater in Rural Areas"
State-wise details of replenishable ground water resources and stage of ground water development as per the latest assessment (as on 2009)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Ground water resource assessment (2009)	
		Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource (BCM)	Stage of ground water development (%)
	States		
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.83	46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.45	0.07
3	Assam	30.35	22
4	Bihar	28.63	43
5	Chhattisgarh	12.22	31
6	Delhi	0.31	138
7	Goa	0.221	33
8	Gujarat	18.43	75
9	Haryana	10.48	127
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.59	58
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3.70	22
12	Jharkhand	5.96	30
13	Karnataka	16.81	68
14	Kerala	6.62	47
15	Madhya Pradesh	33.95	56
16	Maharashtra	35.73	50
17	Manipur	0.44	1
18	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.15
19	Mizoram	0.044	1
20	Nagaland	0.42	2.14
21	Orissa	17.78	26
22	Punjab	22.56	170
23	Rajasthan	11.86	135
24	Sikkim	-	21
25	Tamil Nadu	22.94	80
26	Tripura	2.97	6
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.25	72
28	Uttarakhand	2.17	51
29	West Bengal	30.50	40
	Total	430.45	61
	UnionTerritories		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.310	4
2	Chandigarh	0.022	0.000
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.059	15
4	Daman & Diu	0.012	99
5	Lakshdweep	0.0105	74

6	Pondicherry	0.171	98
	Total	0.59	34
	Grand Total	431.03	61

PROPOSAL TO PUT MATTERS RELATED TO WATER UNDER A SINGLE MINISTRY

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1533

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA

(a) whether various aspects of "Water" are dealt with by different Ministries i.e. irrigation and groundwater by Water Resources; rural drinking water by Rural Development; urban drinking water by Urban Development; water pollution by Environment and Forests and micro irrigation by Agriculture;

(b) whether it would not be advisable to put "Water" under "Single" administrative Ministry, as the division of Authority often leads to dilution of responsiblity and inefficient coordination; and

(c) whether it would not be desirable for convergence that "Water" be included in the Union or the Concurrent List?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. The activities in respect of water resources development and management are dealt with by different Ministries as per Government of India Allocation of Business Rules.

(b) The Planning Commission had examined the issue of bringing water under a single administrative Ministry. However, keeping in view, the responsibilities already vested with the Ministry of Water Resources and Inter-Ministerial coordination machineries already in position, the Planning Commission was of the view that the existing administrative arrangements in regard to the water sector need not be disturbed for the present.

(c) The proposal to bring water in the Union / Concurrent List was examined by the two Commissions on Centre-State Relations chaired by Justice R.S. Sarkaria and Justice M.M. Punchhi respectively. The said proposal did not find favour with either of the two Commissions.

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM ON RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1534

SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN

(a) whether Government is aware that China is constructing dams on Brahmaputra river;

(b) whether it is a fact that construction of dam on the river is likely to cause severe scarcity of water for irrigation, etc. in Assam and North-Eastern States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has formulated any plan to tackle this problem; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Government of India is aware of construction activity on Brahmaputra river at Zangmu on the Chinese side which is a Run of the River (RoR) hydroelectric project, which does not store water. Recently released

'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities.

(b) & (c) As these four projects are considered to be Run of the River (RoR) hydro-electric projects, any severe scarcity of water for irrigation, etc. in Assam and North-Eastern States is not expected.

(d) & (e) Do not arise

DIVERSION OF RIVER BRAHMAPUTRA

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1535

SHRI D. BANDYOPADHYA

(a) whether Government is aware of China"s efforts to construct dams and diversion of the flow of Brahmaputra river in the Tibet; and

(b) if so, what measures are being thought of under the practices and procedures of international riverine laws to protect the Indian interest for normal and natural flow of water through the Brahmaputra river?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Government of India is aware of construction activity on Brahmaputra river at Zangmu on the Chinese side. Recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. The above four projects are considered to be Run of the River (RoR) projects which do not store water. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra river.

(b) As per the general principle of international law in regard to use of shared international rivers/ watercourses, the riparian States concerned should utilise the river waters in an equitable and reasonable manner. Being a lower riparian state with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People's Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.

RAINWATER HARVESTING PROJECT

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1536

SHRI AAYANUR MANJUNATHA

(a) the details of rainwater harvesting projects implemented by the Central Government during the last five years, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has adopted rainwater harvesting in Government buildings;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any technical advancement through satellites or other means has been made to pre-determine the quantity of rainwater to be harvested so that prior arrangement of rainwater harvesting can be made accordingly; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Government had provided an outlay of `100 Crore under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation during the XIth Plan (2007-2012) for demonstrative recharge projects on rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Under the scheme, during the last five years (2007-2012), 133 projects costing `99.87 Crore were approved, for implementation by various State agencies. State-wise details are given in Annexure-I.

(b) & (c) Central Sector Scheme of "Study of Recharge to Ground Water" was implemented by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources during the VIIIth, IXth and Xth Plan periods. Under the scheme, roof top rain water harvesting was provided in 235 Government buildings in different parts of the Country. In addition, 537 roof top rain water harvesting structures were provided in different States under the demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water during XIth Plan. State-wise details are given in Annexure-II.

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued advisories to the Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories and the Ministry of Urban Development to take measures for adoption of rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

(d) & (e) India Meteorological Department (IMD) under the Ministry of Earth Sciences have informed that they issue 5 days quantitative district level rainfall forecast based on Conventional, Automated Weather Station (AWS), Automated Rain gauge (ARG) data, satellite and weather radar observations in Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) models. IMD has a network comprising of 675 AWS, 660 ARGs and 12 Doppler Weather Radars. IMD also computes Quantitative Precipitation Estimates (QPE) using Kalpana-1 satellite radiance observation on day-to-day basis in one degree latitude/longitude grid boxes.

ANNEXURE – I

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1536 to be answered on 11.03.2013 regarding "Rainwater harvesting project"

State wise details of demonstrative recharge projects during last Five year (2007-12)

S. No.	State	Approved cost (` in lakh)	Amount released as on 31/12/2012 (` in lakh)	Number of structures approved	Number of structures Completed as on 31.12.2012
1	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	564.89	119	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	493.108	493.108	80	64
3	Bihar	96.01	67.21	11	0
4	Chhattisgarh	268.80	150.40	34	0
5	Chandigarh	776.03	543.22	54	21
6	Delhi	43.44	30.41	10	0
7	Gujarat	316.24	266.229	116	101
8	Himachal Pradesh	250.017	165.140	20	1
9	Jammu & Kashmir	143.47	91.277	5	1
10	Jharkhand	191.35	133.94	69	0
11	Karnataka	588.093	480.476	192	157
12	Kerala	94.14	81.65	91	63
13	Madhya Pradesh	860.91	633.376	51	28
14	Maharashtra	15.15	15.15	49	49
15	Nagaland	224.14	224.14	64	30
16	Orissa	464.36	325.04	66	0
17	Punjab	260.33	110.46	86	0
18	Rajasthan	404.777	245.342	52	6
19	Tamil Nadu	526.35	526.35	273	273
20	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	2502.43	189	111
21	West Bengal	111.09	111.09	30	22
	Total	9987.445	7761.328	1661	1020

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1536 to be answered on 11.03.2013 regarding "Rainwater harvesting project"

State wise details of roof top rain water harvesting structures under the demonstrative recharge projects by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)

S.No	States	Number of roof top rain water harvesting structures in Government buildings under VIIIth, IXth and Xth Plan schemes by CGWB	Roof top rain water harvesting structures during XIth Plan
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	36
2	Arunachal Pradesh	5	80
3	Assam	13	0
4	Bihar	2	0
5	Chandigarh	8	54
6	Delhi	12	10
7	Gujarat	2	0
8	Haryana	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	2	7
10	Jharkhand	5	69
11	Jammu & Kashmir	6	0
12	Karnataka	9	22
13	Kerala	2	89
14	Madhya Pradesh	4	0
15	Maharashtra	1	49
16	Meghalaya	6	0
17	Mizoram	35	0
18	Nagaland	48	64
19	Orissa	11	4
20	Pondicherry	0	0
21	Punjab	7	0
22	Rajasthan	14	52
23	Tamil Nadu	4	1
24	Uttar Pradesh	20	0
25	West Bengal	17	0
	Total	235	537

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN JHARKHAND

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1537

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI

(a) whether Government proposes to revise the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme to maximize the flow of benefits from investment in irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) how far the programme has helped the farmers of drought prone areas in the country vis-a-vis Jharkhand; and

(d) the details of financial assistance given to Jharkhand under this programme and works completed, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The guidelines for AIBP funding are being revised from time to time in order to enhance the scope of funding as well as to allow special consideration for the regions lagging behind in development. The parri passu implementation of Command Area Development with AIBP, changes in quantum of Central Assistance (CA),

simplification of the procedure for approval for the projects are among the suggested reforms in the proposals for XII Plan. The proposal of this Ministry for policy changes in AIBP has been considered by the Expenditure Finance Committee of Government of India.

(c) & (d) As per the Guidelines of AIBP, the projects in the country benefitting Drought Prone Area are provided CA @ 90% to the project cost. However, no project of Jharkhand under AIBP provides benefit to drought prone areas.
The details of CA released under AIBP to the major and medium irrigation projects including the projects of Jharkhand and the irrigation potential created is given at Annexure-I.
A Total number 456 surface Minor Irrigation Schemes of Jharkhand has been included under AIBP till date. The total potential planned of these schemes is 78.740 thousand hector. A total Central grant amounting to Rs. 456.0632 crore have been released to Govt. of Jharkand for completion of these schemes under AIBP. State Govt. has reported that out of 456, 141 MI Schemes have been completed till date and an irrigation potential of 26 thousand hector has been created from these schemes.

Annexure-I

DETAILS OF CA RELEASED,IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED UNDER AIBP TO MAJOR, MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF JHARKHAND

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA released upto 2011-12 (Rs. in crores)	Irrigation Potential Created under AIBP upto 3/2011 (Potential in Th. Ha)
1	Gumani	31.402	0.000
2	Torai	2.500	0.000
3	Latratu	2.130	6.100
4	Kansjore	11.040	4.107
5	Sonua	19.246	0.100
6	Surangi	13.284	0.000
7	Tapkara Res. Scheme	0.515	1.520
8	Upper Sankh	26.350	0.850
9	Panchkhero	8.242	0.400
10	Subernarekha Multipurpose project	335.540	0.000

WATER SUPPLY TO RAJASTHAN FROM BHAKRA DAM

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1538

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK

a) the details of quantum of water in cusec fixed to be provided to Rajasthan under inter-State water agreement from Bhakra Dam;

(b) whether the State is getting its full share of water and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of efforts made by the Central Government to provide the State its share of water so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has informed that as per Bhakra Nangal Agreement 1959 subsequently modified on 20.12.1966, the share of Rajasthan from Bhakra Dam is 9.81%.

(b) As further informed by BBMB, deliveries to states are given as per the requirements projected/decided in the Technical Committee Meetings held every month. In the last ten years from except for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2009-10, the overall supplies to Rajasthan were more than their agreed share of water.

(c) The responsibility of delivering to Rajasthan their share of water, as decided by the Technical Committee Meetings of BBMB is of the States of Punjab and Haryana. However, as informed by BBMB, whenever shortages are noticed or request is received from Rajasthan, BBMB requests the concerned States to deliver the correct/agreed supplies.

SCARCITY OF WATER

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1539

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV

(a) the number of blocks which had to face severe water scarcity in all the States including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years as on date and number of blocks out of them declared as water deficient areas during the said period; and

(b) the financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the State Governments to control this situation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per Ministry of Rural Development, there are 972 blocks of 185 districts of 16 states under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and 235 blocks of 40 districts of 7 states under Desert Development Programme (DDP) in the country. This includes 60 blocks of Uttar Pradesh in Drought Prone Area Programme. However, there is no block in Uttar Pradesh under Desert development Programme. As per Ministry of Agriculture, drought was declared in 352 districts of 15 states during the year 2009-10, 90 districts of 4 states during 2010-11 and 61 districts of 3 states during 2011-12. However, drought was declared only in 58 districts of Uttar Pradesh during the year 2009-10.

(b) Water is a state subject and it is the primary responsibility of State Government to take necessary measures to conceive, plan, implement, develop and manage Water Resources Projects. The Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme ((AIBP),Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme and Repair, renovation and restoration(RRR) of water bodies as per their guidelines. Projects located in drought prone area receive 90% central assistance under AIBP & RRR of Water Bodies whereas relaxation in the conditions of inclusion of one project against completion of one project is available under CADWM programme. Identification of drought prone area projects are made in consultation with Planning Commission. The releases made to AIBP (major and medium projects), AIBP (minor projects), CADWM & RRR during last 3 years are at Annexure- I(A),Annexure-I(B), Annexure- II and Annexure- III respectively.

Annexure-I A

STATE WISE LIST OF CA RELEASED TO DPA AREAS DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND THE CURRENT YEAR

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Amount Rs. in crore)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Major,Medium & Minor Irrigation				
	Andhra Pradesh	1300.728	22.792	256.131	
	Bihar	11.250	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Chattisgarh	0.000	22.792	256.131	
	Gujarat	0.000	361.420	0.000	

	Karnataka	537.388	480.501	272.391	0.000
	Madhya Pradesh	434.163	412.620	140.721	0.000
	Maharashtra	1166.907	1584.857	957.570	0.000
	Orissa	175.746	322.919	360.914	0.000
	Punjab	0.000	105.840	0.000	
	Rajasthan	135.297	41.920	0.000	0.000
	Uttar Pradesh	147.647	338.009	105.469	
	W.B	0.914	0.000	5.346	

Annexure-I(B)

Annexure reffered to in reply to the unstarred Question No.1539 to be answered on 11.03.2013 in the Rajya Shaba regarding scarcity of water

State-wise details of funds released for surface minor irrigation schemes under AIBP during last three years

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released			
		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	Total
1	Arunachal Prades	30.780	48.6350	33.7883	113.2033
2	Assam	577.9694	356.9030	377.7456	1312.6180
3	Manipur	42.5403	40.5000	44.5500	127.5903
4	Meghalaya	22.5018	110.1951	81.3011	213.9980
5	Mizoram	36.4500	51.0921	42.1101	129.6522
6	Nagaland	57.2860	70.0000	72.6525	199.9385
7	Sikkim	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	50.6832
8	Tripura	31.3488	0.0000	34.8751	66.2239
9	Himachal Pradesh	37.8195	32.4000	47.1152	117.3347
10	Jammu & Kashmir	158.0534	110.7215	163.4678	432.2427
11	Orissa (KBK)	40.5000	27.8538		68.3538
12	Uttrakhand	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	519.8176
13	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	141.75	141.7500
14	Chhattisgarh	16.0383	131.7986	179.1856	327.0225
15	Madhya Pradesh	173.3724	202.5023	211.2880	587.1627
16	Maharashtra		256.1439	77.2109	333.3548
17	Bihar		32.3535	15.5303	47.8838
18	West Bengal	0.00	8.10	4.46	12.5561
19	Rajasthan	14.170	0.000		14.1700
20	Karnataka	48.5066	34.6388	59.1674	142.3128
21	Jharkhand		231.6474	224.4158	456.0632
	Total	1416.9477	1919.9089	2077.0755	5413.9321

Annexure-II

Annexure reffered to in reply to the unstarred Question No.1539 to be answered on 11.03.2013 in the Rajya Shaba regarding scarcity of water

State wise year wise central Assistance under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme during last three years and current year up to February, 2013

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	40.98	56.39	
3	Assam	0.00	226.00	0.00	269.48
4	Bihar	6095.19	2669.09	2943.86	
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	8285.09	1392.17	
6	Goa	0.00	80.56	6.42	178.85
7	Gujarat	0.00	893.86	682.00	
8	Haryana	5451.28	4767.24	5800.62	3828.69

9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	1432.35	2250.19	2005.52	2124.17
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
12	Karnataka	3170.04	5341.51	5308.00	3952.92
13	Kerala	0.00	106.25	418.08	
14	Madhya Pradesh	589.67	1000.00	5510.11	
15	Maharashtra	3404.79	0.00	2148.27	409.25
16	Manipur	938.77	1200.00	927.02	228.97
17	Meghalaya	3.56	25.52	0.00	
18	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	13.00	
19	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	15.00	
20	Orissa	1577.80	3563.07	3102.85	481.09
21	Punjab	0.00	6000.00	3000.00	
22	Rajasthan	2980.85	0.00	2244.07	
23	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24	Tamil Nadu	4650.00	1500.00	2999.82	
25	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26	Uttar Pradesh	9475.99	7000.00	10000.00	5310.15
27	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28	West Bengal	1600.00	690.95	0.00	
	TOTAL :	41370.29	45640.31	48573.20	16783.57

Annexure-III

Annexure reffered to in reply to the unstarred Question 1539 to be answered on 11.03.2013 in the Rajya Shabha regarding scarcity of water

Funds released to states under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies with domestic support

(Rs. Incrore)

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	CCA (ha)	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund released during 2012-13	Total funds released	Funds utilized upto August 2012
1	Orissa	1321	254.33	64979	228.89	72.12	75	70.33		217.45	217.45
2	Karnataka	427	232.77	8182.19	209.49	74.04	47.47	77.51		199.02	165.75
3	Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	36673.71	305.72		189			189	0.489
4	Bihar	15	64.45	15718	55.3		25		27.54	52.54	25.00
5	U.P.(Budelkhand)	28	46.15	29697	41.53		29.08		10.3790	39.4590	29.08
6	M.P.(Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	25254	10.47		7.33	2.62		9.95	7.33
7	Meghalaya Umiam Lake(cost related to irrigation only)	1	2.83	405	2.54		1.78	0.64		2.42	1.78
8	Maharashtra	258	135.08	89951	119.34			80.53		80.53	1.9491
9	Gujarat	34	17.47	6574	15.72			10.61		10.61	0
10	Chattisgarh	131	122.91	24936	110.61			34.68		34.68	3.5956
11	Rajsthan	16	11.35	1351.97	7.45			7.07		7.07	3.6591
12	Haryana	3	40.24	5749	10.06			7.04	2.52	9.56	6.79
	Total	3341	1309.16	309470.87	1117.12	146.16	374.66	291.03	40.439	852.289	462.8728

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER AIBP TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1540

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

(a) the details of financial assistance provided under AIBP to Himachal Pradesh for major and medium irrigation projects, scheme-wise;

(b) whether the entire funding has been sanctioned for all such schemes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The details of Central Assistance (CA) released under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the major and medium irrigation projects of Himachal Pradesh is given at Annexure.

(b) & (c) The State Government submits its fund requirement based on Annual Work Plan & the eligible amount of funding is released to the project authorities as per the budget allocation and as per the Guidelines of AIBP7 .

Annexure-

DETAILS OF CA RELEASED UNDER AIBP TO MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Total CA released upto 2011-12 (Rs. in crores)
1	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	203.855
2	Sidhata	62.580
3	Changer Lift	57.238
4	Balh Valley (Left Bank)	55.221

TAPPING OF UNDERGROUND WATER

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1541

SHRI Joy Abraham

(a) whether Government is aware of indiscriminate tapping of groundwater resources in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to control and regulate the indiscriminate digging of wells to exploit groundwater resources;

(c) whether Government is aware of several accidents wherein children are trapped inside open borewells and tubewells;

(d) what safety measures are taken by Government to protect children from borewell related accidents; and

(e) whether Government would consider mapping of groundwater resources in the country to protect its reserves and environment?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The ground water is continuously being tapped in the Country for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes.

(b) To ensure that there is no over-exploitation of ground water, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having 'Over-exploited' blocks to take measures to promote/adopt artificial

recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

(c) & (d) Government is aware of occurrence of such accidents caused due to open bore wells. 'Water' is a State subject, therefore any punitive action, against the erring contractors/ landowners is taken by the concerned State agencies. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has issued directives in the year 2010 to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories to adopt certain measures such as registration of drilling agencies capping the wells properly, erection of signboards and fencing, filling of pits and channels after completion of drilling operation, filling of abandoned wells by clay/ sand/ boulders/ pebbles etc. Further, the landowners before taking up any construction works must inform to the concerned authorities. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has also directed that in rural areas, monitoring and execution should be done by Panchayati Raj Institutions and in urban areas by the Municipal Corporations/ Public Health Departments. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has also forwarded copy of Supreme Court Orders to the Chief Secretaries of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Punjab, Director General, Geological Survey of India, Chairman, Oil & Natural Gas Commission in 2010 with the request to carry out surveys in their respective States/Organization.

(e) CGWB under the Ministry of Water Resources has planned to undertake Aquifer Mapping in the Country during the XIIth Five Year Plan. Based on aquifer mapping exercise, sustainable ground water management plans would be developed for the aquifers.

SCHEMES FOR FLOOD CONTROL IN UTTARAKHAND

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1542

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI

(a) whether the Central Government has started any special schemes for flood control in the hilly areas, particularly in Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated, if any, for flood control, to the hilly States of the country including Uttarakhand; and

(d) if no such funds have been allocated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a), (b) and (c) No, Sir. The Central Government has not started any special scheme for flood control in hilly areas particularly in Uttarakhand.
However, the Government of India had approved a Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI Plan for providing central assistance to all the State Governments for works related to flood management, anti-erosion, drainage development, flood proofing, restoration of damaged flood management works and works related to anti-sea erosion. Under this programme, a total of 420 schemes were approved during XI Plan and the central assistance of Rs.3566 crore was released upto 31.03.2012 as per state-wise details given in Annex-1.

(d) Does not arise in view of the information provided under parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

Annex

ANNEXURE REFENRRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1542 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2013 REGARDING "SCHEMES FOR FLOOD CONTROL IN UTTARAKHAND" RAISED BY SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI.

State-wise details of Central Assistance Released under Flood Management Programme During XI Plan

Sl. No.	State	Schemes Included under FMP during XI Plan	Central Share Released during

					XI Plan up to 31.03.2012
		Nos.	Total Cost	Approved Central Share	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	21	107.33	96.55	78.77
2	Assam	100	996.14	896.49	744.90
3	Bihar	43	1370.41	1027.79	680.79
4	Chhattisgarh	3	31.13	23.34	15.57
5	Goa	2	22.73	17.05	9.98
6	Gujarat	2	19.79	14.84	2.00
7	Haryana	1	173.75	130.31	46.91
8	Himachal Pradesh	3	225.32	202.78	165.31
9	Jammu & Kashmir	28	408.22	367.37	243.50
10	Jharkhand	3	39.30	29.47	17.07
11	Karnataka	3	59.46	44.59	20.00
12	Kerala	4	279.74	209.80	63.68
13	Manipur	22	109.34	98.41	65.03
14	Mizoram	2	9.13	8.22	3.40
15	Nagaland	11	49.35	44.38	28.96
16	Orissa	67	168.99	126.74	95.64
17	Puducherry	1	139.67	104.75	7.50
18	Punjab	5	153.40	115.04	40.43
19	Sikkim	28	104.92	94.42	82.86
20	Tamilnadu	5	635.54	476.66	59.82
21	Tripura	11	26.57	23.92	20.91
22	Uttar Pradesh	26	667.56	500.66	290.69
23	Uttrankhand	12	119.82	104.71	49.63
24	West Bengal	17	1822.08	1366.57	642.87
	Total	420	7739.73	6124.88	3476.21

Spilled over works of X Plan		89.79
Grand Total	6124.88	3566.00

PLANNING TO AUGMENT WATER RESOURCES

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1543

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA

(a) as water reservoirs are only 78 per cent full and meteorological departments had predicted low rain fall which proved right, how the pulses and oilseed crops in rain-fed areas like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan were irrigated;

(b) to meet such a situation whether the Ministry is evolving any alternative source like water pumping through ensuring additional power supply, or futher subsidizing diesel water pumping operations so that crop production is not adversely affected; and

(c) what is the perspective planning for augmenting water resources during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the budgetary allocations therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) As per storage status of 84 important reservoirs, spread all over the country as on 28.02.2013, prepared by Central Water Commission (CWC), reservoirs in Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have recorded 42%,54% and 31% respectively of storage as percentage of live capacity at full reservoir level(FRL) against 42% of the country as a whole .

Water being a State subject, the responsibility of development and management of water resources rests with concerned State Government. The planning, execution , operation and maintenance of water resources projects/schemes are carried out by the State Government as per their own requirement and priority of works. The Union Ministry of Water Resources provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments for such works. The state Governments have been guided from time to time to undertake integrated planning , enhancing water use efficiencies by 20% under National Water Mission(NWM), planning for surplus water transfer within and outside the states, ground water recharge and water harvesting, Participatory Irrigation Management(PIM), sowing short duration and less water intensive crops and implementation of Micro irrigation to tackle water scarcity conditions. State Governments have also been issued advisory to use reservoir and ground water judiciously giving priority to drinking water requirement.

(c) During XII plan, different programmes of the Ministry have been upscaled, reformed and budgetary allocations have been considerably enhanced. Outlays provided for XII plan of different programmes in the Ministry of water resources are indicated at Annex-I.

Annexure-I

Annexure for unstarred Question 1543 to be answered on 11.03.2013in the Rajya Shabha regarding Planning to augment water resources

Schemes of the MoWR for XII Five Year Plan

Central Sector Scheme for XII Plan

(Rs. In Crores)

S.No	Name of the Schemes	XII Plan Outlay
1	Development of Water Resources Information System (DWRIS)	2247
2	Flood Forecasting	794
3	Hydrology Project	120

4	Ground Water Management & Regulation	3539
5	Research & Development	360
6	HRD/Capacity Building	610
7	Infrastructure Development	337
8	River Basin Management	1280
9	River Management Activities and Works	763
10	Farakka Barrage Project	558
11	Implementation of National Water Mission (NWM) - New Scheme	1390
12	Irrigation Management Programme	6000
13	Dam Safety Studies/Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme	120
	Total	18118
	State Sector Scheme for XII Plan	
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	XII Plan Outlay
1(a)	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)	47050
(b)	National Projects	8150
(c)	Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)	15000
2	Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water	6235
3	Flood Management Programme (FMP)	10000
4	Groundwater Scheme for Eastern and North-eastern India	5000
	Total	91435

In addition to above schemes, PPP Micro
Irrigation Project in State Section Schemes is under finalizing stage.

STRATEGY TO AUGMENT WATER AVAILABILITY

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1544

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT

(a) whether it is a fact that India is among the most water stressed countries on the planet;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what long term strategy Government proposes to adopt to substantially augment the water availability in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The United Nations World Water Development Report : 'Water for People, Water for Life' indicates India at 133rd rank out of 182 countries in terms of per capita water availability. On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability works out to be about 1,545 cubic meter per year, making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m3 per capita per year indicates water stress condition.

(c) Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution, both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. In addition, the Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge.

DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1545

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA

(a) whether Government is aware that level of groundwater is depleting day by day in all the States of the country including those of North India;

(b) if so, the depth in feet on which the groundwater is available at present in National Capital Region including Delhi;

(c) whether Government would consider it on priority basis in order to promote water conservation in the country keeping in view the depleting levels of groundwater; and

(d) the names of the States and the locations in the country where water preservation is being done currently and the details of funds given to States during the last three years for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of 15653 observation wells located throughout the Country including North India. Ground water level data analysed for 11024 wells for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007–2012) indicates that 55% of the wells analyzed have registered declining trend. In majority of the wells, water level has declined upto 1 meter/ year. State-wise details are given in Annexure-I.

(b) The ground water level monitoring data of CGWB, during May 2012 reveals that the depth of water level in NCR including Delhi ranged from 3.80 feet below ground level (bgl) to 265.8 feet bgl. Details are given in Annexure-II.

(c) & (d) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to ground water. Besides, the Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective, inter alia, of conservation of water. A Model Bill has also been circulated by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States and Union Territories to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation. In addition, Central Ground Water Authority(CGWA) has issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having 'Over-exploited' blocks to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State Organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the groundwater.
Under the Central Sector Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation of CGWB, funds were provided for implementation of demonstrative artificial recharge projects to State Implementing Agencies in 21 States. Details of funds given during the last three years i.e., 2009-10 to 2011-12 are given in Annexure-III. The scheme was in operation upto the XIth Plan Period.

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1545 to be answered on 11.03.2013 regarding "Depletion of groundwater level"

Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012

Name of the State	Total No. of Wells	Total No. of wells showing	Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of		
				0.00- 1.00 (m/yr)	1.00-2.00 (m/yr)	> 2 (m/yr)

	analysed	decline	Min	Max	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	0.00	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	0.00	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	0.01	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	0.01	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	0.01	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	0.01	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	0.00	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	0.00	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	0.00	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	0.00	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	0.00	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	0.00	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	0.00	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	0.00	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	0.00	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	0.00	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	0.00	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	0.00	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	0.00	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttrakhand	59	32	0.00	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	0.00	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
Grant Total	11024	6105	----------	----------	5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

ANNEXURE – II

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1545 to be answered on 11.03.2013 regarding “Depletion of groundwater level”

District wise depth to ground water level (in feet) during May-2012 in NCR

S. No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of wells Analysed	Depth to Water Level (in feet bgl*)

				Min	Max
1	Delhi	Central	1	6.82	6.82
		East	9	11.81	51.63
		New Delhi	13	23.94	78.88
		North	7	7.02	37.85
		North East	5	9.05	22.40
		North West	32	7.31	53.53
		South	22	7.05	217.14
		South West	30	7.87	174.40
		West	9	9.54	113.49
2	Haryana	Faridabad	13	16.10	203.36
		Gurgaon	11	7.22	124.64
		Jhajjar	15	3.97	19.06
		Panipat	4	3.80	40.70
		Rewari	9	33.78	224.68
		Rohtak	8	4.40	31.65
		Sonipat	14	8.17	27.52
3	Rajasthan	Alwar	30	16.73	265.84
4	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	1	82.66	82.66
		Bulandsshahr	9	16.27	36.90
		Gautam Buddha Nagar	7	15.97	64.42
		Ghaziabad	11	9.32	51.92
		Meerut	4	22.37	56.28

ANNEXURE - III

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1545 to be answered on 11.03.2013 regarding

"Depletion of groundwater level"

Details of funds given during the last three years (2009-12) for demonstrative artificial recharge projects (rupees in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of States/UTs	Total Funds Approved in XI plan	Year 2009-10	Year 2010-11	Year 2011-12	Total in the last three years (2009-12)
			Funds Approved	Funds Approved	Funds Approved	Funds Approved
1	Andhra Pradesh	573.41	130.02	75.18	368.21	573.41
2	Arunachal Pradesh	493.11	--------	--------	233.44	233.44
3	Bihar	96.01	--------	--------	96.01	96.01
4	Chandigarh	776.03	--------	776.03	--------	776.03
5	Chahattisgarh	268.80	--------	--------	268.80	268.80
6	Delhi	43.44	--------	--------	43.44	43.44
7	Gujarat	316.24	--------	316.24		316.24
8	Himachal Pradesh	250.02	--------	--------	250.02	250.02
9	Jammu & Kashmir	143.47	--------	--------	143.47	143.47
10	Jharkhand	191.35		16.49	174.86	191.35
11	Karnataka	588.09	109.16	96.59	382.35	588.09
12	Kerala	94.14	--------	--------	55.09	55.09
13	Madhya Pradesh	860.91	--------	431.86	429.05	860.91
14	Maharashtra	15.15	--------	15.15	--------	15.15
15	Nagaland	224.14	--------	--------	224.14	224.14
16	Orissa	464.36	--------	--------	464.36	464.36
17	Punjab	260.33	--------	--------	80.88	80.88
18	Rajasthan	404.78	--------	--------	404.78	404.78

19	Tamil Nadu	526.35	415.35	--------	--------	415.35
20	Uttar Pradesh	3286.23	720.06	1060.64	1505.53	3286.23
21	West Bengal	111.09	--------	--------	--------	0.00
TOTAL		9987.44	1374.59	2788.18	5124.42	9287.18

USE OF SURFACE WATER

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1546

SMT. KANIMOZHI

(a) whether Government has taken or plans to implement any steps towards preventing the drying up of water resources across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government proposes, during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to introduce methods to maximise use of surface water rather than depleting groundwater resources and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Conservation of rivers, lakes and water bodies is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment & Forests is supplementing the efforts of the State Governments towards conservation of rivers and lakes under the Centrally sponsored National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP). Ministry of Water Resources is implementing the scheme of Repair Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies for the comprehensive improvement of water bodies, catchment area treatment, command area development and capacity building of stakeholders, increased availability of drinking water. Central Ground Water Board is encouraging water harvesting and re-use of water in all those areas, including big cities and industrial clusters, where either ground water levels are declining or the areas fall under over exploited, critical, semi critical stage of ground water development.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

(d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan Document has indicated an increased total outlay of about Rs. 4,22,012 crore under the Water Resources Sector (irrigation, flood management and command area development) with emphasis on surface water projects and sustainable ground water resources.

NATIONAL WATER POLICY

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1547

SHRI S. THANGAVELU

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have opposed several contentious clauses in the draft National Water Policy, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to revise the said policy, in view of stiff opposition from the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (d) During the sixth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council, held on 28.12.2012 at New Delhi to consider the Draft National Water Policy (2012), some State Governments had suggested modifications in certain provisions of the Draft National Water Policy (2012). The suggestions of the State Governments have been examined and the National Water Policy (2012) has been adopted by National Water Resources Council as per deliberations.

INTERLINKING OF WATER SURPLUS RIVERS WITH WATER DEFICIT RIVERS

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1548

SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE

(a) whether it is a fact that some rivers in the country have surplus water throughout the year and some rivers are water deficit in certain months of the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to interlink the water surplus rivers with water-deficit rivers;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes sir, National Water Development Agency (NWDA), as a part of its studies of National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development prepared by Government in 1980 has carried out water balance studies of various river basins/sub-basins of the country keeping in view the scenario of ultimate stage of water resources development in these basins in the year 2050. It has identified 22 river basin/ sub-basins as water surplus and 11 river basins/sub-basins as water deficit river basins. The names of surplus and deficit river basins/sub-basins are furnished in Annexure-I & Annexure –II. respectively.

(c) & (d)Yes sir, The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. NWDA was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component as per (Annexure-III) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken – Betwa, (ii) Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal, (iii) Damanganga – Pinjal, (iv) Par – Tapi – Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states.

Further, after receiving the concurrence of the concerned states, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada & Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010 in august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The DPRs of these links are in various stage of completion.

Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) –Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning.

(e) Does not arise

ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a)&(b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1548 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11-03-2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING INTERLINKING OF WATER SURPLUS RIVERS WITH WATER DEFICIT RIVERS
SURPLUS RIVER BASINS / SUB-BASINS

S.l No	River Basins/Sub-Basin
	Peninsular Component
1.	Mahanadi
2.	Godavari
3.	Ken at Daudhan (As per DPR)
4.	Parbati (upto Patanpur)
5.	Kalisindh (Sub-basin of Chambal) Upto Kundaliya
6.	Par rivers etc.(7 reservoirs)
7.	Damanganga (Bhugad, Khargihill & Pinjal)
8.	Pamba
9.	Achankovil
10.	Netravati
11.	Bedti
	Himalayan Component
1.	Kosi
2.	Sarda (at Poornagiri)
3.	Ghagra (at Chisapani)*
4	Gandak (at proposed Gandak Dam)
5.	Ganga at Chunar
6.	Manas
7.	Sankosh
8.	Aie
9.	Raidak
10.	Torsa
11	Jaldhaka

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1548 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11-03-2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING INTERLINKING OF WATER SURPLUS RIVERS WITH WATER DEFICIT RIVERS

DEFICIT RIVER BASINS / SUB-BASINS

Sl. No.	River Basins/Sub-Basins
	Peninsular Component
1.	Krishna
2.	Pennar
3.	Cauvery
4.	Vaigai
5.	Vaippar
	Himalayan Component
1.	Yamuna at Okhla
2.	Ganga at Narora
3.	Sone Basin upto Indrapuri Barrage
4.	Sone Basin upto Kadwan Dam
5.	Yamuna Sub-basin upto crossing of Sarda-Yamuna Link
6.	Ramganga Sub-basin upto Ramganga Dam

ANNEXURE-III REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1548 TO BE ANSWERED ON 11-03-2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING INTERLINKING OF WATER SURPLUS RIVERS WITH WATER DEFICIT RIVERS

STATUS OF WATER TRANSFER LINKS IDENTIFIED FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS (FR) BY NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	- FR completed (Taken up by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala)link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	- FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga – Pinjal link*	- FR com¬pleted & DPR started
12.	Par – Tapi – Narmada link*	- FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken – Betwa link*	- DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link	- FR completed.
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	- FR work taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
13.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

SCHEMES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SMALL RESERVOIRS AND DAMS IN UTTARAKHAND

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1549

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA

(a) whether Government would consider about the schemes for construction of small reservoirs and dams for utilization of water available in the country including Uttarakhand for drinking water and irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the number of such suggestions received from Members of Parliament; and

(c) if not, whether Government is ready to consider the proposals sent through public representatives

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Water being State subject, State Governments conceive, plan and implement water resources projects for irrigation, drinking water etc. With a view to encourage the completion of ongoing projects and help states in creation of irrigation potential, Govt. of India provides financial assistance under Accelerated Irrigation benefit Program (AIBP). Presently no major and medium project in Uttarakhand is receiving central assistance. In case of minor irrigation schemes, the central assistance grant to state is provided to the projects in the case of North-Eastern Region, hilly states (Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand), Undivided Koraput, Bolangir and Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa and projects benefitting tribal areas and drought prone areas. Since inception of AIBP for minor irrigation projects, a total no. of 14187 MI Schemes including 2519 surface MI schemes of Uttarakhand have been completed upto 31.12.2012.

(c) & (c) Several suggestions have been received from Hon'ble Members of Parliament in this regard. The proposals are forwarded to State Governments for taking appropriate action in the matter.

GROUNDWATER EXPLOITATION

11th March, 2013

RSQ 1550

DR. RAM PRAKASH

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of groundwater exploitation in the country is almost thrice of that in the world and the rate of water recharge is only 0.5 per cent;

(b) if so, whether groundwater resources would not reach on the brink of exhaustion during the next 20 years; and

(c) the necessary steps Government is considering to take to resolve this situation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) According to the United Nations World Water Development Report 4 published by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in 2012, India is the topmost groundwater abstracting country in the world as of 2010 with abstraction rate of 251 km3/year. As per latest assessment of ground water resources carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations, as of 2009, annual ground water withdrawal has been estimated as 243 billion cubic metres (bcm) and stage of ground water development is 61%. Over-exploitation of ground water in certain areas in the Country has led to decline in ground water levels. CGWB has not carried out any study in which ground water levels after 20 years could be predicted. Moreover ground water gets replenished annually depending upon the recharge taking place due to rainfall. The Ground Water Estimation Committee (GEC'1997) constituted by Ministry of Water Resources had estimated that the recharge from rainfall varies from 3% to 25% of the normal rainfall depending upon the hydrogeological conditions.

(c) To ensure that there is no over-exploitation of ground water, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having 'Over-exploited' blocks to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

MODEL BILL ON RAINWATER HARVESTING

18th March, 2013

RSQ *292

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had adopted and circulated a Model Bill on rainwater harvesting to all the States in the country; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that many States had either not adopted the Bill or adopted it to their requirement?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARIS RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *292 TO BE ANSWERED ON 18.03.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "MODEL BILL ON RAINWATER HARVESTING" ASKED BY PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ, M.P, RAJYA SABHA:

(a) Ministry of Water Resources has circulated the Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to regulate and control development and management of ground water, which also contains a chapter on rain water harvesting for ground water recharge.

(b) So far, fourteen (14) States / UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have modified the Model Bill as per their requirement and enacted the legislation. Government of Maharashtra has enacted Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes), Act 1993. Government of Maharashtra has also introduced and passed a Comprehensive Ground Water Bill in the Legislative Assembly to regulate and manage ground water resources in the State. Fifteen (15) States / UTs, namely, Andaman & Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have initiated action for enactment of the Model Bill. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have indicated that their ground water development is low and thus they do not feel the need to adopt the Bill.

RELEASE OF WATER TO TAMIL NADU FROM CAUVERY RIVER

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2315

SHRI A.A. JINNAH

(a) whether the Karnataka Government has released water to Tamil Nadu, as per the award on sharing of Cauvery river water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Karnataka Government has been ignoring the requests of Tamil Nadu Government and directions of Supreme Court and the Central Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to fulfil its constitutional obligations;

(e) whether a team visited Cauvery delta to resolve the crisis between the States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the report prepared, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (d) There has been distress in availability of water in the Cauvery basin during the water year 2012-13. As such, the Cauvery River Authority (CRA), Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) and the Hon'ble Supreme Court have decided the quantum of releases to be made to Tamil Nadu from time to time. The directions of above authorities to Karnataka to make available water to Tamil Nadu have been complied with up to January 2013. Thereafter on 7th February 2013, Hon'ble Supreme Court directed Karnataka to release forthwith 2.44 TMC water to replenish Mettur for the purpose of standing crops in the Cauvery Delta region in Tamil Nadu. This order has also been substantially complied with.

The Final Order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5th February 2007 has been notified by Central Government in the Gazette of India on 19th February, 2013 under section 6 of the Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 and also as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(e) & (f) The Central Team consisting of officers of Central Water Commission (CWC) and Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India visited delta region of Tamil Nadu comprising of Thiruvaroor, Tanjavur and Nagapathanam districts on 5th February 2013 to assess the status of standing paddy crop in that area. The Central Team submitted its report to the Chairman, CWC on 6th February 2013 giving their details.

IDENTIFICATION OF WATER RICH AND DEFICIT REGIONS

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2316

SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE

(a) whether Government has identified water rich and water deficit regions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to interlink water rich regions with water deficit areas;

(d) if so, the detail thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes Sir, National Water Development Agency (NWDA), as a part of its studies of National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development prepared by Government in 1980 has carried out water balance studies of various river basins/sub-basins of the country keeping in view the scenario of ultimate stage of water resources development in these basins in the year 2050 and it has identified 22 river basin/ sub-basins as water surplus and 11 river basins/sub-basins as water deficit river basins. The names of surplus and deficit river basins/sub-basins are furnished in Annexure-I & Annexure –II. respectively.

(c) & (d) Yes Sir, The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. NWDA was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component as per (Annexure-III) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links (Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken – Betwa, (ii) Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal, (iii) Damanganga – Pinjal, (iv) Par – Tapi – Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states.

Further, after receiving the concurrence of the concerned states, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada & Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010 in august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The DPRs of these links are in various stage of completion.

Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) –Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning.

(e) Does not arise.

ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2316 TO BE ANSWERED ON 18-03-2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING IDENTIFICATION OF WATER RICH AND DEFICIT REGIONS
SURPLUS RIVER BASINS / SUB-BASINS

S.l No	River Basins/Sub-Basin
	Peninsular Component
1.	Mahanadi
2.	Godavari
3.	Ken at Daudhan (As per DPR)
4.	Parbati (upto Patanpur)
5.	Kalisindh (Sub-basin of Chambal) Upto Kundaliya
6.	Par rivers etc.(7 reservoirs)
7.	Damanganga (Bhugad, Khargihill & Pinjal)
8.	Pamba
9.	Achankovil
10.	Netravati
11.	Bedti
	Himalayan Component
1.	Kosi
2.	Sarda (at Poornagiri)
3.	Ghagra (at Chisapani)*
4	Gandak (at proposed Gandak Dam)
5.	Ganga at Chunar
6.	Manas
7.	Sankosh
8.	Aie
9.	Raidak
10.	Torsa
11	Jaldhaka

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) & (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2316 TO BE ANSWERED ON 18-03-2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING IDENTIFICATION OF WATER RICH AND DEFICIT REGIONS

DEFICIT RIVER BASINS / SUB-BASINS

Sl. No.	River Basins/Sub-Basins
	Peninsular Component
1.	Krishna
2.	Pennar
3.	Cauvery
4.	Vaigai
5.	Vaippar
	Himalayan Component
1.	Yamuna at Okhla
2.	Ganga at Narora
3.	Sone Basin upto Indrapuri Barrage
4.	Sone Basin upto Kadwan Dam
5.	Yamuna Sub-basin upto crossing of Sarda-Yamuna Link
6.	Ramganga Sub-basin upto Ramganga Dam

ANNEXURE-III REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (c) & (d) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2316 TO BE ANSWERED ON 18-03-2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING IDENTIFICATION OF WATER RICH AND DEFICIT REGIONS

STATUS OF WATER TRANSFER LINKS IDENTIFIED FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS (FR) BY NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	- FR completed (Taken up by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala)link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	- FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga – Pinjal link*	- FR com¬pleted & DPR started
12.	Par – Tapi – Narmada link*	- FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken – Betwa link*	- DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link	- FR completed.
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	- FR work taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
13.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report

S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

SMALL IRRIGATION SCHEMES UNDER AIBP

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2317

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI

(a) whether any small irrigation schemes have been started under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) particularly in drought prone districts/tribal areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any assessment regarding the efficacy of these schemes has been made during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the number of farmers benefited from these schemes and the details of funds released and utilized for this purpose, State- wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. Government has introduced State Sector Scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to provide funds for implementation of Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes (SMI) in drought prone districts / tribal areas of the country. Continuation of scheme in XII Plan is dependent on Cabinet approval.

(b) The eligibility criteria for inclusion of SMI for assistance under the Programme are as follows:
Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) schemes of Special Category States (North-Eastern States, Hilly States i.e. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttarakhand and undivided Koraput Bolangir Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Orissa) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that:

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of at least 20 hectares OR
2. Group of schemes (within a radius of 5 km) has total ultimate irrigation potential of 50 ha AND
3. The proposed scheme has benefit-cost ratio greater than 1 AND
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only AND
5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes of non special category states (all other states not covered in special category states) are eligible for consideration for assistance under AIBP provided that

1. Each individual scheme has irrigation potential of more than 50 hectares AND
2. Located in drought prone/tribal area (as decided in consultation with the Planning Commission) AND
3. Proposed scheme has benefit-cost ratio of greater than 1
4. Development cost of the scheme per hectare is upto Rs. 2 lakh with the condition that wherever the estimated cost of the project is more than Rs. 1.50 lakh per hectare, the AIBP assistance would be limited to cost norm of Rs. 1.5 lakh per hectare only AND
5. Maximum time period within which they are to be completed is 2 years excluding the year of their inclusion under AIBP.

SMI schemes included in the programme are eligible for 90% grant assistance of the cost of the scheme.

(c) The work of assessment regarding the efficacy of these schemes has been awarded to Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

(d) The number of farmers benefitted from these schemes will be known after the completion of the study. The State-wise details of funds released and utilized for minor irrigation schemes under AIBP in the last three years and current year are given in Annexure.

Annexure

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2317 for reply on 18.3.2013 regarding Small Irrigation Schemes under AIBP
Statewise grant released and utilized for minor irrigation schemes under AIBP during last three years and current year

(Rs. In crore)

S.no.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		grant released	funds utilised	grant released	funds utilised	grant released	funds utilised	grant released	funds utilised
1	Arunachal	30.780	34.200	48.6350	54.039	33.7883	37.543	54.6651	12.40
2	Assam	577.9694	642.188	356.9030	396.559	377.7456	419.717	152.5639	25.00
3	Manipur	42.5403	47.267	40.5000	45.000	44.5500	49.500	0.00	0.00
4	Meghalaya	22.5018	25.002	110.1951	122.439	81.3011	90.335	28.40	31.556

5	Mizoram	36.4500	40.500	51.0921	56.769	42.1101	46.789	0.00	0.00
6	Nagaland	57.2860	63.651	70.00	77.778	72.6525	80.725	31.00	34.444
7	Sikkim	2.6049	2.894	14.3639	15.960	33.7144	37.460	0.00	0.00
8	Tripura	31.3488	34.832	0.00	0.00	34.8751	38.750	17.7500	UC yet to be
9	Himachal	37.8195	42.022	32.40	36.000	47.1152	52.350	48.5190	UC yet to be
10	Jammu &	158.0534	175.615	110.7215	123.024	163.4678	181.631	79.9837	UC yet to be
11	Orissa (KBK)	40.5000	45.000	27.8538	30.949	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000
12	Uttrakhand	127.0063	141.118	160.06	177.844	232.7513	258.613	148.8013	UC yet to be
13	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	141.75	157.500	0.00	0.00
14	Chhattisgarh	16.0383	17.820	131.7986	146.443	179.1856	199.095	141.7400	UC yet to be
15	Madhya Pradesh	173.3724	192.636	202.5023	225.003	211.2880	234.764	471.7069	91.00
16	Maharashtra	0	0.00	256.1439	284.604	77.2109	85.790	178.8416	UC yet to be
17	Bihar	0.00	0.00	32.3535	35.948	15.5303	17.256	9.7200	UC yet to be
18	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	8.10	9.00	4.46	4.956	0.00	0.00
19	Rajasthan	14.170	15.744	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.000	0.00	0.00
20	Karnataka	48.5066	53.896	34.6388	38.488	59.1674	65.742	161.60	UC yet to be
21	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	231.6474	257.386	224.4158	249.351	0.00	0.00
	Total	1416.9477	1574.3863	1919.9089	2133.2321	2077.0794	2307.8660	1525.2915	194.400

CHEMICAL CONTAMINATION OF UNDERGROUND WATER

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2318

SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA
SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA

the action taken by the Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the State Governments for sharp rise in contamination of soil, as many incidents came to light regarding harzardous chemical contents hidden in underground soil resulting in contamination of underground water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

Central Ground Water Resources (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources, regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during April / May through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the Country. The causes of contamination are either geogenic or anthropogenic. Salinity and contamination due to Iron, Arsenic and Fluoride of ground water are geogenic in origin, which is caused due to natural mechanism by which these elements present in the water bearing formation get mobilized under suitable conditions and is released into the ground water. The main anthropogenic causes are discharge of untreated domestic waste water, industrial waste water and pollutants in drainage which in turn pollute ground water.

As per information received from National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur (NBSS&LUP) under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), a pilot study was undertaken at, Regional Centre, Jorhat to understand the effect of effluents on heavy metal like Nickel, Cadmium, Chromium and Lead in soils surrounding area of Jagiroad paper mill, Morigaon district covering 4608 hectare and Digboi oil refinery, Tinsukia district covering 5328 hectare in Assam. The results indicated that 80 per cent soil of paper mill industry has higher nickel concentration (maximum permissible limit is 30 mg/kg soil) and 20 per cent soils which has higher lead concentration (maximum permissible limit is 50 mg/kg soil) in Digboi oil refinery area.

Another pilot study carried by NBSS&LUP in collaboration with Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Kalyani, in 1997, the irrigation samples indicated that about 50 percent of area of Gotera Mauza and 30 percent area of Ghtugachi Mauza, West Bengal have medium to higher arsenic content (>0.1 parts per million) in ground water. The soils of the area (806 hectare) indicate that in Gotera about 40 per cent area, whereas in Ghetugachi about 10 per cent area has more than 8 parts per million (ppm) arsenic content.

Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) have informed that the Ministry of Environment & Forests in association with CPCB and State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees have identified 10 contaminated sites in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh for remediation of contaminants.

WATER SCARCITY

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2319

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI

(a) how many districts in the country are facing acute water scarcity today, States-wise and how many of them are in Gujarat and Jharkhand;

(b) whether Government has prepared a blue print to fight the menace of water scarcity in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) 85 districts in the country are facing the acute water scarcity today as these districts have been declared drought affected during 2012-13 by the Ministry of Agriculture. Out of these, 17 districts are in Gujarat and no district in Jharkhand. The State-wise names of the districts declared drought affected during 2012-13, are given at Annex-I.

(b) to (d) Water being state subject, planning, execution and funding of water resources projects is within the purview of respective State Governments. However, Union Government provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR). Under AIBP, the financial assistance is provided for expeditious completion of on-going irrigation projects which result in creation of storage capacity thereby reducing water scarcity. The financial assistance is provided under the scheme of CAD&WM for efficient use of available water thus increasing availability of water for various uses, and the financial assistance is provided under RRR for restoration of lost storage potential of water bodies. All these programmes are being reformed and upscaled during XII Plan. Drought mitigation measures like water conservation and early completion of projects are also planned. In addition, some short term measures like drilling of hand pump bores, deep tube-wells, new wells, deepening of wells, rejuvenation of wells, tanker support are undertaken by the State Governments. Long term measures like drought proofing and other multi-directional activities to support drinking water are also planned to fight menace of water scarcity.

ANNEX-I

Annex referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2319 to be answered on 18.03.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Water scarcity

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF DISTRICTS DECLARED DROUGHT AFFECTED (WATER SCARCITY) DURING – 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State/ total number of districts	No. of districts / talukas	Name of districts
1.	Gujarat (26)	17 (132 taluks)	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Gandhinagar, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kheda, Kutch, Mehsana, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Surendranagar, Vadodara.
2.	Karnataka (30)	26 (142 taluks)	Bagalkote, Bangalore Rural, Bangalore Urban, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikkaballapura, Chikkamagalur, Chitradurga, Davangere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichure, Ramanagar, Shimoga, Tumkur, Yadgiri,
3.	Kerala	4 (Kharif)	Idukki, Kollam, Thiruvananthapuram and Wayanad

	(14)		
4.	Maharashtra (35)	16 (Kharif) (125 taluks)	25.10.2012 (7) Nasik, Dhule, Jalgaon, Ahmadnagar, Pune, Satara, Sangli 30.10.2012 (9) Buldhana, Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Nanded, Beed, Latur, Osmanabad
5.	Rajasthan (33)	12	01.08.2012 (5) Barmer, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Nagaur 04.01.2013 (7) Ajmer, Banswada, Jhunjhunu, Churu, Rajsamand, Pali, Sikar
	Total	85	

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS ON GANGA AND YAMUNA

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2320

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA

(a) the number of dams already constructed on upper sector of Ganga and Yamuna rivers with names, locations and their capacity;

(b) the dams proposed to be constructed in future, their names, locations and by when those dams would be ready; and

(c) whether it is the main cause of drying of these rivers?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

PROTECTION AND PRESERVATION OF SMALL RIVERS

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2321

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL

(a) whether it is a fact that many small rivers in the country are under the threat of drying up permanently;

(b) whether Government has taken steps to protect and preserve such rivers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Water Commission is observing Hydrological Parameters at 878 locations on major rivers and their tributaries all over the country. Analysis of the Hydrological data of last 10 years available with CWC does not indicate drying of any major river.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

DECLINE IN GROUNDWATER LEVEL

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2322

SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI
SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR

(a) whether Government is aware of the study of the National Geophysical Research Institute (NGR) which reveals that groundwater in Hyderabad, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Mumbai and Chennai, along with several other northern cities are declining at a rapid pace during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons of decline and the number of cities which are almost bone dry;

(c) what steps have been taken so farby the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) what steps are being taken/proposed to be taken by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) to trace new aquifers using heliborne electromagnetic techniques in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Hyderabad has informed that one of their Scientist, in an interview with a Reporter of The Times of India, had stated that "ground water level in Hyderabad is declining at a rapid pace and more or less similar situation is prevailing in many big cities like New Delhi, Mumbai". However, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources, monitors ground water levels on regional basis four times a year through a network of 15653 observation wells located all over the country. Based on data analysis of last 3 years, decline has not been observed in ground water levels in Mumbai and Chennai. Declining trends were however, observed in the range of 0.14 to 0.77 meter (m)/ year, in Hyderabad, 0.01 to more than 2 m/ year, in Delhi and 0.015 to 3.9 m/year in Ahmedabad.

(c) A Model Bill has been circulated to all the States / UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development. Besides, Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has issued advisories to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs having over-exploited blocks so as to take measures to promote / adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rainwater harvesting. CGWA has also taken up with various Central and State Government organizations for adopting rainwater harvesting and recharge to the ground water.

(d) During 2012-13, CGWB has undertaken Pilot Project on aquifer mapping in 6 areas in the States of Maharashtra (part of Nagpur district), Rajasthan (parts of Dausa and Jaisalmer districts), Bihar (part of Patna district), Karnataka (part of Tumkur district) and Tamilnadu (part of Cuddalore district) using advanced geophysical techniques to test the efficacy of technologies in mapping of aquifers in different hydro-geological terrain.

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE UNDER AIBP

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2323

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR

(a) whether Government has received letters from the Chief Minister of Gujarat for considering Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas at par with Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas for providing financial assistance under AIBP;

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take to fulfil the said requests;

(c) whether Government has in the past, provided Central assistance under AIBP treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas in cases of two projects in Punjab and one project in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, by when Government proposes to extend similar benefits to Sardar Sarovar Project and other eligible projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefited Programme (AIBP) scheme formulated for the XII Plan proposes Central Assistance (CA) for projects benefits Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas on a par with those benefitting Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) areas. The scheme requires clearance from the Union Cabinet.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) After approval of the proposal by the Union Cabinet, the eligible projects including Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat benefitting DDP areas on par with DPAP areas will be considered for providing CA as per the modified norms of AIBP.

ASSISTANCE TO HIMACHAL PRADESH FOR SHAH NAHAR IRRIGATION PROJECT

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2324

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

(a) by when the Shah Nahar Irrigation Project in Himachal Pradesh is likely to be completed;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has refused to pay Rs. 62.00 crore of its share to the project;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has recommended in 2012 that Rs. 62.00 crore be released to Himachal Pradesh as additional Central assistance; and

(d) if so, why this amount has not been released so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The Shah Nahar Irrigation Project in Himachal Pradesh is scheduled to be completed by March 2013.

(b) & (c) On the issue of sharing of cost between the States of Punjab & Himachal Pradesh for the said project, both the States approached Planning Commission. It has been decided by the Planning Commission to provide Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs. 62.42 crore to Shah Nahar Irrigation Project under Accelerated Irrigation Benefited Programme (AIBP) and accordingly this has been reflected in the approved allocation of Annual Plan 2012-13 of Himachal Pradesh issued by the Planning Commission.

(d) Planning Commission conveyed to include this proposal in the scheme of AIBP for XII Plan. The scheme of AIBP for the XII Plan is yet to be approved by the Union Cabinet.

HIKE IN WATER TARIFF FOR IRRIGATION

18th March, 2013

RSQ 2325

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, all the States have to fix tariff for irrigation water as a percentage of non- Plan revenue expenditure for operation and maintenance of irrigation schemes;

(b) if so, the reationale behind these recommendations;

(c) whether any assessment has been carried out as to what would be the impact of this decision on the cost of production due to this hike in water tariff for irrigation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has, inter-alia, recommended setting up a Water Regulatory Authority in each State to fix and regulate the water tariff system and charges for surface and sub-surface water used for domestic, agriculture, industrial and other purposes. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has also projected State specific recovery rates for irrigation, separately for special category and general category States, on the basis of revenue receipts as percent of Non Plan Revenue Expenditure and made that as an eligibility criteria for release of incentive grant.

(b) While recommending the setting up of a Water Regulatory Authority in each State, the Thirteenth Finance Commission observed that 'injudicious inter-sectoral and intra-sectoral distribution of water amongst various categories of water users, low water use efficiency, fragmented approach to water resources planning and development, low water user charges and meagre recovery are some of the major problems associated with the management of water resources in the country. A statutory autonomous institution at the state level could help in addressing these issues'.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (c).

CONSTRUCTION OF BARRAGES ON GODAVARI RIVER IN ANDHRA PRADESH

22nd April, 2013

RSQ *383

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert, Shri Hanumantha Rao and a UN consultant, has submitted a detailed proposal for constructing a series of barrages on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh under Step Ladder Technology to produce power, provide drinking water, irrigation facility and also for sea vessel navigation upto Sriram Sagar;
(b) if so, when such a proposal was submitted and what action the Ministry has taken thereon, so far;
(c) whether it is also a fact that some MPs from Telangana Region have also met the Central Water Commission (CWC) in this regard recently; and
(d) if so, the action taken thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.*383 TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.04.2013 REGARDING CONSTRUCTION OF BARRAGES ON GODAVARI RIVER IN ANDHRA PRADESH

(a) to (d) A proposal for taking up a series of barrages on Godavari river prepared by Shri T.HanumanthaRao, former Engineer-in-Chief, Andhra Pradesh and UN consultant was received in the Ministry of Water Resources through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy,Hon`bleMember of Parliament in December 2009. The series of barrages one below the other all along the river has been termed as "Step Ladder Technology" by the author. Hon`ble Members of Parliament of Andhra Pradesh had also met officers of Central Water Commission(CWC). The proposal was sent to CWC for examination. The same was examined and the main observations of CWC were as under.

i) Barrages are diversion structures for providing limited storage capacity during the time when water is available in the river.
ii) A barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi irrigation and other purposes like dependable power generation, diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city.
iii) The command area under existing lift schemes is getting irrigation in Kharif only. For providing irrigation supplies for Rabi and perennial crops as well,the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Polavaram project.

LEVEL OF WATER TABLE

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 2996

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE
SHRI N.K. SINGH

(a) the data on levels of water table;

(b) whether it is a fact that the lowering of water table has resulted in salinity and chemical pollution, making water non-potable;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any measures are being proposed by Government to rectify the same; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Water levels are monitored four times a year during the months of January, April/May, August and November. Ground Water level data analyzed from 11024 wells for pre-monsoon period during the last five years indicate that water levels are declining in the major part of the Country. Details are given in Annexure.

(b) & (c) Increase in salinity or concentration of chemical constituents cannot always be attributed to declining ground water levels. Geogenic and anthropogenic causes are responsible for making water non potable.

(d) & (e) Steps taken by the Government to address the problems of lowering of ground water inter alia, include:-
(i) extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Benefits Irrigation Programme, Command Area Development and Water Management, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country;

(ii) setting up of National Water Mission with the objective, inter alia, of conservation of water;

(iii) circulation of a Model Bill by Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation;

(iv) advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water /rain water harvesting;

(v) preparation of a Master Plan by CGWB for artificial recharge to groundwater; and

(vi) since in-situ treatment of aquifers contaminated by arsenic, fluoride, iron, heavy metals is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. CGWB has assisted State Governments in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred question No. 2996 to be answered on 22.04.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Level of Water Table"

Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012

Name of the State	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	% of wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of					
					0.00- 1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		> 2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
Grand Total	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3084

SHRI JUGUL KISHORE

(a) the details and the status of irrigation projects being implemented in Uttar Pradesh under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme for the development of agriculture;
(b) the quantum of basic irrigation capacity that would be generated, as a result of it;
(c) the details of funds utilized for the same; and
(d) the effective steps being taken by Government to get these projects completed at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) The details of the ongoing and completed major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization irrigation projects in Uttar Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) including envisaged irrigation potential and expenditure incurred is given at Annexure-I.

(d) Irrigation being a state subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by State Governments from their own resources and as per their priorities. However, Government of India has been providing Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the States for approved and eligible projects on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. Any shortcomings in the implementation of AIBP are generally addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottle necks which affect the implementation of AIBP are brought to the notice of

implementing agencies and others concerned. State Governments are supposed to submit action taken report resolving bottle necks reported by CWC.

ANNEXURE-I

DETAILS OF MAJOR, MEDIUM AND ERM IRRIGATION PROJECTS UNDER AIBP IN UTTAR PRADESH

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	CA Released (Rs. in crore)	IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED (in Th. ha)	Expenditure Incurred upto March 2011 (Rs. in crores) including State share
Major,Medium & ERM Irrigation Projects				
1	Upper Ganga & Madhya Ganga (C)	233.690	52.3770	393.0700
2	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II	176.585	53.4130	711.3400
3	Sharda Sahayak (C)	131.000	388.4600	268.3000
4	Saryu Nahar (C)	828.619		
	Saryu Nahar (National Project)	67.980	570.6000	1919.2400
5	Kharif Channel in H.K.Doab (C)	73.270	11.0380	124.1650
6	Rajghat Dam (C)	3.000	0.0000	6.0000
7	Gunta Nala Dam (C)	1.000	3.8800	1.3000
8	Bansagar (V)	764.416	0.0000	2207.4850
9	Gyanpur Pump Canal (C)	30.900	1.5000	47.3500
10	Eastern Ganga Canal (C)	194.873	72.0000	561.8340
11	Rajghat Canal (C)	70.168	43.3500	196.9200
12	Mod. of Agra Canal (C)	44.619	35.0000	135.7530
13	Jarauli Pump Canal (C)	7.071	39.7480	16.4820
14	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	66.903	27.9300	242.5290
15	Imp. Of Hardoi Branch System(ERM)	24.790	79.3480	87.0710
16	Kachhnoda Dam	64.675	3.2550	258.7000
17	Res. Cap of Sharda Sahayak	39.375	135.0000	85.5000
18	Arjun Sahayak	307.897	0.0000	336.7080
UTTARANCHAL				
1	Lakhwar Vyasi (D)	20.000	0.0000	12.1600
2	Tehri (C)	589.753	270.0000	977.5100

(C) indicates the irrigation project has been completed , (D) indicates the irrigation project has been deffered

WATER SECURITY PLAN

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3085

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA
SMT KANIMOZHI

(a) whether Government has plans to come up with a water security plan for the year 2013;

(b) whether Government has taken into account the work done by villagers and Non-Governmental Organisations in conserving water in rural areas and areas of water scarcity; and

(c) if so, whether Government plans to adopt these measures and work with Non Governmental Organisations in drawing up drinking water security plans in such areas of water scarcity?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) While the Central Government has not formulated any specific 'water security plan' for the year 2013, the Twelfth Five Year Plan Document has indicated an increased total outlay of about Rs. 4,22,012 crore under the Water Resources Sector (irrigation, flood management and command area development) with emphasis on surface water projects and sustainable ground water resources. The concerned Ministries / Departments of the Central Government supplement the efforts of the State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources.

Ministry of Water Resources provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge. Ministry of Water Resources has also launched the National Water Mission with main objective as "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/ programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

(b) & (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government encourages adoption of best practices and involvement of different organizations including Non Governmental Organisations in the areas of augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources.

STATE DAM SCHEME IN CHHATTISGARH

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3086

DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chhattisgarh Government according to the directions issued by the Central Water Commission, has sent Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to obtain Central assistance under Chhattisgarh State Dam Scheme;

(b) if so, only 6 out of 50 schemes have been given approval and, as per the guidelines of Central Water Commission, letters of DPRs for only 9 schemes out of the remaining 44 schemes have been sent and by when the financial assistance in this regard would be disbursed; and

(c) whether 12 forest projects regarding irrigation dams in Chhattisgarh are pending with the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b)During XI Plan, Central Assistance was provided to State Governments for taking up river management/ flood control works in critical reaches under a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP). The proposals submitted by the State Governments for seeking Central Assistance under FMP were considered by an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance to ensure cost effective solutions.
A total number of 3 flood management and anti-erosion works/ schemes from Chhattisgarh with a total cost of Rs.31.13 crore were included under FMP with central share component of Rs.23.34 Crore. Central Assistance amounting to Rs.15.57 Crore was released to Government of Chhattisgarh as on 31.3.2012. During 2012-13, no

proposal for release of fund was received from the State Government. The scheme-wise details are given at Annexure – I.

(c) The Project Authorities have to obtain forest clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests , Government of India in accordance with Forest Conservation Act-1980.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3086 to be answered on 22.04.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding State Dam Scheme in Chhattisgarh

Financial Assistance provided to Government of Chattisgarh during XI Plan for Schemes included under State Sector Scheme 'Flood Management Programme'

Rs in Lakh

Scheme Code No.	Name of Scheme/ State	Location		Estimated Cost	Central Share (75%)	Funds Released by MOF during XI Plan					
		River/Tributary	District/Taluka			07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	Total
Ch-1	Flood Management Scheme on Mahanadi and its tributaries Shivnath, Pairy and Agar rivers, Dhamtari and Bilaspur districts.	Mahanadi, Shivnath, Pairy and Agar	Dhamtari and Bilaspur	754.00	565.00	-	-	-	-	377.00	377.00
Ch-2	Koni Sandri flood protection scheme on Arpa river, Bilaspur district.	Arpa	Bilaspur	1083.00	812.00	-	-	-	-	542.00	542.00
Ch-3	Yadunandan Nagar Flood protection scheme on Gokhane Nallah, Mahanadi Basin, Bilaspur distt.	Gokhane Nallah in Mahanadi Basin	Bilaspur	1276.00	957.00	-	-	-	-	638.00	638.00
	Total			3113.00	2334.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1557.00	1557.00

IMPLEMENTATION OF REPAIR, RENOVATION AND RESTORATION OF WATER BODIES

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3087

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR

(a) what are the reasons for nonperformance of Maharashtra in implementation of the scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies with domestic support;

(b) whether the Central Government has inquired into the matter;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what action Government proposes to take?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) During 2011-12, a total number of 258 water bodies of Maharashtra at an estimated cost of Rs. 135.09 crore were included under the scheme of Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support. A total grant amounting to Rs. 80.53 crore was released to Government of Maharashtra for taking up works on these water bodies during 2011-12. After release of grant in October, 2011, State Government accorded administrative approval on dated 12.12.2011 with the condition to implement "Maharashtra Management of Irrigation System by Farmers Act, 2005" aiming sensitization of stake holders in which formation of Water Users Association is compulsory before commencement of the work. In this Act, Clause 1, 2 & 3 Notification is to be taken before commencement of work. Due to this condition, State Government noticed that it delays the commencement of work and to speed up the RRR works. State Government modified this condition on 28.02.2013 as Clause 1 & 2 Notification should be declared before commencement of work and Clause 3 Notification should be done within the 8th month from starting the work.

(b)&(c) Central Government is pursuing the implementation of RRR by monitoring through Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and reminding State Government to submit utilization certificate.

(d)&(e) Do not arise.

PROPOSALS FROM MAHARASHTRA

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3088

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT

(a) the number of proposals received from Maharashtra under the Central Scheme of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies, Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects, Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells and Command Area Development and Water Management during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise; and

(b) what is the present status of each of these proposals?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a)&(b) The number of major and medium irrigation project proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and their status are given in Annexure-I. The number of minor irrigation schemes proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and their status are given in Annexure-II. The information related to Gosikurd project of Maharashtra declared as national project is given in Annexure-III.

The number of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under the scheme of Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of water bodies with domestic support during the last three years and their status are given in Annexure-IV.

The details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra during last three years and their status for demonstrative artificial recharge project are given in Annexure-V

The scheme on "Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dug Wells" was launched in 2007-08 and was framed for three years' implementation commencing from 2007-08. The scheme was closed on 31.3.2010. The progress in respect of dug well recharge structures by the farmers in Maharashtra, who have received the subsidy before the closing of the scheme, is being monitored and the details are given below:

No. of units for which subsidy release Subsidy released (Rs. In crore) Fund released under IEC (Rs. In crore) Operating cost availed by NABARD @ 1% of net subsidy released (Rs. In crore) Status on number of dug well recharge structures completed

59857 14.009 2.00 0.1404 38498

The number of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra under the scheme Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) during the last three years are given in Annexure-VI.

Annexure -I

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3088 for reply on 22.04.2013 regarding proposals from Maharashtra

Details of major and medium Irrigation project proposals received from Govt. of Maharashtra under AIBP during the last three years and there status

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of submission	Grant released (Rs. In crore)
1	Nardave (Mahamadwadi) Medium	2010-11	12.375
2	Aruna(Medium)	2010-11	12.375
3	Arjuna medium	2010-11	13.500
4	Uppar Mannar medium	2010-11	11.250
5	Purna Barrage -2(New)	2010-11	Grant not released
6	Kudali Medium irrigation Project	2010-11	4.050
7	Bawanthadi	2010-11	22.250
8	Uttarmand	2010-11	2.475
9	Tillari	2010-11	Grant not released
10	Gadnadi	2010-11	9.000
11	Tarali	2010-11	45.950
12	Lower Dudhana	2010-11	27.000
13	Lower Wardha	2010-11	Grant not released
14	Sangola branch Canal Major	2010-11	Grant not released
15	Khadakpurna	2010-11	Grant not released
16	Punad	2010-11	Grant not released
17	Upper Penganga	2010-11	Grant not released
18	Dhomblakwadi	2010-11	Grant not released
19	Bembla	2010-11	Grant not released
20	Lower Pedhi	2010-11	Grant not released
21	NandurMadhmeshwar	2010-11	Grant not released
22	Lower Panzara Medium	2010-11	28.350
23	Upper Kundalika	2010-11	Grant not released
24	Shelgaon Barrage	2010-11	Grant not released
25	Krishna-Koyna Lift major	2010-11	115.780
26	Arjuna medium	2011-12	12.5000
27	Lower Pedhi (Major)	2011-12	60.0900
28	Upper Penganga (Major)	2011-12	66.5100
29	Ghunghshi barrage medium (New)	2011-12	Grant not released
30	Tarali	2011-12	40.2600
31	Dhom Balkwadi(Major)	2011-12	Grant not released
32	Tembhu LIS(Major)(New)	2011-12	Grant not released
33	Urmodi (Major) (New)	2011-12	Grant not released

34	Sangola branch canal	2011-12	60.3900
35	Wang Medium	2011-12	Grant not released
36	Bembla major	2011-12	148.8020

S. No.	Name of the Project	Year of submission	Grant released (Rs. In crore)
37	Lower Dudhana	2011-12	24.0800
38	Lower Wardha	2011-12	55.1280
39	Punad	2011-12	42.4980
40	Nandu madmeswar- Ph - II	2011-12	94.6900
41	Morna (Ghureghar)	2011-12	Grant not released
42	Tillari (Interstate)	2011-12	60.5540
43	Aruna Medium project	2011-12	11.3620
44	Krishna-Koyna Lift	2011-12	120.0900
45	Upper Mannar Medium	2011-12	9.0000
46	Nardeve(Mahamadwadi)	2011-12	11.1370
47	Kudali	2011-12	3.6700
48	Lower Panjara	2011-12	38.7700
49	Gadnadi	2011-12	11.2500
50	Upper Kundilika	2011-12	54.9070
51	Wagur	2011-12	61.6130
52	Bawanthadi	2011-12	10.4300
53	Dongargaon Tank	2011-12	Grant not released
54	Khadakpurna	2011-12	136.3600
55	Purna Barrage -2 (Nerdhaman) (New)	2011-12	Grant not released
56	Waghur	2012-13	76.2390
57	Upper Manar	2012-13	16.6500
58	Upper Pen Ganga	2012-13	41.7900
59	Lower Dudhna	2012-13	26.6530
60	Lower Wardha	2012-13	Grant not released
61	Khadakpurna	2012-13	40.1400
62	Bembla	2012-13	Grant not released
63	Tarali	2012-13	39.2900
64	Dhom Balkwadi	2012-13	24.0300
65	Arjuna	2012-13	12.8250
66	Lower Pedhi	2012-13	Grant not released
67	Aruna	2012-13	14.1800
68	Krishna Koyana Lift	2012-13	77.1840
69	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	2012-13	7.4130
70	Kudali	2012-13	Grant not released
71	Tembhu LIS(New) Major	2012-13	Grant not released
72	Urmodi(new) Major	2012-13	Grant not released
73	Purna Barrage-2 Medium	2012-13	Grant not released
74	Nandur Madmeswar- II	2012-13	46.566
75	Shelgaon	2012-13	Grant not released
76	Upper Kundalika	2012-13	12.39
77	Gadnadi	2012-13	Grant not released
78	Sangola Branch Canal	2012-13	Grant not released
79	Lower Panzara- Medium	2012-13	Grant not released
80	Bhawanthadi	2012-13	3.8250

Annexure-II

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3088 for reply on 22.04.2013 regarding proposals from Maharashtra

Details of Minor Irrigation Schemes proposals received from Governmentof Maharashtra under AIBP during thelast three years and their status

S.No.	No. of MI	Year of	Year of inclusion	Grant released

	schemes	submission		(Rs. In crore)
1	4 new	2010-11	2010-11	28.544
2	11 new	2010-11	2010-11	26.1099
3	9 new	2010-11	2010-11	77.870
4	8 new	2010-11	2010-11	54.54
5	14 new	2010-11	2010-11	69.08
6	6 ongoing	2011-12	already included during 2008-09	17.0861
7	9 ongoing	2011-12	already included during 2010-11	60.1248
8	14 ongoing	2012-13	already included during 2010-11	75.6160
9	8 ongoing	2012-13	already included during 2010-11	68.6150
10	11 ongoing	2012-13	already included during 2010-11	34.6106

Annexure –III

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3088 for reply on 22.04.2013 regarding proposals from Maharashtra

Status of Gosikurd Project of Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Status	C A Released (Rs in crore)
1	Gosikhurd	Under Execution, Project started in 1983 and schedule completion period is March, 2014, The total cost of the project is Rs.7777.85 crore, cumulative expenditure up to March, 2012 was Rs6045.12 crore. Cumulative Irrigation Potential 34056 ha created out of target of 2.508 Lakh ha. Main issues under execution of project are Land acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement.	2987.94 (450.00 crore in 2008-09, 720.00 crore in 2009-10. 1412.94 crore in 2010-11 & 405.00 crore in 2012-13)

Annexure-IV

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3088 for reply on 22.04.2013 regarding proposals from Maharashtra

Details of proposals received from Govt. of Maharashtra under RRR of water Bodies with domestic support during the last three years and their status

(Rs. In Crore)

Year of submission to GOI	No of water bodies	Estimated cost	Water bodies approved and taken up	Committed Central Share	CA released
2010	741	399.12	258(Total Cost=135.09)	119.34	80.53(2011)
2010	679	157.45	-	-	-
2012	703	138.20	-	-	-
	2123	694.70			

Annexure – V

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3088 for reply on 22.04.2013 regarding proposals from
Maharashtra

Status of Demonstrative Artificial Recharge Projects received and Submitted during last three years.

Sl. No.	Year	Name of proposal received	Name of Implementing Agency	Remarks
1	2010-11	Project Proposal on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Water conservation Measures in Raj Bhawan Premises,	Taluka Agriculture Officer, Department of Agriculture, Govt. of Maharashtra, Nagpur.	All the 49 structures were completed in 2012. Project completed .

		Nagpur costing Rs. 15.15 lakhs		
2	2011-12	Project proposal on 'Artificial Recharge through recharge shafts and Exiting dugwells in parts of Yaval block of Jalgaon district, Maharashtra' costing Rs. 1014.10 lakhs.	Senior Geologist, Groundwater Surveys & Development Agency, Jalgaon, Maharashtra.	The proposal was requested from Implementing Agency (IA) in DPR format for sanctioning of the project.. The revised project proposal has been received on 22.10.12. The provision of sanctioning of Demonstrative Artificial Recharge projects under the scheme of 'Ground Water Management & Regulation' was for XI Plan period which closed on 31.03.2012. Therefore project could not be taken up.
	2012-13	The Scheme was for XI Plan period and closed on 31.03.2012.		

Annexure -VI

Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 3088 for reply on 22.04.2013 regarding proposals from Maharashtra

Details of proposals received from Govt. of Maharashtra under the scheme of Command Area Development and Water Management during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Year of receipt	Present status
1.	Lower Manar	2011-12	The project proposal which was received for inclusion under relaxed criteria of having irrigation development below national average was considered in the XXII meeting of Inter-Ministerial Sanctioning Committee (IMSC). The project did not qualify under relaxed criteria due to the fact that as per data available in MoWR, the irrigation potential created in Maharashtra was more than the national average and it was not in a drought-prone area.
2.	Krishna	2011-12	The State Government proposed to enhance the CCA of 74000 ha. to 81400 ha. The proposal was considered in the XXII meeting of IMSC and it was found that the CCA proposed to be enhanced was more than the ultimate irrigation potential (UIP). The State Government was advised to submit its detailed justification which is awaited.
3.	Kukadi	2011-12	The State Government proposed to enhance the CCA of 132000 ha to 205605 ha. The proposal was considered in the XXII meeting of IMSC and it was found that the CCA proposed to be enhanced was more than the ultimate irrigation potential (UIP). The State Government was advised to submit its detailed justification which is awaited.

MEETING BETWEEN CRA AND CMC

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3089

SHRI A.A. JINNAH

(a) the details and the outcome of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) and Cauvery Monitoring Committee (CMC) meetings held recently to resolve the problem of sharing of water between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has requested for intervention of Prime Minister regarding distress sharing formula; and

(c) if so, the response of the Central Government and the action taken by the Central Government ensuring release of stipulated flow of water to save the Samba crop in Cauvery basin of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) During the 7th meeting of Cauvery River Authority (CRA) held on 19th September, 2012, after careful consideration of all the points and requirement of the States and since consensus eluded the parties, the Prime Minister as a Chairperson of the Cauvery River Authority found it appropriate that Karnataka releases 9000 cusecs of water daily from 20th September,2012 to 15th October, 2012. Cauvery Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, MoWR has held 32 meetings so far. The recent meeting of Cauvery Monitoring Committee (32nd meeting) was held on 10.1.2013. As per decision of CMC in its 32nd meeting, Karnataka was to ensure a quantum of 1.51 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC) for Tamil Nadu. The decision was implemented. A quantum of 4.18 TMC was realized by Tamil Nadu as against 1.51 TMC.

(b) & (c) Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu urged the Hon'ble Prime Minister during the 7th CRA meeting that in this meeting itself the distress sharing formula should be approved and the water already due to Tamil Nadu should be ordered to be released forthwith.

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 4th February, 2013, the State of Karnataka shall have to release 2 TMC of water to replenish Mettur.

An Expert Team was constituted by the Chairman, CWC on 4th February, 2013 on the Direction of Supreme Court for the assessment of requirements of water for standing crop in the Delta region of Tamil Nadu comprising of Thanjavur, Thiruvar and Nagapatinam. The Team submitted its report to Supreme Court on 6.2.2013.

As per the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 7th February, 2013, the State of Karnataka was directed to release forthwith 2.44 TMC of water to replenish Mettur for the purpose of standing crops in the Cauvery delta region in Tamil Nadu. A quantum of 2.018 TMC was realized by Tamil Nadu upto 18.2.2013.

The Final Order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) dated 5th February, 2007 has been notified by Central Government in the Gazette of India on 19.02.2013.

IRRIGATION PROJECT RUNNING BEHIND SCHEDULE IN NER

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3090

SHRIMATI NAZNIN FARUQUE

(a) the details of irrigation projects running behind schedule in North Eastern Region, especially in Assam;

(b) the total cost over-run due to delay in the completion of those projects;

(c) the main reasons for the delay; and

(d) the details of steps taken to accelerate the pace of completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) The details of Major/Medium and Minor irrigation projects running behind schedule in North Eastern Region, especially in Assam, the total cost over- run due to delay in the completion of these projects and the main reasons for delay are given at Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.

(d) The Union Government provides Central assistance under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Government of Assam on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of irrigation projects at Annexure-I & II. Shortcomings in the implementation of these projects are addressed during monitoring visits by Central Water Commission (CWC) field offices. Various bottle necks which affect the implementation of these projects are brought to the notice of implementing agencies and others concerned. The State Government submits action taken report resolving bottle necks reported by CWC.

Annexure-I

Rupees in Crore

S. N.	Project Name	Type	Original Approved Cost	Latest Approved Cost	Cost Overruns	Time Overrun (as on 01.04.2013)	Main Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Dhansiri	Major	15.83 (PC 1975)	371.46 (2004 Price level)	355.63	13 years	Insufficient fund, Limited working season and Law and order problem.
2	Champamati	Major	15.32 (PC 1980)	309.22 (2009 Price level)	293.90	13 years	Land acquisition, Law and order and Paucity of fund.
3	Borolia	Medium	6.77 (PC 1980)	84.97 (2004 Price level)	78.20	13 years	Funds shortage, Land Acquisition and Law and order problem.
4	Burhi Dihing	Medium	1.1389 (PC 1980)	23.469 (2001-02 Price level)	22.33	12 years	Funds shortage and Non receipt of investment clearance for revised cost.

Annexure-II

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of Delayed MI schemes	Reasons for delay	Cost over run
1	Assam	505	2009-10	31.3.2012	384	Law & Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State	No cost escalation in the delayed MI schemes under AIBP as reported by State Government

USE OF WATER

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3091

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any action plan to find out the possibilities of using water available in all States including Uttarakhand for drinking, irrigation and construction of small dams;

(b) if so, the places where such possibilities are being explored;

(c) whether suggestions have also been received from people"s representatives of various States in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The Central Government promotes conservation and sustainable harnessing of water resources for various uses, namely drinking water, irrigation, industries etc. The State Governments, including Uttarakhand, undertake measures for conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rainwater harnessing, artificial recharge to ground water, etc., and implement various schemes for water supply for drinking and industrial uses as well as providing irrigation facilities.

The Ministry of Water Resources supplements the efforts of the State Government, both technically and financially, through various schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies; Demonstrative Projects on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/ programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

(c) & (d) Suggestions from various stake holders, including people's representatives, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies are received during the meetings of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Water Resources, Consultative Committee of Water Resources, Parliamentary Forum for Water Conservation and Management and through letters for ensuring sustainability and improved management of water resources. These suggestions are taken in to account in framing and reviewing the schemes.

FUNDS UNDER AIBP TO A.P.

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3092

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN

(a) whether some State Governments have sent proposals to increase the allocation and release of funds under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far, State-wise particularly for Andhra Pradesh during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes Sir. During the Annual Plan 2012-13, the States of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh requested for enhancing their grant ceilings under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. The Planning Commission based on the requests of these States, enhanced their ceilings as given in the table below.

(Rs. crore)

State	Revised ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Enhanced ceiling sought by the State	Enhancement agreed to by the Planning Commission
Gujarat	961.00	2000.00	1657.83
Madhya Pradesh	650.00	1350.00	1140.00

There was no specific request from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for enhancement of grant ceiling during 2012-13.

During 2012-13, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been provided central assistance (CA) of Rs 1285.93 crore and Rs. 963.22 crore respectively under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme. During 2012-13, 2 proposals of ongoing major irrigation projects were received from Andhra Pradesh for release of CA under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, however, no grants were released.
So far the request for 2013-14 is concerned, the Annual Plan 2013-14 is still under discussion/preparation in consultation with the State Governments.

GOSIKHURD DAM PROJECTS
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3093

SHRI MOTILAL VORA

(a) whether Government is aware that the embankment of left canal of Gosikhurd dam, the largest project of Vidarbha region, is caving in;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the work of cement concrete line of the canal was started without having the consent of Central Design Institute, Nashik;

(c) if so, the persons found guilty in this matter and the action taken against them, so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Committees were appointed by Maharashtra Government namely, Mendhegiri Committee for issues of defective lining work, Vadnare Committee for procedural issues and AG Maharashtra on financial issues of Gosikhurd project. As per the recommendations of the three committees, the following actions have been taken by State Government:

1. Departmental enquiry has been imposed on 12 officers for carrying out defective lining work.
2. The relining work done at the cost of contractor hence there is no burden on the State Government.
3. 14 officers have been imposed departmental enquiry for procedural irregularities as per the Vadnare Committee report.
4. Total recovery proposed by special audit has been recovered from the contractor and no dues are pending now.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN CHHATTISGARH
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3094

SHRI MOTILAL VORA

(a) whether Government has received proposal from Chhattisgarh Government for 171 minor irrigation projects with capacity of 57,070 hectare in November, 2012 for which ` 224.33 crore has been sought as Central assistance;

(b) whether Government has also received proposals from the State Government for major projects like Kharang, Maniyari and Kelo and Sutiapat medium project under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; and

(c) if so, by when the required amount would be released for the respective projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources had received the proposals of 171 new minor irrigation (MI) projects in 6 batches from Government of Chhattisgarh in 2012-13 for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(b) 2 number of medium irrigation project proposals namely Kharang and Sutiapat irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh were received in the Ministry for release of central assistance (grant) under AIBP for 2012-13. The central assistance (grant) proposals under AIBP for financial year 2012-13 of Maniyari and Kelo projects of Chhattisgarh were not received in the Ministry.

(c) Release of funds against new schemes will depend on contours of the scheme as approved by the Cabinet for continuation during XII Plan. The grants amounting to Rs. 3.375 crore and Rs. 12.150 crore were released in 2012-

13 to Government of Chhattisgarh for Kharang irrigation project and Sutiapat irrigation project respectively under AIBP.

UTILISATION OF WATER OF HIMALAYAN RIVERS
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3095

SHRI TARUN VIJAY

(a) whether it is a fact that it would be necessary to consult the Governments of Bangladesh, Nepal, China, etc. before chalking out any project to utilise the water of rivers originating from the Himalayas;

(b) if so, the names of each river along with the respective countries to be consulted with; and

(c) whether Government has contacted the Governments of some foreign countries in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) There exists a Treaty between India and Bangladesh on sharing of lean season flow (from January 01-May 31) of river Ganga, and it is ensured by Govt. of India that any project taken up in Ganga basin does not adversely affect the Treaty. On the water related issues, India is having separate bilateral mechanisms with neighbouring countries including Bangladesh, Nepal, China etc. Any issues in respect of water resources projects on Himalayan river/s in India are addressed through these mechanism, as and when required. However, before chalking out any project to utilise the water of the rivers originating from Himalaya, there is no binding requirement, to consult the Government of Bangladesh, Nepal, China etc.

ARSENIC CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER IN ASSAM
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3096

SHRI D. RAJA
SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN

(a) whether it is a fact that the arsenic contamination in ground water in Assam has increased affecting 19 of 27 districts during the last eight years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of measures being taken to reduce the contamination during the last few years; and

(d) the reasons for failure to contain the contamination and the effective measures proposed to be taken to mitigate the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) As per information received from the Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Assam, Arsenic in groundwater beyond permissible limit (0.05 mg/litre as per WHO norms) is found to occur in 18 districts of Assam as per details given in Annexure. The arsenic contamination ranges from 0.052 mg/litre to 0.996 mg/litre.

(c) & (d) Since in situ treatment of contaminated aquifers is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The Public Health Engineering Department, Government of Assam has informed that they have taken up spot sources specifically RCC ring wells in Arsenic free aquifers as a short term measure. Besides, as long term measure, Piped Water Supply Scheme from alternative safe surface sources are taken up.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3096 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 22.04.2013 regarding "Arsenic contaminated ground water in Assam"

Sl No	Districts	Arsenic contamination (in mg/l) observed (beyond permissible limit of 0.050 mg/l)
1	Sonitpur	0.462
2	Lakhimpur	0.583
3	Goalpara	0.211
4	Morigaon	0.248
5	Nagaon	0.052
6	Baksa	0.194
7	Nalbari	0.817
8	Barpeta	0.356
9	Hailakandi	0.533
10	Jorhat	0.491
11	Karimganj	0.979
12	Cachar	0.748
13	Golaghat	0.996
14	Darrang	0.292
15	Bongaigaon	0.892
16	Sibsagar	0.249
17	Dhubri	0.577
18	Dhemaji	0.577

NATIONAL PROJECTS

22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3097

SHRI C.M. RAMESH

(a) the details of each of the 15 national projects approved by the Ministry, State-wise;

(b) the progress of each of the project and when each of the project is likely to be completed;

(c) the details of demands for declaring some projects as national projects from various States received in the Ministry, State-wise; and

(d) what action the Ministry has taken on such requests, particularly from Andhra Pradesh, to declare them as national projects?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The details of the 15 projects included in the scheme of National Projects indicating their progress and scheduled year of completion is given at Annexure-I.

(c) & (d) The details of the proposals received from various State Governments including Andhra Pradesh for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects and the action taken is at Annexure-II.

ANNEXURE-I DETAILS OF NATIONAL PROJECTS INDICATING THEIR PROGRESS AND SCHEDULED YEAR OF COMPLETION

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State	Scheduled Year of Completion	Status
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal	March, 2015	Under Execution
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW	Punjab	October 2016	Under Execution

		3) 0.016 MAF			
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by NHPC
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab	Project not yet started	Under conceptual stage
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by CWC
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by Govt. of HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal	2017-18	TAC cleared.
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal	Project not yet started	DPR prepared and under appraisal.
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP	Project not yet started	DPR prepared Forest Clearance awaited
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by Brahmaputra Board
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam	Project not yet started	DPR under preparation by Brahmaputra Board
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh	Project not yet started	Under conceptual stage
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra	March, 2014	Under execution
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh	Project not yet started	Phase-I DPR prepared and submitted to CWC in December,2011. Under appraisal.
15	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1) 14.04 lakh ha 4.96 lakh ha under National Project.	Uttar Pradesh	March, 2016	Under Execution

ANNEXURE-II

The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Present status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal	The Guidelines for National Projects to include ERM projects have been modified on 03.08.2012. The EFC in its meeting held on 06.12.2012 has considered this proposal to include in the scheme of National Projects.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram (Indira Sagar) Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State

			Government.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	The proposal is under process.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	J.Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
5.	Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	The proposal does not have investment clearance.
7.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.

The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects & not found eligible

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Present status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Poject	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
2	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
3	Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
4	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Project Phase-II	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
5	Maharashtra	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. The State Government has been informed.
6.	Maharashtra	Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin	As per guidelines of National Project the project should inter-alia have investment clearance of Planning Commission for inclusion in the category of National Project. Presently the State Government has not obtained investment clearance of Planning Commission for proposal of "Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin", as out of the 6 projects included in the said Cluster, four projects are having investment clearance of Planning Commission. The State Government has been informed.

FINAL AWARD OF CAUVERY WATER DISPUTES TRIBUNAL
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3098

SHRI ANIL DESAI
SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether the Central Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal to share the river water among basin States; and

(b) if so, by when the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee would be set up to give effect to the provisions of the award?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The Government has notified the final award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal dated 5th February, 2007 in the Gazette of India on 19th February, 2013.

(b) Chapter 8, Volume V of Final Award, "Machinery for implementation of Final Decision/Orders of the Tribunal" mentions that "An Inter-State forum to be called "Cauvery Management Board" shall be established for the purpose of securing compliance and implementation of the final decision and directions of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal". Accordingly, further appropriate actions are being taken in consultation with the concerned Ministries to set up Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery Water Regulation Committee.

INCREASE IN IRRIGATION CAPACITY IN JHARKHAND
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3099

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to assist the Jharkhand Government to increase its irrigation capacity;

(b) whether Government would declare some of the half completed dams of the State as national projects such as Subarnarekha dam; and

(c) the specific assistance which the Government has offered to the State to increase its irrigation potential specially in its left wing extremism districts?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) [[[Yes Sir, Central Government has launched schemes for increasing irrigation potential in the country in general through following schemes.

i. 'Accelerated Irrigated Benefit Programme' (AIBP) for expeditious completion of Major, medium and minor irrigation schemes.
ii. 'Repair, Renovation and Restoration' (RRR) of water bodies'.

(b) The Government may declare eligible project which fulfills the criteria of National project of any State including Subarnarekha Project of Jharkhand on submission of proposal by concerned State Govt. in prescribed proforma.

(c) The Central assistance released to state of Jharkhand including its left wing extreme districts for creation and increase of irrigation potential is enclosed as Annex-I. This year an amounting Rs. 515.721 crore has been released on Subarnarekha Project of Jharkhand State on the basis of 90:10 Central State share.

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER AIBP DURING 1996-97 TO 2012-13 (UP TO 31.3.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)												
		1996-97 to 2001-2002 Loan	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Grand Total
	JHARKHAND													
1	Gumani (V)	21.940	4.000			1.362	0.390	3.710	0.000	0.000				31.402
2	Torai (V) (D)	2.500						0.000	0.000	0.000				2.500
3	Latratu (VII) (C)	2.130						0.000	0.000	0.000				2.130
4	Kansjore (VII)	9.560	1.000			0.480		0.000	0.000	0.000				11.040
5	Sonua (VI)	7.475	2.335	1.833	5.995	0.708		0.900	0.000	0.000				19.246
6	Surangi (VII)	7.290	2.335		2.525			1.134	0.000	0.000				13.284
7	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	0.515						0.000	0.000	0.000				0.515
8	Upper Sankh	0.000			8.270	1.440	0.900	1.800	2.700	0.000	11.240			26.350
9	Panchkhero	0.000			4.495	1.047		1.680	1.020	0.000				8.242
10	Subernarekha Multipurpose project											335.540	515.721	851.261
	116 New MI Schemes										72.900	66.831		139.731
	1 New MI Scheme (Sukhari)										5.670			5.670
	60 New MI schemes of 2010-11										51.691	36.085		87.776
	108 New MI Schemes of 2010-11										101.387	121.500	53.265	276.152
	(Jharkhand)-Total	51.410	9.670	1.833	21.285	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887	559.956	568.986	1475.299

ALTERNATE DESIGN FOR POLAVARAM DAM
22nd April, 2013

RSQ 3100

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY

(a) whether alternative design for Polavaram dam has been submitted by former Engineer- in-Chief of Andhra Pradesh according to which there would be 3/4th reduction in the submergence of tribal habitations in Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, what thought has been given to the design;

(c) whether any consultations have been held on the revised plan submitted by above expert either with State Government or CWC or MPs, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons for consulting anybody so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (e) A proposal for taking up a series of barrages on Godavari river prepared by Shri T. Hanumantha Rao, former Engineer-in-Chief, Andhra Pradesh and UN consultant was received in the Ministry of Water Resources through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Hon`ble Member of Parliament in December 2009. The series of barrages one below the other all along the river has been termed as "Step Ladder Technology" by the author. Hon`ble Members of Parliament of Andhra Pradesh had also met officers of Central Water Commission (CWC). The proposal was sent to CWC for examination. The same was examined and the main observations of CWC were as under.

i) Barrages are diversion structures for providing limited storage capacity during the time when water is available in the river.

ii) A barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi irrigation and other purposes like dependable power generation, diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city.
iii) The command area under existing lift schemes is getting irrigation in Kharif only. For providing irrigation supplies for Rabi and perennial crops as well, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Polavaram Project.

TRIBUNALS TO SETTLE WATER DISPUTES
29th April, 2013

RSQ *467

SHRI N. BALAGANGA

(a) whether Government had set up tribunals to settle water disputes among the States;

(b) if so, the details of such tribunals set up, so far, and the awards given by them;

(c) whether Government notifies them in the Official Gazette;

(d) the impact of the gazette notification where there have been violations of the awards given by the tribunals by the respective State Governments;

(e) whether there have been any cases in the past of not honouring the gazette notification; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (f) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. *467 TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.04.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING TRIBUNALS TO SETTLE WATER DISPUTES.

(a) & (b) Yes Sir. So far, there are 8 no. of inter-State river Water Disputes Tribunal set up under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. Their details are as follows:

S. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh & Orissa	April, 1969	Award given on July, 1980
2	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -I	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka,	April, 1969	Award given on May, 1976
3	Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal	Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra	October, 1969	Award given on December, 1979
4	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act,1956 given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act,1956 pending.
5	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act,1956 given on 5.2.2007. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) of the ISRWD Act,1956 pending.
6	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -II	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act,1956 given on 30.12. 2010. Further

				report under Section 5(3) yet to be given.
7	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	February, 2010	Report and decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act,1956 yet to be given
8	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010	Report and Decision under section 5(2) of the ISRWD Act,1956 yet to be submitted

(c) & (d) As per Section 6(1) of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, "the Central Govt. shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them." Accordingly Central Government has published decisions of Krishna (of May 1976), Godavari, Narmada, Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunals in the official gazette. Further, As per section 6(2) of ISRWD Act, 1956, the decision of the Tribunal, after its publication in the official Gazette by the Central Government under subsection (1), shall have the same force as an order or decree of the Supreme Court.

(e) & (f) The inter-State water sharing disputes relating to Godavari, Krishna (of May 1976), and Narmada are settled with publication of decisions of Tribunal. However project specific inter-state issues related to these basins continue to engage attention of Central Government/Supreme Court and are being dealt on case to case basis by appropriate authorities. In the recent past the state of Tamil Nadu has informed Central Government about the non implementation of the interim order of Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT) by the state of Karnataka. The Cauvery River Authority and its Monitoring Committee, constituted to give effect to implementation of the interim order of CWDT, have met several times and given appropriate directions to the member states in this regard.

PROJECTS IN GANGA RIVER BASIN
29th April, 2013

RSQ *476

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD

(a) whether it is a fact that water flow of the river Ganga would decrease and there is possibility of increased level of water pollution after the commencement of under-construction projects in the Ganga river basin;

(b) if so, Government"s reaction in this regard; and

(c) the number of power projects functioning and under construction in the Ganga river basin till December, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *476 TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.04.2013 REGARDING PROJECTS IN GANGA RIVER BASIN

(a) No Sir, the projects under construction on river Ganga are mostly run-of–the–river hydropower projects; which on their commencement, would not significantly decrease the flow in river Ganga (except some changes in flow pattern). All environmental aspects including pollution control are addressed while formulating such projects keeping in mind the guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forest from time to time.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In Ganga Basin States, 34 nos. of hydropower projects are functioning and 18 nos. of hydropower projects are under-construction as per the National Register of Large Dams maintained by the Central Water Commission.

CLAIM FOR RE IMBURSEMENT UNDER AIBP
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3700

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1540 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 11 March, 2013 and state:

(a) the amount claimed for re-imbursement under AIBP by Himachal Pradesh since 2007 onwards, Scheme-wise;

(b) the amount actually re-imbursed by the Central Government against the claims submitted by the State Government; and

(c) if re-imbursement was less than the amount claimed, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the approved ongoing projects on the request of State Governments satisfying AIBP Guidelines on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. The details of CA released under AIBP to the Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and Surface Minor Irrigation Projects received from Himachal Pradesh for release of CA under AIBP since 2007-08 is given at Annexure-I.

(b) & (c) State Government is required to submit a utilization certificate along with their proposals for seeking central assistance for the next year indicating that the funds released under AIBP for the previous year has been utilized. As per the utilization certificate submitted by the Govt. of Himachal Pradesh for the funds released for the irrigation projects, the proposals were processed on year to year basis.

ANNEXURE-I

CA RELEASED UNDER AIBP TO HIMACHAL PRADESH DURING 2007-08 TO 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)					
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Major,Medium & Minor Irrigation Projects							
	HIMACHAL PRADESH						
1	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)	21.410	46.980	16.860		54.270	
2	Sidhata (IX)	25.730	10.530	0.000		14.550	
3	Changer Lift (IX)	23.400	24.300	0.000	5.670		
4	Balh Valley (Left Bank)-XI, 2009-10			36.000	5.451	13.770	
	28 MI Schemes in 1999-2000 (C-28-3/05)		0.000	0.000			
	17 MI Schemes in 2000-01 (C-17-3/06)		0.000	0.000			
	102 MI Schemes in 2005-06 (C-19-3/07)	16.410	0.000	0.000			
	116 MI Schemes in 2007-08	27.100	0.000	0.00			
	116 Ongoing MI Schemes in 2008-09		37.508	37.820			
	191 New MI Schemes in 2010-11				32.400	47.115	
	181 MI schemes						48.519

STUDY OF INTERLINKING OF MAJOR RIVERS
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3701

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY

(a) whether Government has made any indepth study for amalgamation of all major rivers in the country to ensure continuous flow of water throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given at Annexure – I.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken – Betwa, (ii) Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal, (iii) Damanganga – Pinjal, (iv) Par – Tapi – Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) have been identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the party states. Modifications of the proposals and final Detailed Project Report preparation have been taken up by NWDA in the light of observations of the concerned states. It has been decided that the DPR of the Project will be prepared in two phases. DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa (Phase-I) has been completed and NWDA has taken up the survey & investigation works of Phase– II of the link project. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the list of National Projects.

Further, after receiving the concurrence of the concerned states, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada & Damanganga-Pinjal. A tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010. The DPRs of these links are in various stage of completion.
Efforts are being made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal through deliberations with the concerned States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.
Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) –Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the above project including link component as per their own planning.

The preparation of Pre Feasibility/ Feasibility reports of intra-state links proposed by States were included in the functions of NWDA in November, 2006 in consultation with the State Governments. NWDA has requested all the States / UTs to inform the details of intra – state links for further studies by NWDA. So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-state links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 27 intra-state links have been completed by NWDA up to March, 2013.
On the request of Bihar Government, the preparation of DPRs of 2 intra-state links of Bihar also is in progress. As desired by Govt. of Bihar, NWDA has completed the Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Burhi Gandak-None-Baya –Ganga link and sent the same to Govt. of Bihar. The preparation of Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Kosi-Mechi is also completed and sent to Govt. of Bihar.
The details of intra-state link proposals received from the State Governments along with their status and target for completion of their PFRs is given in Annexure – II.

Further 10 proposals (3 from Bihar, 6 from Karnataka & 1 from Chhattisgarh) have also been received. These are being examined for their suitability for further studies. The provision for appropriate environment flow is kept while finalization of ILR.

ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3701 TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.04.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING STUDY OF INTERLINKING OF MAJOR RIVERS.

STATUS OF WATER TRANSFER LINKS IDENTIFIED FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS (FR) BY NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	-FR completed (Taken by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala)link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	- FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga – Pinjal link*	- FR com¬pleted & DPR started
12.	Par – Tapi – Narmada link*	- FR completed & DPR started
13.	Ken – Betwa link*	- DPR (Phase-I) Completed
14.	Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link	- FR completed.
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	- FR work taken up
	Himalayan Rivers Development Component	
1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
13.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

* Priority links
PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report
S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 3701 TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.04.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING STUDY OF INTERLINKING OF MAJOR RIVERS.
INTRA-STATE LINK PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

S. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status / Target of Completion of PFR
	Maharashtra	
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) – Nalganga (Purna Tapi)	Completed

	[Wainganga – Western Vidarbha & Pranhita – Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan – Wardha link]	
2.	Wainganga – Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna – Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Ghat – Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare)- Godavari Valley)	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna – Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan – Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna – Mumbai city	Completed
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) – Purna – Manjira	2013-14
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) – Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan – Bhima Valley	2013 – 14
11.	Koyna – Nira	Completed
12.	Mulsi – Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri – Bhima	2013-14
14.	Kolhapur – Sangli – Sangola	Completed
15.	River linking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	2013 – 14
16.	Nar – Par - Girna valley	Completed
17.	Narmada – Tapi	2013 – 14
18.	Khariagutta – Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat – Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon – Tapi – Godavari Valley	2013 – 14
	Gujarat	
21.	Damanganga – Sabarmati – Chorwad	Completed
	Orissa	
22.	Mahanadi – Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi – Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	Completed
24.	Vamsadhara – Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	Completed

S. No.	Name of intra-state link	Present status / Target of Completion of PFR
	Jharkhand	
25.	South Koel – Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh – South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar – Damodar – Subernarekha	Completed
	Bihar	
28.	Kosi – Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh – Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra – Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak – None – Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Burhi Gandak – Bagmati [Belwadhar]	Completed
33.	Kosi – Ganga	Completed
	Rajasthan	
34.	Mahi – Luni link	Completed
35.	Wakal – Sabarmati – Sei – West Banas – Kameri link	Completed
	Tamil Nadu	
36.	Ponnaiyar – Palar link	Completed

* Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

RECYCLING OF WATER RESOURCES
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3702

SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether Prof. P.M. Natarajan, noted water expert, has cautioned that the earth cannot indefinitely support an ever-increasing population;

(b) whether he also urged that recycling of water resources has become a must to ensure the earth"s carrying capacity or its sustainable support; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to recycle water resources on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. As per a news item published in the Deccan Herald, Chennai, on 23rd March, 2013, Prof. P.M. Natarajan, a former Member of Tamil Nadu Planning Commission and presently Director, Centre for Climate Change, Periyar Manniyammai University, Thanjaur, in an interview to the newspaper, has cautioned that the earth cannot indefinitely support an ever-increasing population and urged that recycling water resources has become a must to ensure the earth's carrying capacity.

(c) Government of India has launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. Goal IV of National Water Mission relates to 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%'. One of the strategies included under Goal IV is incentivizing recycling of water including waste-water.

The National Water Policy, 2012 inter-alia recommends that 'recycle and reuse of water including return flows, should be the general norm' and that recycle and reuse of water, after treatment to specified standards should also be incentivized through a properly planned tariff system.

Ministry of Urban Development have informed that the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and the State Governments are taking necessary actions for treatment and disposal of sewage and wastewater. The sewage treatment plants operated by the ULBs/Water Boards/State Government Departments treat the waste water. The treated waste water is either reused for non-potable uses or released back into the water bodies/seas/land application.

IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN CHHATTISGARH
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3703

SHRI SHIVPRATAP SINGH

(a) the number and the details of minor, medium and major irrigation projects in Chhattisgarh;

(b) the number and the details of projects for which no Central Assistance has been received so far by the State Government; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) 11 number of major/medium irrigation projects of Chhattisgarh State have been included under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) since inception of AIBP in the year 1996-97, out of which 6 are

completed and 5 are ongoing. The year- wise details of central assistance(CA) released under AIBP in respect of major and medium projects in Chhattisgargh State is enclosed as Annexure-I.
A total No. of 274 Minor Irrigation (MI) Schemes of Chhattisgarh with an estimated cost of Rs. 892.4627 crores have been included for funding under AIBP upto 31.03.2012. The total potential planned of above schemes is 93669 th ha. The total CLA/grant amounting to Rs. 690.0587 crore has been released for these MI schemes upto 31.03.2013. State Government has reported that out of 274 MI schemes, 144 MI schemes have been completed upto June, 2012. An irrigation potential of 35.803 th ha has been achieved.

(c) At present no proposal of on-going schemes of major/medium/minor project of Chhattisgarh is pending for release of Central Assistance to the State Government.

Annexure to Rajya Sabhba unstarred Question No. 3703 for answer on 29.4.2013 raised by Shri Shivpratap Singh on Irrigation Projects in Chhattisgarh

ANNEXURE-I

CENTRAL LOAN ASSISTANCE(CLA) / GRANT RELEASES ON MAJOR, MEDIUM, ERM PROJETS FOR THE PERIOD 1996-97 TO 2012-13 UNDER AIBP for CHHATTISHGARH															
(Amount in Rs. Crore)															
Sr. No	Completed(C)	State/Project Name	Maj./Med./ERM	CLA released	Grant released										Cumulative CLA/Grant released
				Total upto 2004-05	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total upto 31.03.2012	2012-13	Total upto 31.03.2013
		CHHATISGARH											0		0
1	C	Hasdeo Bango	Maj.	243.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		243.78
2	C	Shivnath Diversion	Med.	3.54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		3.54
3	C	Jonk Diversion	Maj.	7.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		7.6
4		Kosarteda	Med.	9.7575	0.8775	1.564	0	9.38	0	14.5	18.6937	0	45.0152		54.7727
5	C	Mahanadi Res. Pr.	Maj.	0		6.1005	0	8.344	12.51	0	0	0	26.9545		26.9545
6	C	Barnai	Med.	2.65				0	0	0	0	0	0		2.65
7	C	Minimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph.	Maj.					19.67	29.51	16.824	0	0	66.004		66.004
8		Kelo Project	Maj.							13.523	13.5	0	27.023		27.023
9		Kharung	Maj / ERM								4.5	0	4.5	3.375	7.875
10		Sutiapat	Med.								6.318	0	6.318	12.15	18.468
11		Maniyari Tank (ERM)	Maj / ERM									22.252	22.252		22.252
		Total		267.3275	0.8775	7.6645	0	37.394	42.02	44.847	43.0117	22.252	198.0667	15.525	480.9192

FRESH WATER POLICY

29th April, 2013

RSQ 3704

SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has any plan to frame a fresh water policy, in view of sporadic drought conditions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged amongst States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012). The National Water Policy, 2012 inter alia recommends measures for management of water related disasters like floods and droughts.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL IN JHARKHAND

29th April, 2013

RSQ 3705

SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI

a) whether only a small area of land is under irrigation in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds that have been released to the State to increase irrigation potential during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(d) the details of the projects pending with the Cenral Government which were submitted by State Government;

(e) when these projects would be cleared; and

(f) the steps taken by Government to increase the irrigation potential of the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 1276.50 thousand hactare, under major, medium irrigation sector in Jharkhand, cumulative potential of 397.77 thousand hactare has been reportedly created up to tenth plan. A target of 148.20 thousand hactare was proposed by the state Govt. for the eleventh plan. The details of potential created year wise and project wise in Jharkhand since 1996-97 under AIBP are given at Annexure- I.

(c) Year wise & project wise central assistance released to the state to increase the irrigation potential during the last 3 years are enclosed in Annexure- II.

(d) As informed by Central Water Commission, no project proposal of Jharkhand is under appraisal. Recently, Government of Jharkhand has prepared one DPR of Rarhu Reservoir Project. The DPR was examined and Project Authorities requested in January, 2013 to formulate and submit the DPR as per prescribed guidelines of MoWR / CWC. Earlier 12 nos. major and medium project proposals were appraised and comments sent. Due to non-response by Project Authorities, the proposals were returned as per existing guidelines of MoWR / CWC. The details are placed at Annex-III.

(e) State Governments conceive, formulate and implement irrigation projects. Some of these major and medium irrigation/ multipurpose projects are submitted to CWC for techno- economic appraisal and acceptance of the Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources for Irrigation, Flood Control and Multipurpose projects. Clearance of Projects depend upon time taken by the Project Authorities in furnishing compliance to the technical observations made by CWC and submission of clearance from other agencies including Ministry of Environment and Frests, Ministry of Tribal Affairs etc., as necessary.

(f) Irrigation development being a State subject, the projects are planned, funded, executed, operated & maintained by the State Governments from their own resources as per the requirement and priorities of works. Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) , Govt. of India, provides assistance and guidance to the state Govt. MOWR launched AIBP scheme in 1996-97 to provide central loan assistance/grant to the major, medium and ERM projects which were in advance stages of completion as per guidelines enforced from time to time as per the requirement of the irrigation development works.

Annexure - I

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATION OF JHARKHAND STATE UNDER AIBP (Potential in Th. Ha.)

Sl. No.	Project Name	Project Potential			Potential Created under AIBP during																Potential Created under AIBP upto 3/2012	Target year of completion
		Ultimate Potential	Created before AIBP	Target for AIBP	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Gumani	16.194	0.000	16.194		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
2[x]	Torai [+]	8.000	0.000	8.000		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000									0.000	2013-14
3.	Latratu C	9.900	3.800	6.100		0.000	1.800	1.400	1.800	1.100	0.000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.100	completed
4.	Kansjore C	6.264	0.000	6.264		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.500	0.500	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.107	1.657		6.264	completed
5.	Sonua	8.008	0.000	8.008			0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
6.	Surangi	2.601	0.000	2.601		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
7.	Tapkara Reservoir C	1.860	0.041	1.819		0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.520	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.520	completed
8.	Upper Sankh	7.069	0.000	7.069									0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.400	0.000	0.000	0.400	2012-13
9.	Panch khero	3.085	0.000	3.085									0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2012-13
10.	Subernarekha multipurpose	236.846	2.200	234.846																0.000	0.000	2014-15
Total		299.827	6.041	293.986	0.000	0.000	1.800	1.400	1.800	3.600	2.020	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.507	1.657	0.000	14.284	

C : Completed

+ : Torai Project of Jharkhand has been abondoned due to Public Agitation

Annexure- II

CLA/GRANT RELEASES UNDER AIBP FOR THE PERIOD 1996-97 TO 2012-13 OF JHARKHAND STATE

Sl. No.	Project Name	Maj./ Med./ERM	Plan of Start	Latest Estimated Cost of whole project	Latest Estimated Cost under AIBP	Cumulative CLA released upto 3/2005	Grant released			Total Grant 2004-05 to 2012-13	Cummulative CLA/Grant released upto 3/2013	Target year of completion
							2010-11	2011-12	2012-13			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Gumani	Maj.	V	162.5900	161.7170	25.9400	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.462	31.4020	2012-13
2 x	Torai +	Med.	V	62.5700	42.5400	2.5000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.5000	2013-14
3.	Latratu C	Med.	VII	42.1690	4.6700	2.1300				0.000	2.1300	completed
4.	Kansjore C	Med.	VII	52.9730	34.3998	10.5600	0.000			0.480	11.0400	completed
5.	Sonua	Med.	VI	82.6500	61.1386	17.6380	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.608	19.2460	2012-13
6.	Surangi	Med.	VII	47.9910	34.7063	12.1500	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.134	13.2844	2012-13
7.	Tapkara Reservoir C	Med.	VI	4.9400	0.8600	0.5150				0.000	0.5150	completed
8.	Upper Sankh	Med.	VII	141.1900	89.0640	8.2700	11.240	0.000	0.000	18.080	26.3500	2012-13
9.	Panchkhero	Med.	VII	75.6897	54.6487	4.4950	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.747	8.2420	2012-13
10.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	Maj.	V	6613.7400	4398.8600			335.540	515.717	851.257	851.2570	2014-15
Total				7286.5027	4882.6044	84.1980	11.240	335.540	515.717	881.768	965.9664	

C : Completed
+ : Torai Project of Jharkhand has been abondoned due to Public Agitation.

ANNEX-III

LIST OF PROJECTS in JHARKHAND ACCEPTED BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF MoWR SINCE 2009 to DATE

Sl. No.	Date of Meeting	Project Name	Major/ Medium	Estimated Cost in Rs. crore	Benefits in ha
1	09.10.2009	Upper Sankh Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	141.19	7,069
2	09.10.2009	Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	75.69	2,601
3	09.10.2009	Surangi Reservoir Scheme (Revised)	Medium	41.17	2,601
4	14.03.2011	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project (Revised)	Major	6613.74	236,846
5	16.09.2010	Gumani Barrage Project (Revised)	Major	185.76	16,194
6	27.10.2010	Raisa Reservoir Scheme	Medium	81.11	3,145
7	27.10.2010	Tajna Reservoir Scheme	Medium	87.76	5,670

PROTECTION OF RIVER ISLANDS
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3706

SHRI A.A. JINNAH

(a) the number of river islands identified across the country which are on the verge of submersion due to flood and soil erosion, State-wise;

(b) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Central Government to protect such islands from the recurring problem of flood and erosion; and

(c) the amount being allocated to the State Governments including Tamil Nadu for protecting such islands during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No identification of islands which are on the verge of submergence due to floods and soil erosion has been done by Ministry of Water Resources across the country.

(b) & (c) Does not arise.

WATER CONSUMPTION
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3707

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN

(a) how much water is available for annual exploitation from water sources in the country;

(b) how much of it is exploited now; whether the exploitation is uniform throughout the country and which are the regions in the country which face fierce scarcity of water;

(c) what are the percentages of yearly consumption of water by agriculture, industry, services and households; and

(d) whether there is an acute shortage of water in various fields and how Government intends to overcome them?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per assessment by Central Water Commission (CWC) in the year 1993, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water.

(b) It has been estimated in the year 2009 by CWC that about 450 BCM of surface water and by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) that about 243 BCM of ground water are being utilized for various purposes. Exploitation / utilization of water in the country is not uniform and varies from State to State and region to region.
The availability of water resources is limited but demand for water is increasing due to increasing population, increasing industrialization and changing life style. The latest assessment of replenishable ground water resources (as on 2009) indicates that 802 assessment units (Blocks/Mandals/Taluks) fall under 'Over-exploited' category, 169 units fall under 'Critical' category and 523 units fall under 'Semi-critical' category. Details of State wise categorization and criteria for categorization of assessment units are given in Annexure – I.

(c) The annual consumption of water in the country for irrigation, domestic and industries as assessed by National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD-1999) for year 2025 are 611 BCM (72%), 62 BCM (7%) and 67 BCM (8%) respectively. The details of the total water requirement of the country for different uses as assessed by NCIWRD for years 2010, 2025 and 2050 are given at Annexure - II.

(d) On the basis of the population indicated in 2011 census, the per capita water availability in the country works out to be about 1,545 cubic meter per year making India a water stressed country. According to Falkenmark Water Stress Indicator, water availability below 1,700m3 per capita per year indicates water stress condition.

With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

The Government of India have also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

Central Ground Water Board is encouraging water harvesting and re-use of water in all those areas, including big cities and industrial clusters, where either ground water levels are declining or the areas fall under over exploited, critical, semi critical stage of ground water development.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP.

Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/ programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

Annexure - I

(Annexure I referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3707 to be answered on 29.4.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Water Consumption)

CATEGORIZATION OF BLOCKS/ MANDAS/ TALUKAS IN INDIA (As on 2009)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Total No. of Assessed Units	Over-exploited	Critical	Semi-critical
	States				
1	Andhra Pradesh	1108	84	26	93
2	Arunachal Pradesh	16	0	0	0
3	Assam	23	0	0	0
4	Bihar	533	0	0	4
5	Chhattisgarh	146	0	0	14
6	Delhi	27	20	0	5
7	Goa	11	0	0	0
8	Gujarat	223	27	6	20
9	Haryana	116	68	21	9
10	Himachal Pradesh	8	1	1	0
11	Jammu & Kashmir	14	0	0	0
12	Jharkhand	208	4	2	2
13	Karnataka	270	71	11	34
14	Kerala	152	1	3	22
15	Madhya Pradesh	313	24	4	61
16	Maharashtra	353	9	1	19
17	Manipur	8	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	7	0	0	0
19	Mizoram	22	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	8	0	0	0
21	Orissa	314	0	0	0
22	Punjab	138	110	3	2
23	Rajasthan	239	166	25	16
24	Sikkim	4	0	0	0
25	Tamil Nadu	386	139	33	67
26	Tripura	39	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	820	76	32	107
28	Uttarakhand	17	0	1	5
29	West Bengal	269	0	0	38

	Total States	5792	800	169	518
	Union Territories				
1	Andaman & Nicobar	33	0	0	0
2	Chandigarh	1	0	0	0
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0
4	Daman & Diu	2	1	0	1
5	Lakshdweep	9	0	0	4
6	Pondicherry	4	1	0	0
	Total UTs	50	2	0	5
	Grand Total	5842	802	169	523

CRITERIA FOR CATEGORIZATION

Over-Exploited : Stage of Ground water development - >100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period or both

Critical :Stage of Ground Water Development - >90% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in both pre-monsoon and post-monsoon period

Semi-Critical : Stage of Ground Water Development - > 70% and <=100%, Significant decline in long term water level trend in either pre-monsoon or post-monsoon period

Annexure – II

(Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 3707 to be answered on 29.4.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Water Consumption)

Water Requirement for Different Uses for the Years 2010, 2025 and 2050 (Assessed by NCIWRD)
(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)

S. No.	Uses		Year 2010			Year 2025			Year 2050	
		Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%
	Surface water:									
1	Irrigation	330	339	48	325	366	43	375	463	39
2	Domestic	23	24	3	30	36	5	48	65	6
3	Industries	26	26	4	47	47	6	57	57	5
4	Power	14	15	2	25	26	3	50	56	5
5	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6	Flood Control	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	6
10	Total	447	458	65	497	545	65	641	752	64
	Ground Water:									
1	Irrigation	213	218	31	236	245	29	253	344	29

2	Domestic & Municipal	19	19	2	25	26	3	42	46	4
3	Industries	11	11	1	20	20	2	24	24	2
4	Power	4	4	1	6	7	1	13	14	1
	Total	247	252	35	287	298	35	332	428	36
	Grand Total	694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100
	Total Water Use:									
1	Irrigation	543	557	78	561	611	72	628	807	68
2	Domestic	42	43	6	55	62	7	90	111	9
3	Industries	37	37	5	67	67	8	81	81	7
4	Power	18	19	3	31	33	4	63	70	6
5	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6	Flood Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	7
	Total	694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100

INTERLINKING OF RIVER BEDTI AND VARADA BASIN
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3708

SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE

(a) what is the present status of interlinking of river Bedti and Varada basin of Karnataka;

(b) whether the integrated environmental study was done in this regard;

(c) what are the outcomes of the study;

(d) whether the Central Government has received any response from the State Government on this issue;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

(a) to (c) The concurrence from the Government of Karnataka for Survey & Investigations and preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs) in respect of Bedti – Varda link project was received. During the field visits of National Water Development Agency (NWDA) officers / staff for taking up the investigation for preparation of FR, lot of opposition was faced from the local people. This matter was discussed during meetings of Governing

Body (GB). As per decision of 50th GB a seminar in association with the Government of Karnataka, was organized on the link at Sirsi, Uttar Kannada District, Karnataka State to propagate the likely benefits of the link amongst the local people, who are opposing the survey works of the link and to create a conducive atmosphere in the survey area for carrying out field surveys and investigation activities related with preparation of Feasibility Report of the link. But NGOs & local public are against any project which changes environment/ecology of the area/their district. NWDA proposes to address the concerns of NGOs/Public and will carry out the study of eco-system of Bedti Basin with special reference to Uttar Kannada District. NWDA has prepared the Terms of Reference (TOR) for the proposed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) & Eco-system studies of Bedti-Varda link and sent to local NGO i.e. Bedti-Aghanashini Kolla Sanrakshana Samithi during August, 2008 for their suggestions/comments.

(d) to (f) During 27th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of NWDA on 31.03.2012 representative of the Government of Karnataka mentioned that the Government of Karnataka is still making effort with NGOs to reach a consensus for conducting EIA study for the link.

PROJECTS BY CHINA ON BRAHMAPTURA RIVER
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3709

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD

(a) whether it is a fact that 39 projects have been implemented by China on Brahmaputra river till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, on being opposed by Government, China has merely given an assurance that China"s projects would not harm the interests of India;

(d) if so, the facts thereof; and

(e) whether Government has made any assessment through its own sources regarding negative impact of the projects on India being constructed by China?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (e) The recently released ‘Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People’s Republic of China’ indicates that three more hydropower projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. A hydro power project at Zangmu is under construction. Government has ascertained that construction activity on Brahmaputra River at Zangmu on the Chinese side is a Run of the River (RoR) hydro electric project which will not adversely impact the downstream areas in India. Government carefully monitors all developments on the Brahmaputra River.

As a lower riparian state with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels of the Government of the People’s Republic of China. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. During Hon’ble Prime Minister’s meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping on the sidelines of the 5th BRICS Submit in Durban, South Africa on 27th March 2013, President Xi assured Hon’ble PM that they were quite conscious of their responsibilities and the interest of the lower riparian countries.

INTER STATE WATER DISPUTES
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3710

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI
SHRI K. C. TYAGI

(a) the details of various inter-State water disputes yet to be settled;

(b) whether Government has proposed changes in the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act to resolve water disputes quickly;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is proposed to appoint an agency to maintain a data bank at the national level for each river basin; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)
(a) The following water disputes referred to the tribunals under Inter State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956 have not yet been finally settled.

S. No.	Name of Tribunal	States concerned	Date of constitution	Present Status
1	Ravi & Beas Water Tribunal	Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan	April, 1986	Report and decision under section 5(2) given in April, 1987. A Presidential Reference in the matter is before Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending.
2	Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal -II	Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra	April, 2004	Report and decision under section 5(2) given on 30.12. 2010. Further report under Section 5(3) to be given.
3	Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal	Andhra Pradesh & Orissa	February, 2010	Report and decision under section 5(2) to be given
4	Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal	Goa, Karnataka and Maharashtra	November, 2010	Report and Decision under section 5(2) yet to be submitted
5	Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal	Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Puduchery	June, 1990	Report and decision under section 5(2) given on 5.2.2007 which is published vide Notification dated 19.2.2013. Special Leave Petition (SLP) filed by party States in Hon'ble Supreme Court pending and the matter is sub-judice. Further report under Section 5(3) pending.

(b) & (c) The Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, was amended in the year 2002 whereby adjudication of water disputes by the Tribunals was made time bound.

(d) & (e) The proposal to appoint an agency to maintain a Data Bank at the national level for each river basin is at conceptual stage.

NATIONAL PROGRAMMES FOR GROUND WATER CONSERVATION

29th April, 2013

RSQ 3711

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA

(a) whether Government has any proposal to formulate a national level programme for ground water conservation with a view to maintain the water table;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto;
(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(d) the other steps being taken/proposed to be taken by Government to maintain declining ground water levels?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water. The Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water is a conceptual document which comprises of State-wise details of feasibility of artificial recharge through various types of structures suitable to the local conditions in the respective States/Union Territories. The Plan takes into consideration the existing ground water conditions in the respective States/UTs, long term ground water level behaviour, the geomorphology of the area as well as the experience gathered during the Pilot Projects taken up under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge schemes in various parts of the Country.

(c) In view of the above reply at (a) & (b), question doesn't arise.

(d) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes. Other Steps taken by the Government to address the problems of ground water depletion, inter alia, include:-

(i). Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
(ii). CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
(iii). Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, inter-alia, conservation of water resources.
(iv). Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and
(v). Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting.

DECREASING WATER LEVEL OF DAMS RESERVOIRS IN U.P.
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3712

SHRI JUGUL KISHORE

(a) whether the water level of most of the dams/reservoirs in Uttar Pradesh is decreasing steadily;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action plan of Government in this regard and the extent of success achieved, as a result of it?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Water Commission, which monitors live storage status and issues bulletin on weekly basis for 84 reservoirs in the country including two reservoirs of Uttar Pradesh, has informed that Matatila and Rihand reservoirs in UP have lower live storage during the current year when compared to last year. However total storage position is better when compared with the average live storage of corresponding period in last ten years.

(b) & (c) The storage details of the above two reservoirs as per Reservoir Bulletin of 18.4.2013 is given in the Table.

S. No.	Name of reservoir	Live storage in Billion Cubic Metre			
		At Full Reservoir Level	As on 18.04.2013	As on corresponding period of last year	Average of last ten years of corresponding period
1	Matails	0.707	0.211	0.274	0.303
2	Rihand	5.649	1.23	1.789	0.904
Total		6.356	1.441	2.063	1.207

The water level in reservoirs varies from year to year mainly depending on the rainfall and operation of reservoirs to meet the demands for various purposes. Water being State subject, utilization of available water in reservoirs for various purposes is within the purview of the respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Water Resources reviews the storage available in reservoirs vis-a-vis progress of onset of south west monsoon and issue Advisory to the state governments stating inter-alia that priority is to be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and making judicious use of water.
Union Government provides financial assistance to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for completion of ongoing irrigation projects which includes water storage projects thereby increasing live storage capacity. Union government also provides financial assistance under the scheme of RRR of Water Bodies which results in restoration of lost water storage potential of these water bodies. In addition, Union Government provides financial assistance under CAD&WM programme for better management of available water which results in efficient water utilization for irrigation.

DEPLETION OF UNDERGROUND AQUIFERS
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3713

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE
SHRI N.K. SINGH

(a) whether there are any studies conducted to examine the claims that there is a severe depletion of underground aquifers and sharply reduced soil fertility;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007–2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. State-wise details are given in Annexure. CGWB has not conducted any study relating depletion of ground water levels with soil fertility. Reduction in soil moisture results in less dissolution of nutrients in the soil. The depletion in ground water level reduces the soil moisture in the root zone and accordingly the nutrient uptake by the crops get hampered leading to reduction in crop yield.

(c) In view of the reply at (a) & (b) above, question does not arise.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred question No. 3713 to be answered on 29.04.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Depletion of Underground Aquifers"

Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012

Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	% of wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of					
					0.00- 1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		> 2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
Grand Total	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

RATIONING OF WATER

29th April, 2013

RSQ 3714

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA

(a) whether, keeping in view the present scenario of availability of water in the country, the Planning Commission has submitted a proposal for implementation of the rationing system for water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, despite the availability of natural water in sufficient quantity, there is scarcity of water for domestic use; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No, Sir. Planning Commission has informed that they have not submitted any proposal for implementing the rationing system for water.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply part (a) above.
(c) & (d) The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed as 1869 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water. The National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) had, in its Report (1999), assessed the water requirements for domestic uses for the years 2025 and 2050 as 62 BCM and 111 BCM respectively. Hence, the availability of water for domestic use is sufficient to meet the demand.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes. State Governments allocate water for different uses depending on their priorities and requirements.

The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation administers through the States the centrally sponsored scheme, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) for providing financial and technical assistance to the States to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water to the rural areas. The State Governments are vested with powers to plan, execute and implement drinking water supply schemes under NRDWP.
Ministry of Urban Development is supplementing the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing water supply in Urban areas/Metropolitan cities under the schemes/ programmes such as Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme, Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR MANAGEMENT OF WATER RESOURCES
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3715

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP

(a) whether Government has started any scheme/programme for research and development for management of water resources throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details threreof and the funds allocated and spent therefor during the last three years; and

(c) the details of targets set and achieved during that period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes Sir, Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India is implementing a Plan Scheme namely 'Research and Development Programme in water Sector' with objective to find solutions to the country's water resources related problem; to improve available technology and engineering methods and procedures and to maintain a lead in the latest technology etc.

(b) Under the Plan Scheme 'Research and Development Programme in Water Sector':

(i) Ministry of Water Resources provides fund for taking up the research work on specific & identified regional problems in water sector through its apex organizations namely Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune; Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi; National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and Central Water Commission.

(ii) Ministry of Water Resources also provides financial assistance to promote research work in the field of Water Resources Engineering. The assistance is provided by way off grant to academicians/ experts in the Universities, IITs, Recognized R&D laboratories, Water resources/Irrigation departments of the Central and State Governments and NGOs. Research proposals of applied nature as well as basic research are considered for support through three Indian national Committees (INCs) on Surface water, Ground water and Climate change.
(iii) The Ministry also supports various academic institutions/ research organizations in organizing Seminar Symposium, workshop etc on important water related issues and other mass awareness programme.
During the last three year (2010-11 to 2012-13), an outlay of Rs. 200.19 Crore was made against which expenditures of Rs. 107.00 Crore was incurred.

(c) Targets are fixed as per the physical deliverables of the scheme instead of State-wise. During last three years, the physical targets and achievements of deliverables are enclosed as ANNEX-I

ANNEX-1

Physical targets and Achievements of Deliverables

Deliverables	Year 2010-11 (Target/Achievement in numbers)	2011-12	2012-13
1. Completion of physical/ mathematical Model/desk studies	195/266	215/240	140/198
2. Preparantion of technical reports/ research papers	510/513	582/521	430/501
3. Organisation of workshops/ seminars	30/40	30/53	29/55
4. Training of personnel	265/264	275/406	237/258

IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW NATIONAL WATER POLICY
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3716

SHRI PRABHAT JHA

(a) whether it is a fact that the World Bank had suggested the Government in 2005 that there should be change in water policy for sustainable economic development;
(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing a new water policy even after the lapse of 7 years since then;
(c) whether it is a fact that the States have raised objections against many provisions of the draft National Water Policy-2012 formulated by Government; and
(d) if so, by when a new National Water Policy is likely to be implemented after the redressal of the objections raised by the States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Mr. John Briscoe of the World Bank had prepared a Report titled "India's Water Economy: Bracing for a Turbulent Future" in 2005. The report is based on a study conducted by the World Bank on its own. The report in general discusses various aspects of water resources development and management in India.
Most of the issues raised in the report were already addressed in the National Water Policy, 2002.
Keeping in view the challenges emerging from increasing demands on water resources in the country due to population growth, urbanization, industrialisation etc., Government of India initiated a review of the National Water Policy, 2002. The new National Water Policy, 2012 has been adopted by the National Water Resource Council at its meeting held on 28th December, 2012.
(c) & (d) During the sixth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council, held on 28.12.2012 at New Delhi to consider the Draft National Water Policy (2012), some State Governments had suggested modifications in certain provisions of the Draft National Water Policy (2012). The suggestions of the State Governments were examined and the National Water Policy (2012) has been adopted by National Water Resources Council as per deliberations.

POLICY TO RESOLVE WATER DISPUTES
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3717

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government has taken a decision to formulate a new policy to resolve water disputes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether views from States have been sought; and

(d) if so, the details of views expressed by different States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012, based on the broader consensus that emerged amongst States, had adopted the National Water Policy (2012) containing interalia the proposal to resolve water disputes in the country. The clause 12.2 of the Policy states "a permanent Water Disputes Tribunal at the Centre should be established to resolve the disputes expeditiously in an equitable manner. Apart from using the "good offices" of the Union or the State Governments, as the case may be, the paths of arbitration and mediation may also be tried in dispute resolution".

(c) & (d) Yes Sir, some of the major views of the States on resolving the water disputes in the country in Draft National Water Policy (2012) expressed during the sixth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council (NWRC), held on 28th December, 2012 at New Delhi are at Annexure.

Annexure

(Annexure referred in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 3717 to be answered on 29.4.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Policy to resolve Water Disputes)

VIEWS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS EXPRESSED DURING 6TH MEETING OF NATIONAL WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL HELD ON 28TH DECEMBER, 2012 AT NEWDELHI

Sl. No.	MAJOR CONCERNS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS
1	ASSAM
(i)	The use of our river water should be based on concept of territorial integrity, which reinforces the commonality of purpose and states that lower riparian States also have a right to natural flow of river and upper riparian can use it but must allow the waters to flow unchanged in quantity and quality.
2	PUNJAB
(i)	The distribution of water resources should be and must be based on universally accepted Riparian Principles.
(ii)	Inter basin transfer of water based on equity and social justice will be in conflict with exclusive rights of people living in basin areas.
(iii)	Any integrated water resources management for the basins as a whole or sub-basin will be direct infringement on the freedom of the States to plan, formulate and execute water supply schemes as per their needs.
3	GOA
(i)	Goa has strong objections against the policy of Inter Basin Transfer of water that does not take into account long term in basin needs of the State from which outside the basin diversion are proposed.
(ii)	Goa believes that River Basin Organizations (RBOs) cannot be effective mechanism in the resolving disputes between basin States. It is Goa's settled conviction that with unfettered powers with no accountability to the State legislatures, far from paving the way for resolving disputes between basin States, RBOs would only further aggravate the disputes.
4	KARNATAKA
(i)	A suitable mechanism has to be evolved which will facilitate the basin States to decide on the equitable and justifiable share based on the ground realities rather than creating more and more Authorities.
5	JHARKHAND
(i)	Water could be allocated to States in proportion to their contribution and there is a need for expeditious resolution of inter-State water disputes.
6	KERALA
(i)	All the riparian States should be able to work out a solution to disputes among themselves in spirit of

	true nationalism.
7	MADHYA PRADESH
(i)	The NWP (2012) lays emphasis on centralized monitoring, regulation and control. Instead it should institutionalize ways to strengthen State Water Resources Departments by complementary interventions, capacity buildings, etc. so that they themselves can undertake these activities.
8	TAMIL NADU
(i)	The existing agreements, awards of Tribunal, covenants, etc. should be protected in Inter State River Projects.
(ii)	The project planning of water resources projects having inter-state ramifications including hydro-power projects should be managed by Central Government utilities.
(iii)	The establishment of a permanent Water Disputes Tribunal will be impracticable and ineffective. Further, it will expose the poor understanding of the disputes that arise in several river basins, which are very varied in purport and content.

ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA FOR IRRIGATION FACILITIES
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3718

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA

(a) whether any action plan for future has been prepared by the Ministry, keeping in view the rising demand of water for drinking water and irrigation day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the details of the steps to be taken by the Ministry to address the problem of drought and shortage of drinking water prevailing in Maharashtra and other States;

(d) the acreage area of crop damaged due to the present situation of drought in Maharashtra; and

(e) the amount of funds allocated to that State for generating the irrigation facilities since 2009, till date?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) The demand of water assessed for irrigation and drinking water by the National Commission on Integrated Water Resources Development (India) (NCIWRD) is given in the following table:

(In BCM)

Sector (High Demand)	2025	5050
Irrigation	611	807
Drinking Water	62	111

Water being a State subject, planning, execution, operation and maintenance of water related projects (irrigation and drinking water projects) are being carried out by the State Governments from their own resources and as per their own requirements and priority of works. However, for irrigation, the Ministry of Water Resources provides technical and fnancial assistance to State

Governments under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies (RRR). Under AIBP, the financial assistance is provided for expeditious completion of on-going irrigation projects which results in creation of storage capacity thereby reducing water crisis in irrigation sector. The financial assistance is provided under the scheme of CAD&WM for efficient use of available water thus increasing availability of water for various uses and the financial assistance is provided under RRR for restoration of lost storage potential of water bodies. All these programmes are being reformed and up scaled during XII Plan.
During water crisis, Ministry of Water Resources takes a review of storage available in reservoirs vis-a-vis progress of onset of south west monsoon. Keeping in view possibility of delay in the onset of the monsoon and

also uneven spatial distribution which may result in some areas getting less than normal rainfall, the Ministry issues an Advisory to all the state governments stating inter-alia that priority is to be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and judicious use of water may be made. It is also suggested to the State Governments and UTs to make the judicial use of ground water to the extent possible to meet the situation.

(d) As per Ministry of Agriculture, the State Government of Maharashtra reported that 1556316 ha Rabi area had suffered crop loss of 50% or more in 9 drought notified districts.

(e) The Grant released under AIBP, CADWM and RRR to the State of Maharashtra from the year 2009-10 and till date is given below:

(Amount in Crore)

Name of scheme	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
AIBP	1395.386	1812.912	1122.682	840.175
CADWM	34.048	0.000	21.483	4.092
RRR	0.000	0.000	80.530	0.000

MISUSE OF GROUND WATER
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3719

DR. T.N. SEEMA

(a) whether the Central Government has received any complaints from the State Governments/NGOs/individuals asking for an enquiry into the alleged misuse of ground water for industrial use by various chemical distilleries, coal, steel and power companies for their projects in few States;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard;
(c) whether Government has conducted any survey on the ground water quality in various parts of the country;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to improve ground water quality?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has received 11 complaints since 2009 against Chemical, Distillery, Coal, Steel and Power industries. Out of 11 complaints received, two each are from the States of Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu & Rajasthan and one each from the States of Haryana, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra & Orissa. The complaints received by CGWA have been referred to concerned Regional Directors of CGWB and the District Collectors for investigation and submission of report in the matter. Details of complaints and action taken thereof are given as Annexure -I.

(c) & (d) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during pre-monsoon (April/May) through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the Country. As per ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring, ground water in some parts of various States are contaminated by Salinity, Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate and heavy metals. Eight States have excess concentration of Arsenic, 19 States have higher concentration of Fluoride, 20 States have higher concentration of Nitrate and 23 States have higher concentration of Iron beyond prescribed norms. State-wise details are given at Annexure-II. There are also reports of sporadic occurrence of heavy metals like Lead, Chromium, Cadmium and Manganese in the ground water in 13 States.

(e) Since in-situ treatment of contaminated aquifers due to presence of Arsenic, Fluoride, Iron, Nitrate and Heavy Metals is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists the States in identifying aquifers which are free from geogenic contaminants. Besides, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is

indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water.

ANNEXURE - I

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3719 to be answered on 29.04.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Misuse of Groundwater"

List of Complaints alleging abuse of Ground Water for industrial use (2009-2013)

Sl.No	State	Name of Company/ Industry	Nature of complaint	Status of action taken by CGWB/CGWA
1	Andhra Pradesh	M/s Ranbay Laboratories Ltd.	Illegal Extraction of ground water	Referred to District Collector, Medak for necessary action
2	Gujarat	M/s DCWDharangadhara Chemical Factory	Illegal Extraction of ground water	Referred to Member Secretary, Gujarat Pollution Control Board, Gandhinagar for necessary action
3	Haryana	M/s Seagull Beverages, Faridabad	Illegal Boring & Commercial use of Ground Water	Referred to District Collector Faridabad for necessary action
4	Maharashtra	M/s Sua Explosive Accessories Pvt. Ltd. Wardha.	Ground Water Pollution of Nitrate	Referred to Regional Director CR, Nagpur who in turn referred to Maharashtra Pollution Control Board, Mumbai for necessary action
5	Orissa	M/S Jindal Steel & Power Ltd., Angul	Over exploitation of ground water	DLEC inspected industry and found no violation of CGWA NOC violation. Report submitted.
6	Rajasthan	M/S AgroBiotech Industries Ltd. Ajitgarh, Sikar dist.	Illegal exploitation of ground water	Referred to District Collector, Sikar for necessary action
7	Rajasthan	M/S AgroBiotech Industries Ltd. Ajitgarh, Sikar dist.	Illegal exploitation of ground water	Referred to District Collector, Sikar for necessary action
8	Tamil Nadu	M/s Kals Distilleries Pvt. Ltd., Kallakotai and Kals Breweries Pvt. Ltd., Veeralimalai	Abstracting enormous amount of water and pollution of drinking water	Referred to RD, SECR, Chennai for necessary action
9	Tamil Nadu	Green Field Molasses/ Grain Based Distillery Unit, Vadaseri Village Thanjavur district	Depletion of Ground water	Investigation in progress
10	Uttar Pradesh	M/s Hindustan Coca-Cola Beverage Co. Ltd. at Mehndiganj.	Over exploitation of Ground Water	Referred to Regional Director, CGWB, NR, Lucknow and report submitted
11	Uttar Pradesh	M/S Abhinav steel Ltd. Satharia, Jaunpur	Exploitation of water for industrial use	Investigation was done by CGWB, report prepared and submitted to Ministry of Water Resouces.

ANNEXURE - II

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 3719 to be answered on 29.04.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Misuse of Groundwater"

Name of the States/Districts from where chemical constituents in ground water beyond BIS Norms have been reported

S. No.	State/ UT	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)	Nitrate (above 45 mg/l)	Arsenic (above 0.05 mg/l)	Iron (above 1.0mg/l)

1	Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari	----------	Adilabad, Chittoor, Cuddapah, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Vishakhapatnam
2	Assam	Goalpara, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Naugaon, Golaghat, Karimganj	----------	Sivsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Sonitpur, Lakhimpur, Dhemaji, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Cachar, Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Goalpara, Dhubri, Nalbari, Nagaon, Morigaon, Darrang&Baksha	Cachar, Darrang, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Goalpara, Golaghat, Hailakandi, Jorhat, Kamrup, KarbiAnglong, Karimganj, Kokrajhar, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sibsagar, Sonitpur
3	Bihar	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur(Bhabua), Munger, Nawada, Rohtas, Supaul	Aurangabad, Banka, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Darbhanga, Kaimur(Bhabua), Patna, Rohtas, Saran, Siwan	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	Aurangabad, Begusarai, Bhojpur, Buxar, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhiserai, Madhepura, Muzaffarpur, Nawada, Rohtas, Saharsa, Samastipur, Siwan, Supaul, West Champaran
4	Chhattisgarh	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba, Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon	Rajnandgaon	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,
5	Delhi	East Delhi, New Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, North Delhi, West Delhi	East Delhi, Central Delhi, New Delhi, North Delhi, North West Delhi, South Delhi, South West Delhi, West Delhi	----------	----------
6	Goa	----------	----------	----------	North Goa, South Goa

7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Junagadh, Kachchh, Mehesana, Narmada, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Anand, Banaskantha, Bharuch, Bhavnagar, Dahod, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kachchh, Kheda, Mehesana, Narmada, Navsari, Panchmahals, Patan, Porbandar, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Surendranagar, Vadodara	----------	Ahmedabad, Banaskantha, Bhavnagar, Kachchh, MehesanaNarmada,
8	Haryana	Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendergarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonepat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panchkula, Panipat, Rewari, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Karnal, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonepat, Yamunanagar.	Ambala, Bhiwani, Faridabad, Fatehabad, Gurgaon, Hissar, Jhajjar, Jind, Kaithal, Karnal, Kurukshetra, Mahendargarh, Panipat, Rohtak, Sirsa, Sonipat, Yamuna Nagar
9	Himachal Pradesh	----------	Una	----------	----------
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Rajaori, Udhampur	Jammu, Kathua, Anantnag, Kupwara	----------	Baramulla, Budgam, Kathua, Kupwara, Pulwama, Srinagar
11	Jharkhand	Bokaro, Giridih, Godda, Gumla, Palamu, Ramgarh, Ranchi	Chatra, Garhwa, Godda, Gumla, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, PaschimiSinghbhum, PurbiSinghbhum, Ranchi, Sahibganj	----------	Chatra, Deoghar, East Singhbhum, Giridih, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
12	Karnataka	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamarajanagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kolar, Koppal, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur, Tumkur	Bagalkot, , Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gadag, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Koorg, Mandya, Mysore, Raichur. Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada	----------	Bagalkot, Bangalore, Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga, Dakshina Kannada, Davanagere, Gulburga, Hassan, Haveri, Kodagu, Kolar, Koppal, Mysore, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Udupi, Uttar Kannada

13	Kerala	Palakkad, Alappuzha, Idukki, Ernakulum, Thiruvananthpuram.	Alappuzha, Idukki, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad	----------	Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Idukki, Kannur, Kasaragod, Kollam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Malappuram, Palakkad, Pathanamthitta, Quilon, Thiruvananthapuram, Thrissur, Wayanad
14	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargon, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinhpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Uajjain, Vidisha	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, , Dindori,Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha	----------	Balaghat,Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh,Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur,Shivpuri, Sidhi,Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar
15	Maharashtra	Amravati, Beed, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Jalna, Nagpur, Nanded, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Yavatmal	Ahmednagar, Akola, Amravati, Auragabad, Beed, Bhandara, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Gondia, Hingoli, Jalgaon, Jalna, Kolhapur, Latur, Mumbai, Nagpur, Nanded, Nandurbar, Nasik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Pune, Sangli, Satara, Solapur, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal	----------	Ahmednagar, Amravati, Beed, Buldana, Chandrapur, Dhule, Gadchiroli, Jalna, Kohlapur, Latur, Nandurbar, Nashik, Osmanabad, Parbhani, Ratnagiri, Satara, Thane, Wardha, Washim, Yavatmal
16	Manipur	----------	----------	Bishnupur, Thoubal	Bishnupur, Thoubal
17	Meghalaya	----------	----------	----------	East Garo Hills, East Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills

18	Orissa	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Jajpur, Keonjhar, Khurda, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Nawapara, Sonpur	Angul, Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Bolangir, Baudh, Cuttack, Deogarh, Dhenkanal, Gajapati, Ganjam, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Khurda, Koraput, Malkangiri, Mayurbhanj, Nawapada, Nayagarh, Phulbani, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur	----------	Balasore, Bargarh, Bhadrak, Cuttack, Deogarh, J.Singhpur, Jajpur, Jharsuguda, Kalahandi, Kandmahal, Keonjhar, Kendrapara,Khurda, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Nayagarh, Puri, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Sonpur
19	Punjab	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Jalandhar, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, Patiala, Ropar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Amritsar, Barnala, Bhatinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Kapurthala, Ludhiana, Mansa, Moga, Muktsar, NawanShahr, Patiala, Ropar, Rupnagar, Sangrur, Tarn-Taran	Mansa, Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Kapurthala, Ropar.	Bhathinda, Faridkot, Fatehgarh Sahib, Firozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Mansa, Rupnagar, Sangrur
20	Rajasthan	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Rajsamand, Sirohi, Sikar, SawaiMadhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bundi,Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Partapgarh, Rajasamand, Sirohi, Sikar, SwaiMadhopur, Tonk, Udaipur	----------	Ajmer, Alwar, Banswara, Baran, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Bikaner, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dausa, Dhaulpur, Dungarpur, Ganganagar, Hanumangarh, Jaipur, Jaisalmer,Jalore, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jodhpur, Karauli, Kota, Nagaur, Pali, Pratapgarh, Rajsamand, Sikar, SawaiMadhopur, Sirohi, Tonk, Udaipur

21	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Krishnagiri, Namakkal, Perambalor, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Tiruchirapally, Thirunelveli, Vellore, Virudhunagar	Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Madurai, Namakkal, Nilgiris, Perambalor, Puddukotai, Ramanathanpuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Theni, Thiruvannamalai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Thiruvallur, Trichy, Tuticorin, Vellore, Villupuram, Virudhunagar	----------	Namakkal, Salem
22	Tripura	----------	----------	----------	Dhalai, North Tripura, South Tripura, West Tripura,
23	Uttar Pradesh	Agra, Aligarh, Badayun, Bulandshahar, Chandauli, Etah, Farukhabad, Firozabad, GautamBudh Nagar, Jaunpur, Kannauj, Lalitpur, Mahamaya Nagar, Mainpuri, Mathura, Mau, SantRavidas Nagar, Varanasi	Agra, Aligarh, Allahabad, Ambedkar Nagar, Auraiya, Azamgarh, Badaun, Baghpat, Balrampur, Banda, Barabanki, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Bulandsahr, Chitrakoot, Etah, Etawah, Fatehpur, Firozabad, GB Nagar, Ghaziabad, Ghazipur, Hamirpur, Hardoi, Hathras, Jaunpur, Jhansi, Kannauj, Kanpur Dehat, Lakhimpur, Mahoba, Mathura, Meerut, Mau, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mirzapur, Raebarelli, Rampur, SantRavidas Nagar, Shajahanpur, Sitapur, Sonbhadra, Sultanpur, Shravasti, Siddarth Nagar, Unnao	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, LakhimpurKheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, SantKabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, SantRavidasNagar, Unnao	Azamgarh, Ballia, Balrampur, Etawah, Fatehpur, Gazipur, Gonda, Hardoi, KanpurDehat, Kanpur Nagar, Lakhimpur, Lalitpur, Mau, Siddartnagar, Unnao
24	Uttarakhand	----------	Dehradun, Haridwar, Udhamsinghnagar	----------	----------
25	West Bengal	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshindinajpur, Malda, Nadia, Purulia, Uttardinajpur, South 24 Praganas	Bankura, Bardhaman	Bardhaman, Hooghly, Howrah, Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, N-24 Parganas, S- 24 Parganas	Bankura, Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakhindinajpur, E. Midnapur, Howrah, Hugli, Jalpaiguri, Kolkatta, Murshidabad, N-24 Parganas, Nadia, S-24 Parganas, Uttardinajpur, West Midnapur
26	Andaman& Nicobar	----------	----------	----------	Andaman

DECLINE IN GROUND WATER LEVEL
29th April, 2013

RSQ 3720

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI

(a) whether, according to the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), there has been a decline in ground water level in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether CGWB has issued any guidelines for retention of ground water level;
(d) if so, the details in this regard; and
(e) the details of steps taken by CGWB for compliance of said guidelines in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007–2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. At majority of the locations, water level has declined at the rate of 1 meter/ year. State-wise details are given in Annexure.
(c) & (d) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water. In areas notified by the CGWA, permission to abstract ground water through any energized means is not accorded for any purpose other than drinking and domestic use. In non-notified areas, 'No Objection Certificate (NOC)' for industries is accorded subject to undertaking recharge measures and mandatory recycling and reuse of water depending upon the category of areas as per ground water resource assessment. In over-exploited areas, NOC is not given for water intensive industries or industries using ground water as raw material. NOC for infrastructure projects is issued subject to utilization of runoff from entire project area for recharge of ground water. The latest norms fixed by CGWA for extraction of ground water by industries using water as raw material are as below:

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

(e) CGWB monitors compliance of the conditions laid down in the "No Objection Certificate" by conducting random inspections of the industries for ensuring withdrawal of ground water to the prescribed limit, artificial recharge to augment ground water resources, ground water quality and recycling/reuse of water. "No Objection Certificates" granted are renewed only after ensuring compliance of the conditions.

ANNEXURE
Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred question no. 3720 to be answered on 29.04.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Declining Groundwater Level"

Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012

Name of the States /UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	% of wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of					
					0.00- 1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		> 2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%

Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
Grand Total	11024	6105	55	------	5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR PROVIDING WATER TO FARMERS
6th May, 2013

RSQ *542

SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP

(a) whether Central Government has formulated any integrated scheme to supply adequate quantity of water to farmers throughout the country, according to their crops;

(b) if so, the outline of this scheme and the number of farmers benefited, so far, thereby;

(c) if not, whether Government proposes to formulate any such scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. †*542 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 6.5.2013 REGARDING INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR PROVIDING WATER TO FARMERS

(a) to (d) With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, viz. irrigation, domestic, industrial etc., several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoirs, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes namely “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), “Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) Programme”, “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies” and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water. As such, there is no integrated scheme to supply water to farmers. However, in the XIIth Five Year Plan, it is envisaged to integrate AIBP with CAD&WM Programme.

Under CAD&WM multidisciplinary programme, farmers are involved through Water Users' Associations (WUAs). 63,167 WUAs have been formed in various States covering an area of 14.620 Million hectares (Mha) under different commands of irrigation projects.

Department of Land Resources under the Ministry of Rural Development is implementing Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for development of rain-fed/degraded areas.

COMPLETION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS
6th May, 2013

RSQ *549

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA

(a) how the abnormal delay of 20-30 years in completing pending irrigation projects is likely to be reduced especially when their cost is escalating manifold and nearly 56 per cent foodgrains are produced from 47 million hectares from irrigated land;

(b) whether resource crunch or land acquisition is responsible for such delays or it is procedural aberration; and

(c) what is the percentage of escalation in cost of irrigation projects, undertaken during the last ten years, from their initial inception till 31 December, 2012?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION No.549 (PRIORITY No. 09) REGARDING COMPLETION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS DUE FOR REPLY ON 06.05.2013.

(a) & (b) As per the Working Group Report on Major, Medium Irrigation for XII Plan formulation, 163 major/medium irrigation projects are considered to be delayed. Out of the above 163 major/medium irrigation projects, there is an weighted average delay of 30 years in case of 77 major irrigation projects, and 20 years in case of 86 medium irrigation projects in the country.
The reasons for delay in implementation of the major/medium irrigation projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the XII Plan Formulation, inter-alia, include paucity of funds, Inter-State problems, delays in land acquisition and environment and forest clearance processes. For surface minor irrigation schemes, reasons for delay in implementation as reported by the State Governments are law and order, paucity of funds, limited working season and land acquisition.

The above problems need to be addressed appropriately in order to avoid abnormal delays in execution extension of project.

(c) State-wise and project-wise details indicating percentage of cost escalation on original approved cost/unapproved cost with respect to their latest approved cost/cost considered for XII Plan formulation is at Annexure.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to Starred Question No. 549 for reply on 06.05.2013 regarding Completion of Irrigation Projects

STATE-WISE AND PROJECT-WISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS REPORTED ONGOING AT END OF XI FIVE YEAR PLAN
(Delayed beyond Normal Gestaion period of Completion)

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl No.	STATE	Project Name	Type of Project	Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	% of Cost Escalation **

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	AMR SLBC Project	Major	UA	5635.38		6770.05	1983	20
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	UA	4729.26		4266.09	1997	-10
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	APD		220.22	4432	1983	1913
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	APD		124.64	124.62	2004	0
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	APD		202.59	274.14	2004	35
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	APD		697.7	1043.14	1995	50
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	Srisailam Right Bank Canal	Major	APD		220.22	1185.58	1982	438
8	ASSAM	Borolia	Medium	UA	135.43		135.93	1980	0
9	ASSAM	Champamati	Major	APD		15.32	147.24	1980	861
10	ASSAM	Dhansiri	Major	APD		401.24	596.16	1976	49
11	BIHAR	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	APD		4.0077	113.81	1976	2740
12	BIHAR	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major	UA	389.31		348.6988	1978	-10
13	BIHAR	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	APD		25.3	983.1	1976	3786
14	BIHAR	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	814.72		1306.16	1971	60
15	BIHAR	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	UA	301.79		155.16	1979	-49
16	CHHATTISGARH	SONDUR RESERVIOR PROJECT	Major	UA	635.75		624.39	1978	-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	CHHATTISGARH	Sutiyapat Medium Project	Medium	APD		16.95	98.6173	2003	482
18	GOA	Tillari	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1987	642
19	GUJARAT	Aji IV	Medium	UA			132.62	1998	
20	GUJARAT	Koliyari	Medium	APD		6.26	37.71	1996	502

21	GUJARAT	Ozat II	Medium	APD		43.03	99.52	1995	131
22	GUJARAT	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	APD		6406.04	39240.45	1987	513
23	JHARKHAND	GARHI RESERVOIR SCHEME	Medium	UA	121.63		121.11	2001	0
24	JHARKHAND	KONAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	UA	348.38		469.23	1975	35
25	JHARKHAND	NORTH KOEL RESERVOIR PROJECT	Major	UA	1289.5		707	1973	-45
26	JHARKHAND	PUNASI RESERVOIR SCHEME	Major	UA	593.43		586.55	1982	-1
27	JHARKHAND	SUBERNAREKHA MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT	Major	APD		357.7	6613.74	1978	1749
28	JHARKHAND	SURU RESERVOIR SCHEME	Medium	UA	96.3232		100.625	1982	4
29	KARNATAKA	Amarja Project	Medium	UA	278		304.44	1973	10
30	KARNATAKA	Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	UA	9.36		29.414	1992	214
31	KARNATAKA	Bennithora Project	Major	UA	389.5		480.94	1973	23
32	KARNATAKA	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	20		551.93	1993	2660
33	KARNATAKA	Dhudhaganga project	Major	UA	278		309.8	1992	11
34	KARNATAKA	HEMAVATHY	Major	UA	3877		13382.82	1967	245

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
35	KARNATAKA	Hippargi Irrigation project	Major	APD		186.7	1521.78	1973	715
36	KARNATAKA	HUCCHANAKOPPALU LIS	Medium	UA	50		53.43	1986	7

37	KARNATAKA	KACHENAHALLI	Medium	UA	165		56.66	1993	-66
38	KARNATAKA	Lowermullamari	Medium	UA	8.4		220	1973	2519
39	KARNATAKA	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	UA	31.6		68.7208	1998	117
40	KARNATAKA	VARAHI IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	UA	10		569.53	1979	5595
41	KARNATAKA	Y.kaggal	Medium	UA	13		55.81	2004	329
42	KARNATAKA	YAGACHI	Medium	UA	35.38		401.89	1983	1036
43	KERALA	Banasura sagar irrgation project	Medium	APD		150.12	185.5	1999	24
44	KERALA	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		7.6	441.5	1978	5709
45	KERALA	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	APD		48.08	878	1983	1726
46	MADHYA PRADESH	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	4422
47	MADHYA PRADESH	Bardha Dam	Medium	UA	2.32		12.721	2000	448
48	MADHYA PRADESH	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	APD		1101.23	5127.22	1979	366
49	MADHYA PRADESH	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	APD		405.4	3182.77	1992	685
50	MADHYA PRADESH	Jobat	Medium	APD		30.75	230.61	1984	650
51	MADHYA PRADESH	kanera L.I.S.	Major	UA	117.76		117.88	1980	0
52	MADHYA PRADESH	Kushalpura Medium Project	Medium	UA	83.97		83.97	2003	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
53	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHUAR MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	APD		10.99	191.27	1980	1640
54	MADHYA PRADESH	Man	Major	APD		44.1	246.03	1997	458
55	MADHYA PRADESH	Pench diversion project	Major	APD		583.4	1286.46	1987	121
56	MADHYA PRADESH	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	APD		1181.75	1407.19	1976	19
57	MADHYA PRADESH	Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	UA	1514.89		1793.14	1971	18

58	MADHYA PRADESH	SAS PROJECT PHASE 2	Medium	UA	32.6825		66.7154	2004	104
59	MADHYA PRADESH	SINDH PHASE 1	Major	UA	56.42		32.741	1974	-42
60	MADHYA PRADESH	Upper Beda	Medium	APD		87.86	208.6	2003	137
61	MAHARASHTRA	Ambehoal	Medium	UA	29.31		114.93	2001	292
62	MAHARASHTRA	Andhali Project	Medium	UA	17.97		19.01	1986	6
63	MAHARASHTRA	Andra Valley	Medium	UA	34.46		103.55	1997	200
64	MAHARASHTRA	Arjuna	Medium	UA	476.49		432.08	2001	-9
65	MAHARASHTRA	Arunawati Major Project	Major	APD		66.48	331.18	1980	398
66	MAHARASHTRA	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	134.82		137.26	1997	2
67	MAHARASHTRA	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	197.07		214.12	1997	9
68	MAHARASHTRA	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major	APD		11.65	749.33	1975	6332
69	MAHARASHTRA	Bembla	Major	APD		190.36	2176.28	1992	1043
70	MAHARASHTRA	Bhama Askhed	Major	UA	63.14		575.84	1995	812
71	MAHARASHTRA	BHATSA	Major	APD		13.68	1092.66	1969	7887
72	MAHARASHTRA	Bhima Sina Link Canal Sheme	Medium	UA	304		304.8	1997	0
73	MAHARASHTRA	Chaskaman	Major	APD		10.65	728.49	1977	6740
74	MAHARASHTRA	Chikotra	Medium	UA	4.28		137.94	1997	3123
75	MAHARASHTRA	Chilhewadi Medium Project	Medium	UA	194.23		145.68	1998	-25
76	MAHARASHTRA	Chitri	Medium	UA	12.3		100.1	1992	714
77	MAHARASHTRA	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	UA	178.99		178.99	1997	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
78	MAHARASHTRA	DARA PROJECT	Medium	UA	117.62		73.8	1987	-37
79	MAHARASHTRA	DEHALI PROJECT	Medium	UA	91.5		91.5	1984	0
80	MAHARASHTRA	Deoghar	Medium	UA	353.7		353.7	1987	0
81	MAHARASHTRA	Dhamani	Medium	UA	120.23		691.43	2000	475
82	MAHARASHTRA	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	APD		475.29	848.89	1997	79
	MAHARAS								

83	HTRA	Dudhganga	Major	APD		1457.6	1712.8	1976	18
84	MAHARASHTRA	Ekrukh Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	169.09		175.92	1997	4
85	MAHARASHTRA	Gadnadi	Medium	UA	651.95		651.95	1987	0
86	MAHARASHTRA	Ghataprabha	Medium	UA	34.92		127.16	1997	264
87	MAHARASHTRA	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	APD	0	372.22	7777.85	1983	1990
88	MAHARASHTRA	Hetawane	Medium	UA	413.34		413.34	1986	0
89	MAHARASHTRA	Human	Major	APD		33.68	1016.49	1983	2918
90	MAHARASHTRA	Jam Medium Project	Medium	UA	188.9		188.9	1984	0
91	MAHARASHTRA	Jambre	Medium	UA	17.3		148.77	2000	760
92	MAHARASHTRA	JAMKHEDI PROJECT	Medium	UA	48		48	1993	0
93	MAHARASHTRA	Janai Shirsai Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	56.92		411.7	1994	623
94	MAHARASHTRA	Jangamhatti	Medium	UA	3.5		30.32	1981	766
95	MAHARASHTRA	Kadvi	Medium	UA	3.47		110.13	1986	3074
96	MAHARASHTRA	Kalmodi	Medium	UA	54.31		160.53	2000	196
97	MAHARASHTRA	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.77	82.17	2004	741
98	MAHARASHTRA	Kar River Project	Medium	APD		170.04	226.51	1980	33
99	MAHARASHTRA	Kasari	Medium	UA	6.16		35.62	1983	478
100	MAHARASHTRA	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.66	82.17	1996	751
101	MAHARASHTRA	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	APD		578.56	917.95	1994	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	MAHARASHTRA	Korle Satandi	Medium	UA	121.76		205.03	2002	68
103	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	2225
104	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Project	Major	UA	906.66		1115.46	1968	23
105	MAHARASHTRA	Kudali Project	Medium	APD		271.79	425.32	1997	56
106	MAHARASHTRA	Kumbhi	Medium	UA	4.61		85.09	1981	1746
107	MAHARASHTRA	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	APD		103.49	202.51	1994	96

108	MAHARASHTRA	Lendi Interstate Project	Major	UA	554.55		624.57	1986	13
109	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	UA	1016.49		117.19	1995	-88
110	MAHARASHTRA	LOWER PANZARA MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	APD		347.31	347.3	1989	0
111	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	APD		857.7	2356.57	1980	175
112	MAHARASHTRA	MANIKPUNJ PROJECT	Medium	UA	51.92		51.92	1999	0
113	MAHARASHTRA	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60	Medium	UA	4.82		4.82	1978	0
114	MAHARASHTRA	Morna(Gureghar)Project	Medium	APD		129.641	197.9	1996	53
115	MAHARASHTRA	NAGAN PROJECT	Medium	UA	125		92.82	1990	-26
116	MAHARASHTRA	Nagewadi Project	Medium	UA	51.95		64.9	1994	25
117	MAHARASHTRA	Nardave	Medium	UA	446.7		446.7	2001	0
118	MAHARASHTRA	Navargaon	Medium	APD		8.72	70.7	1987	711
119	MAHARASHTRA	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Major	UA	27.73		27.732	1979	0
120	MAHARASHTRA	Nira Deoghar	Major	UA	61.67		7785.36	1996	12524
121	MAHARASHTRA	Patgaon	Medium	UA	5.4		150.48	1983	2687
122	MAHARASHTRA	Pentakli	Major	APD	0	16.85	230.27	1989	1267
123	MAHARASHTRA	PRAKASHA BURAI L.I.S.	Medium	UA	110.1		111.1	2001	1
124	MAHARASHTRA	PUNAND PROJECT	Major	APD		29.92	340.56	1982	1038
125	MAHARASHTRA	Purna	Medium	APD		123.79	213.1	1995	72
126	MAHARASHTRA	Sapan	Medium	APD		1200.7	753.16	2000	-37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
127	MAHARASHTRA	SARANGKHEDA BARRAGE	Medium	APD		202.97	275.48	1999	36
128	MAHARASHTRA	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	177.62		181.38	1997	2
129	MAHARASHTRA	SHIVAN PROJECT	Medium	UA	73.8		73.8	1994	0
130	MAHARASHTRA	Sina Bhose Khind Tunnel	Medium	UA	117.54		117.54	2001	0
131	MAHARASHTRA	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	UA	455.28		455.28	1993	0
132	MAHARASHTRA	Sonapur Tomta	Medium	UA	50.82		50.82	1997	0

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133	MAHARASHTRA	SULWADE BARRAGE	Medium	APD		290.88	290.88	1995	0
134	MAHARASHTRA	SURYA	Major	APD		18.9	781.78	1973	4036
135	MAHARASHTRA	Tarali Project	Major	APD		504.96	870.9	1997	72
136	MAHARASHTRA	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	APD		3450.35	3358.43	1996	-3
137	MAHARASHTRA	Temghar	Major	UA	70.51		323.53	1997	359
138	MAHARASHTRA	TILLARI INTERSTATE IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1982	642
139	MAHARASHTRA	Urmodi Project	Major	UA	1324.14		1323.69	1997	0
140	MAHARASHTRA	Utawali	Medium	APD		35.78	109.64	1999	206
141	MAHARASHTRA	Uttarmand Project	Medium	APD		123.169	123.17	1997	0
142	MAHARASHTRA	WADI SHEWADI PROJECT	Medium	UA	258.33		258.33	1993	0
143	MAHARASHTRA	Waghur	Major	APD		12.28	1183.55	1978	9538
144	MAHARASHTRA	Wan	Major	APD		13.37	276.32	1979	1967
145	MAHARASHTRA	Wang Project	Medium	APD		162.78	317.67	1997	95
146	MAHARASHTRA	Warna	Major	APD		337.81	2149.95	1976	536
147	MANIPUR	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	APD		15	381.28	1983	2442
148	MANIPUR	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	APD		47.25	982	1980	1978
149	ORISSA	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		45.44	152.95	1996	237

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150	ORISSA	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	APD		52.96	201.01	2003	280
151	ORISSA	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		52.22	366.66	1997	602
152	ORISSA	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		37.7	99.53	1996	164
153	ORISSA	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	UA	17.65		18.35	1999	4
154	ORISSA	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	APD		705.15	1958.34	1997	178
		Rengali Right							

155	ORISSA	Bank Canal Project	Major	APD		738.27	1290.93	1996	75
156	ORISSA	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		86.14	348.66	2003	305
157	ORISSA	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		25.22	207.35	1999	722
158	ORISSA	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	APD		790.32	4049.93	1987	412
159	ORISSA	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		106.18	474.05	2003	346
160	UTTAR PRADESH	Bansagar Project	Major	APD		330.19	3148.91	1997	854
161	UTTAR PRADESH	KANHAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	APD		652.58	0	1977	-100
162	WEST BENGAL	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major	UA	2032.69		2022	1991	-1
163	WEST BENGAL	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	APD		69.72	2988.61	1976	4187
77 Major, 86 Medium									
* Shaded Values in Col.8 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved									
**Negative values in Col. 9 indicate latest Estimated Cost (LEC) less than Unapproved Cost									

UA Unapproved
APD Approved

FINANCIAL PACKAGE TO MADHYA PRADESH FOR WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS
6th May, 2013

RSQ *550

DR.(SMT.) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA

(a) the details of funds given to Madhya Pradesh for implementation of projects relating to water resources during the last three years, year-wise and project-wise;

(b) whether Government has received any proposals for completion of ongoing projects by giving a special financial package; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard and Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION No.550 (PRIORITY No. 10) REGARDING ASSISTANCE TO MADHYA PRADESH FOR WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS DUE FOR REPLY ON 06.05.2013.

(a) Government of India provides financial assistance to State Governments through various programmes and schemes namely, Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Command Area Development & Water Management Programme (CADWM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.
During the last three years Central Assistance (CA) of Rs. 1635.804 crore, Rs. 9.95 crore and Rs. 9067.82 crore have been released to Madhya Pradesh under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Repair, Renovation

and Restoration of Water Bodies and Command Area Development & Water Management Programme Schemes respectively. The project wise details of CA released under AIBP, RRR, CAD&WM are given at Annexure-I, Annexure-II and Annexure-III respectively.

(b) & (c) The packages approved by Government of India for area- specific and scheme-specific needs related to the Ministry of Water Resources include special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region for Uttar Pradesh (U.P) and Madhya Pradesh(M.P). Under this package, Central Assistance of Rs. 699.912 crore has been released to M.P against the measures identified for support through the schemes of Ministry of Water Resources.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to Starred Question No 550 for reply on 06.05.2013 regading Financial Package to Madhya Pradesh for water resources projects

Central Assistance Released Under AIBP During Last Three Years for Madhya Pradesh.

Name of Project	Amount (Rs. in crore)		
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Bansagar (Unit-II)	54.016	40.52	0
Sindh Phase-II	22.955	19.01	0
Mahi	87.625	39.393	0
Bawanthadi	20.615	6.053	0
Mahan	0	0	12.499
Omkareshwar PH-I	0	12.398	0
146 MI Schemes in 2007-08	69.444	0	0
Omkareshwar Project Ph.II	0	46.143	0
Indira Sagar Canal Ph.IV	16.2	0	0
Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.I & II)	95.469	0	0
Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI)	105.03	0	0
Lower Goi (XI)	22.81	55.185	0
Upper Beda (XI)	24.81	0	0
1 New MI Scheme(Tulsipar Tank Scheme)	9.369	0	0
4 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	2.205	0	0
9 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	7.568	0	0
4 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	4.75	0	0
11 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	26.688	0	0
7 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	20.769	0	0
3 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	8.892	0	0
6 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	5.846	0	0
22 New MI Scheme (2008-09)	10.927	45.9683	0
Jobat Irrigation Project	6.66	0	0
19 New MI Schemes of 2010-11	36.045	22.6005	0
67 New MIS 2011-12	0	142.7192	121.515
68 MI Schemes	0	0	269.192
Singhpur Irrigation project	0	15.75	0
Sagar(Sagad) Irrigation project	0	14.751	9.000
Sanjay Sagar (Bah) MI project of Madhya Pradesh	0	12.974	10.440
68 Ne MI Schemes	0	0	81
GRAND TOTAL	658.693	473.465	503.646

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to Starred Question No 550 for reply on 06.05.2013 regading Financial Package to Madhya Pradesh for water resources projects

Funds released to Madhya Pradesh under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with domestic support during last three years

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies taken up	Funds released			Total funds released
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	

1	M.P.	78	7.33	2.62	0.00	9.95

Annexure-III

Annexure referred to in reply to Starred Question No 550 for reply on 06.05.2013 regading Financial Package to Madhya Pradesh for water resources projects.

YEAR WISE PROJECT WISE CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED TO MADHYA PRADESH DURING LAST THREE YEARS UNDER CAD&WM PROGRAMME

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of Inclusion	Central Assistance released in 2010-11 (Rs. lakh)	Central Assistance released in 2011-12 (Rs. lakh)	Central Assistance released in 2012-13 (Rs. lakh)
1	Kolar	1985-86		117.710	613.35
2	Rani Avanti Bai(Bargi)	1990-91		163.580	233.45
3	Upper Wainganga	1985-86		817.760	666.9
4	Bagh	1985-86		106.100	0
5	Harsi	1985-86		303.460	860.21
6	Kunwar Chain Sagar (dudhi) Project	2003-04		65.830	0
7	Rajghat Canal Project	2010-11	1000.000	2596.000	0
8	Bariyarpur Left Bank Canal	2011-12		1339.670	183.8
9	Bansagar Project	2011-12			
	Total:		1000.000	5510.110	2557.710

COMMERCIALISATION OF WATER SUPPLY
6th May, 2013

RSQ *554

SHRI MOTILAL VORA

(a) whether it is a fact that several industrialists have commercialised water supply in the country;

(b) if so, the names of major companies presently engaged in this activity;

(c) whether Government proposes to make any law to ban indiscriminate exploitation of groundwater in urban and rural areas, keeping in view the depleting groundwater level day by day; and

(d) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. †*554 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 6.5.2013 REGARDING COMMERCIALISATION OF WATER SUPPLY.

(a) & (b) Several industries are using surface water as well as ground water for commercial purposes as well as for their use after obtaining necessary permissions in respect of surface water from the concerned State Governments / Local Bodies and in respect of ground water from State Ground Water Authority and Central Ground Water Authority. Details in respect of agencies engaged in water supply are not maintained by the Central Government.

(c) & (d) The Central Government is concerned about exploitation of ground water, and directions are issued by the Central Ground Water Authority to the State Governments for regulation, control and development of ground water from time to time. Ministry of Water Resources has also circulated the Model Bill to all the States/ Union Territories to regulate and control the development and management of ground water in the State

including urban and rural areas in view of declining ground water levels. So far, fourteen (14) States / UTs, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep, Kerala, Puducherry, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Assam, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have modified the Model Bill as per their requirement and enacted the legislation. Fifteen (15) States / UTs, namely, Andaman & Nicobar, Chhattisgarh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab have initiated action for enactment of the Model Bill. The Government of Maharashtra has enacted Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purposes), Act 1993. The Government of Maharashtra has also introduced and passed a Comprehensive Ground Water Bill in the Legislative Assembly to regulate and manage ground water resources in the State. States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura have indicated that the ground water development in their States is low and thus they do not feel the need to enact the law.

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purpose of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country and is headed by the Chairman, Central Ground Water Board (CGWB).

CGWB periodically carries out ground water assessment based on the data collected at the network of observation wells throughout the country. Based on this assessment, the areas are categorised into Safe, Semi-critical, Critical and Over-Exploited, of which the latter is the most water stressed area. Considering the severity of the exploitation and in order to restrict further exploitation of ground water, some of these highly over-exploited areas are declared as 'Notified' for regulation of ground water withdrawal. CGWA so far has notified 162 areas in the country for the purpose of regulation of ground water development. Regulation of Ground Water development in these 'Notified' areas is through district administrative heads assisted by Advisory Committees under the provisions of Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

INTERLINKING OF NETRAVATI AND HEMAVATI RIVERS
6th May, 2013

RSQ *557

SHRI PRABHAKAR KORE

(a) what is the present status of the link between Netravati and Hemavati rivers of Karnataka;

(b) whether the Central Government has received concurrence of the State Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. *557 TO BE ANSWERED ON 6.5.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING INTERLINKING OF NETRAVATI AND HEMAVATI RIVERS.

(a) to (d) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) which was set up to give concrete shape to the (NPP) has prepared Pre Feasibility Report of Netravati - Hemavati link. Subsequently, NWDA has requested Government of Karnataka for starting Survey & Investigation works for preparation of Feasibility Report.
The Government of Karnataka has taken a stand that the river Netravati is an Intra-state river, its waters are vested with the State of Karnataka, and hence it is entirely the prerogative of Karnataka to decide on the manner of utilization of the Netravati water.

WATER FLOW IN MAHANADI
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4323

SHRI A.V. SWAMY

(a) in view of the recent heightened agitations by farmers of Odisha on water availability in Mahanadi river, whether Government has reviewed the environmental clearances of thermal power plants and large industries in that State as well as in Chhattisgarh;

(b) if so, the details of total water demand considering all existing project clearances for that State;

(c) whether there is any national action plan to ensure minimum water flow in that river particularly during summer months of March to June and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what measures are being taken by the Central Government to minimize pollution of that river from sewage discharge and garbage disposal by the State municipalities?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Ministry of Environment & Forest (MoEF) has reported that MoEF has not reviewed environmental clearances accorded to thermal power plants linked to source of water from river Mahanadi and on the basis of the reported conflicts by Odisha farmers on water availability from Mahanadi river.

(c) & (d) Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. Ministry of Environment & Forests administers a Centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for assisting State Governments for various pollution abatement schemes. NRCP presently covers polluted stretches of 41 rivers in 191 towns spread over 20 states.

The National Water Policy, 2012 recommends that 'Conservation of rivers, river corridors, water bodies and infrastructure should be undertaken in a scientifically planned manner through community participation'. The policy further recommends that 'Ecological needs of the river should be determined, through scientific study, recognizing that the natural river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods etc., and should accommodate developmental needs' and that a 'portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the low and high flow releases are proportional to the natural flow regime, including base flow contribution in the low flow season through regulated ground water use'.

Central Water Commission (CWC) under Ministry of Water Resources also test the river water samples collected from 396 monitoring stations located in all the major river basins of India.
Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) under Ministry of Environment and Forests tests the water samples of the rivers from 1275 monitoring stations located on 445 rivers.

CPCB has identified 121 polluted rivers based on the water quality data analysis over the years. Mahanadi is one of them.

Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards have taken following steps to prevent and control pollution:

i. The provisions of Water Act 1974 are implemented by consent management to regulate discharge of effluents and enforcement of standards in respect of polluting sources.
ii. Control of Industrial pollution under the provisions of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
iii. A mutually agreed time targeted programme is implemented under Corporate Responsibility of Environment Protection (CREP) with a bank guarantee on various commitments.
iv. Special Drives are taken against the major 17 categories of polluting industries.
v. Directions are issued to industries discharging their waste water into rivers and lakes.
vi. 41 problem areas are identified as per comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI).
vii. Environmental auditing is taken up.
viii. Common Effluent Treatment Plants for cluster of small scale industrial units are promoted.
ix. Promotion of low-waste and no-waste technology.
x. Diversion and development of treatment facilities.

DELAYED IRRIGATION PROJECTS
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4324

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN

(a) whether, due to insufficient disbursement of financial assistance by the Central Government to various States, many irrigation projects and construction work of new dams have been withheld/being delayed;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of cost escalated as a result thereof;

(c) whether any corrective steps are being taken by Government to complete all such projects as soon as possible/ speedily, which are being delayed due to insufficient funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Assistance is provided to the irrigation projects under AIBP on receipt of AIBP proposals framed by the State Governments as per the AIBP guidelines. State-wise AIBP grant ceiling are fixed by the Planning Commission during the Plan discussion with the respective State Governments. On specific requests of State Governments, at times grant ceilings are modified and fixed accordingly by the Planning Commission depending upon the availability of funds under AIBP during the year.

(c) & (d) In view of reply to (a) and (b) above does not arise.

INTERLINKING OF RIVERS
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4325

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA
SHRI PARSHOTTAM KHODABHAI RUPALA

(a) what action has been taken, as on date, by the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) for river-linkage programme in various States, State-wise;

(b) how much fund has been spent by NWDA in this regard during the last five years and what is the outcome of such expenses;

(c) the details of river-linkage projects that have been completed/are in progress, State- wise;

(d) whether the Central Government is going to approach the State Governments to resolve public agitations and disputes amicably to resolve land acquisition issues
in this regard to expedite river-linkage programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The preparation of Pre Feasibility/ Feasibility Reports of intra-State links proposed by States were included in the functions of National Water Development Agency (NWDA) in November, 2006. NWDA had requested all the States / UTs to inform the details of intra – State links for further studies. So far, NWDA has received 36 proposals of intra-State links from 7 States viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Orissa, Bihar, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. Out of these, Pre-Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of 27 intra-State links have been completed by NWDA up to March, 2013. Detail status is given at Annexure – I.

Consequent upon inclusion of the function of preparation of Detailed Project Report of intra State links proposed by States to National Water Development Agency in 2011, NWDA has undertaken preparation of DPR for intra State links on the request of Bihar Government. The preparation of DPRs of 2 intra-State links is in progress. Preliminary Project Reports (PPR) of Burhi Gandak-None-Baya –Ganga & Kosi-Mechi link have been completed by NWDA and sent to the Govt. of Bihar. Status of preparation of Detailed Project Reports of intra-State Water Transfer Links in consultation with the State Governments are given as below :

S. No.	Name of link	Rivers	States concerned	Completin Year
1	Burhi Gandak-Non – Baya – Ganga link	Burhi Gandak & Ganga	Bihar	2013
2	Kosi- Mechi Link	Kosi & Mechi	Bihar	2013
3	Bagmati –Burhi Gandak link	Bagmati – Burhi Gandak	Bihar	2015
4	Wainganga (Gosikurd) – Nalganga (Purna Tapi) link	Wainganga & Purna Tapi	Maharashtra	2015
5	Ponniyar –Palar link	Ponnniyar – Polar	Tamil Nadu	2015

(b) NWDA has spent Rs. 172.84 crore during the last five years i.e. 2008 – 09 to 2012-13. Preparation of 27 Pre-Feasibility Reports of intra-State link, 2 nos. of Preliminary Project Report (PPR) of Bihar completed & its DPRs are in final stages of completion. Besides, DPRs of Ken-Betwa link Phase-II, Par-Tapi-Narmada and Damanganga-Pinjal link are in progress. Revision of Water Balance reports of different basins have also been prepared.

(c) NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs). Out of these, FRs of 14 links under Peninsular Component and FRs of 2 links and draft FRs of 7 links(Indian portion) under Himalayan Component have been completed. Details are given in Annexure-II.

Five Peninsular links namely (i) Ken – Betwa, (ii) Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal, (iii) Damanganga – Pinjal, (iv) Par – Tapi – Narmada & (v) Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) were identified as priority links for taking up their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs). DPR of one priority link namely Ken-Betwa has been completed and was communicated to the Party States. Modifications of the proposals and preparation of final Detailed Project Report (phase-II) have been taken up by NWDA in the light of observations of the Party States. The Ken-Betwa link project has been included in the scheme of National Projects. Further, after receiving the concurrence of the Party States, NWDA has taken up the DPRs of two more priority links namely Par-Tapi-Narmada & Damanganga-Pinjal. A Tripartite MOU for preparation of DPRs of both these links was signed by the Chief Ministers of Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Minister for Water Resources on 3.05.2010. The DPRs of these links are in various stages of completion.

Efforts are made to arrive at consensus on the other priority link viz. Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal through deliberations with the Party States of Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan for preparation of DPR.

Another priority link namely Godavari (Polavaram) –Krishna (Vijayawada) is part of the Polavaram project of the Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up the project including link component as per their own planning.

(d) & (e) The river linking projects are in the planning stage and the consultations are on with Party States. Implementation of these projects depends upon the consensus and co-operation of States. The stage for acquisition of land has not yet come.

Annexure-I

ANNEXURE-I REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 4325 TO BE ANSWERED ON 6.5.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING INTERLINKING OF RIVERS
INTRA-STATE LINK PROPOSALS RECEIVED FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENTS

S. No.	Name of intra-State link	Present status / Target of Completion of PFR
	Maharashtra	
1.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) – Nalganga (Purna Tapi) [Wainganga – Western Vidarbha & Pranhita – Wardha links merged and extended through Kanhan – Wardha link]	Completed
2.	Wainganga – Manjra Valley	Completed (Not found feasible)
3.	Upper Krishna – Bhima (system of Six links)	Completed
4.	Upper Ghat – Godavari Valley (Damanganga (Ekdare)- Godavari Valley)	Completed
5.	Upper Vaitarna – Godavari Valley	Completed
6.	North Konkan – Godavari Valley	Completed
7.	Koyna – Mumbai city	Completed
8.	Sriram Sagar Project (Godavari) – Purna – Manjira	2013-14
9.	Wainganga (Goshikurd) – Godavari (SRSP)	Withdrawn by Govt. of Maharashtra
10.	Middle Konkan – Bhima Valley	2013 – 14
11.	Koyna – Nira	Completed
12.	Mulsi – Bhima	Completed
13.	Savithri – Bhima	2013-14
14.	Kolhapur – Sangli – Sangola	Completed
15.	River linking projects of Tapi basin and Jalgaon District	2013 – 14
16.	Nar – Par - Girna valley	Completed
17.	Narmada – Tapi	2013 – 14
18.	Khariagutta – Navatha Satpura foot hills	*
19.	Kharia Ghuti Ghat – Tapi	*
20.	Jigaon – Tapi – Godavari Valley	2013 – 14
	Gujarat	
21.	Damanganga – Sabarmati – Chorwad	Completed
	Orissa	
22.	Mahanadi – Brahmani	Completed
23.	Mahanadi – Rushikulya (Barmul Project)	Completed
24.	Vamsadhara – Rushikulya (Nandini Nalla project)	Completed
	Jharkhand	
25.	South Koel – Subernarekha	Completed
26.	Sankh – South Koel	Completed
27.	Barkar – Damodar – Subernarekha	Completed
	Bihar	
28.	Kosi – Mechi [entirely lie in India]	Completed
29.	Barh – Nawada	Completed
30.	Kohra – Chandravat (now Kohra-Lalbegi)	Completed
31.	Burhi Gandak – None – Baya - Ganga	Completed
32.	Bagmati [Belwadhar] - Burhi Gandak	Completed

33.	Kosi – Ganga	Completed
	Rajasthan	
34.	Mahi – Luni link	Completed
35.	Wakal – Sabarmati – Sei – West Banas – Kameri link	Completed
	Tamil Nadu	
36.	Ponnaiyar – Palar link	Completed

* Targets being fixed in consultations with concerned States.

Annexure-II

ANNEXURE-II REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (C) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO 4325 TO BE ANSWERED ON 6.5.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING INTERLINKING OF RIVERS

STATUS OF WATER TRANSFER LINKS IDENTIFIED FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS (FR) BY NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	-FR completed (Taken by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala)link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	- FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga – Pinjal link*	- FR completed & **DPR started**
12.	Par – Tapi – Narmada link*	- FR completed & **DPR started**
13.	Ken – Betwa link*	- **DPR (Phase-I) Completed**
14.	Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link	- FR completed.
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	- FR work taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
12.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
13.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

* Priority links

PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report
S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

FLOW OF GANGA

6th May, 2013

RSQ 4326

SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether the group headed by the Planning Commission Member Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, submitted a report on the flow of Ganga and its tributaries;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) how many recommendations have been accepted and how many are under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on issues related to river Ganga, headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has submitted its report in April, 2013. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:

(i) Mechanism to be developed for speedy data collection by the Consortium of IITs for preparing Ganga Basin Management Plan.
(ii) Environmental flow of 20% to 50% of the daily uninterrupted river flow during various seasons from hydro power projects.
(iii) River length to be affected by developmental projects should not be more than 60% and the distance between two hydro projects should generally be such as to ensure that over-crowding is avoided.

(iv) Six rivers, including Nayar, Bal Ganga, Rishi Ganga, Assi Ganga, Dhauli Ganga (upper reaches), Birahi Ganga and Bhyunder Ganga, should be kept in pristine form and developments along with measures for environment up gradation should be taken up.

(v) All existing, under construction and in the pipeline hydro power projects shall follow the recommended e-flow regime. All such projects with environment and forest clearances but yet to start construction may go ahead but should be re-designed to optimise the energy generation, especially during the high-discharge season as per the recommended e-flows.

(c) The recommendations of the Committee are under consideration in the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

DAMS BUILT ON GANGA
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4327

SHRI PRABHAT JHA
SHRI ALOK TIWARI
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH

(a) whether the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Ganga headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi has submitted its report on dams built on Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the salient recommendations of the Committee;

(d) whether some of the non-Government members have given dissenting notes in the report;

(e) if so, the details thereof and Government"s response thereto; and

(f) the details of action proposed by Government on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a), (b) & (c) Yes, Sir. The Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) on issues related to river Ganga, headed by Shri B.K. Chaturvedi, Member, Planning Commission has submitted its report in April, 2013. The main recommendations of the Committee are as under:

(i) Mechanism to be developed for speedy data collection by the Consortium of IITs for preparing Ganga Basin Management Plan.
(ii) Environmental flow of 20% to 50% of the daily uninterrupted river flow during various seasons from hydro power projects.

(iii) River length to be affected by developmental projects should not be more than 60% and the distance between two hydro projects should generally be such as to ensure that over-crowding is avoided.
(iv) Six rivers, including Nayar, Bal Ganga, Rishi Ganga, Assi Ganga, Dhauli Ganga (upper reaches), Birahi Ganga and Bhyunder Ganga, should be kept in pristine form and developments along with measures for environment up gradation should be taken up.

(v) All existing, under construction and in the pipeline hydro power projects shall follow the recommended e-flow regime. All such projects with environment and forest clearances but yet to start construction may go ahead but should be re-designed to optimise the energy generation, especially during the high-discharge season as per the recommended e-flows.
(vi) The Group has also given recommendations on the impact of Alaknanda Hydro Power Project on the river and issues related to uplifting of Dhari Devi Temple.

(d) & (e) As informed by Ministry of Environment & Forests, alternative views have been expressed by some of the non-Government members and however, these have been considered by the IMG and included in the report.
(f) The recommendations of IMG are under consideration in the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

TREATMENT OF GROUNDWATER IN UP AND BIHAR
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4328

SHRI PRABHAT JHA
SHRI ALOK TIWARI
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH

(a) whether Government is aware that in eastern UP and Bihar, crops are being affected by presence of arsenic and other heavy metals in groundwater;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is aware that arsenic contents have been found in grains produced in those areas and it has dangerous effects on human beings;
(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government would take fresh steps to treat groundwater in those areas, in view of above facts and in view of insufficient steps taken by Government, so far; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during pre-monsoon (April/May) through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the Country. As per ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring, ground water in some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have excess concentration of Arsenic beyond permissible limits as prescribed by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). There are also reports of sporadic occurrence of heavy metals like Lead, Chromium and Cadmium in the ground water in parts of some districts of Uttar Pradesh. The details are given at Annexure –I.

(c) & (d) National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), an organization of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR), has carried out work indicating levels of Arsenic in seeds of different paddy varieties presently cultivated in agricultural soils of Uttar Pradesh. The data covering five districts, namely, Gazipur, Bahraich, Ballia, Gorakhpur and Lakhimpur-Kheri indicates presence of Arsenic. District-wise details are given at Annexure–II. Under University Grant Commission(UGC) project, A.N. College Patna has conducted experiment in parts of Bhagalpur district in Bihar where an irrigation borewell (32m depth) has an Arsenic concentration of 1020 µg/L. It was found that mature paddy plant, irrigated by the water of the borewell has Arsenic concentration of 13.6 µg/gm. In the experiment, six varieties of rice, viz. PNR-381, Turantha, Saroj, Sugandha, Sarna and Katarni were taken. Out of these, two varieties Saroj and Sugandha have been found Arsenic resistant, whereas the Sarna variety has been found to be a very low accumulator of Arsenic.

(e) & (f) Since R&D work of in-situ remediation of aquifers contaminated with Arsenic and heavy metals is in early stages, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. The CGWB assists the States in identifying aquifers which are free from contaminants. Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water.

ANNEXURE - I

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4328 to be answered on 06.05.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Treatment of groundwater in UP and Bihar"

Name of the Districts of Bihar & Uttar Pradesh from where Arsenic & Heavy Metals in ground water beyond BIS Norms have been reported

S. No.	State/UT	Arsenic (above 0.05 mg/l)	Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l) Cadmium (above 0.003 mg/l) Chromium (above 0.05 mg/l)
1.	Bihar	Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Bhojpur, Buxar, Darbhanga, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Purnea, Samastipur, Saran, Vaishali	----------
2.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich, Balia, Balrampur, Bareilly, Basti, Bijnor, Chandauli, Ghazipur, Gonda, Gorakhpur, LakhimpurKheri, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muradabad, Rai Bareilly, SantKabir Nagar, Shajahanpur, Siddarthnagar, SantRavidasNagar, Unnao	Lead: Muzzafar Nagar, Mathura, Moradabad, Allahabad, Bhadohi, Ghaziabad, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Rai Bareilly, Sonbhadra Cadmium: Varanasi city, Unnao Chromium : Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Kanpur, Unnao

ANNEXURE - II

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 4328 to be answered on 06.05.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Treatment of groundwater in UP and Bihar"

Levels of arsenic (As) (Mean±SE*) in seeds of different paddy varieties in Uttar Pradesh

S.No.	Name of Districts (Number of villages)	Paddy Varieties	Seed Arsenic (mg kg^{-1})
1.	Ghazipur (1)	Bengal Juhi	0.179
2.	Ghazipur (4)	501	0.196
3.	Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (6)	MTU 7029	0.281
4.	Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ghazipur (3)	Kalanamak	0.369
5.	Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (4)	MTU 1001/Vijeta	0.397
6.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ballia (13)	PHB 71	0.438
7.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich (4)	NDR - 359	0.448

8.	Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur (15)	BPT 5204	0.461
9.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich (9)	Indraasan	0.495
10.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur (6)	Swarana sub-1	0.552
11.	Ballia (1)	Kasturi	0.555
12.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Gorakhpur, Ballia, Ghazipur (13)	Sarjoo - 52	0.556
13.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (10)	Arize - 6444	0.592
14.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ballia, Ghazipur (5)	BPT 3291	0.637
15.	Bahraich (1)	Varadhan	0.694
16.	Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bahraich, Ghazipur (3)	Improved Pusa Basmati IPB-1	0.774
17.	Ballia (1)	Sugandha -4 Pusa 1121	0.932

*SE: Standard Error

INTER LINKING OF RIVERS FOR BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF WATER
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4329

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA

(a) whether Government proposes to implement any new National Water Policy including the policy of inter-linking of rivers for better distribution of water and checking its misuse;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the role of State Governments in this regard;

(c) the decision of the Supreme Court on the policy of inter-linking the rivers and Government"s response thereon; and

(d) time required to formulate and implement the new National Water Policy?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Government of India has evolved the National Water Policy (2012) to meet the present challenges in the water sector. The salient features of the National Water Policy (2012) are at Annexure I.
State Governments were actively involved while drafting the Policy. The National Water Board comprising of Chief Secretaries of all the States and Secretaries of related Union Ministries considered the draft National Water Policy (2012) at its Meeting held on 7th June, 2012. Thereafter, the National Water Resources Council with Chief Ministers of all States as Members, based on broader consensus that emerged among States, adopted the National Water Policy (2012) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012.

There is no proposal at present for a separate Interlinking River Policy. However, the National Water Policy (2012) stipulates that inter basin transfers of water should be considered on the basis of merits of each case after evaluating the environmental, economic and social impacts of such transfers.
(c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 27.02.2012 has directed the Union of India and particularly the Ministry of Water Resources to constitute a Committee to be called 'Special Committee for Inter-Linking of Rivers'. Accordingly, the nominations from the States involved in the Inter-linking of rivers have been called for constitution of the Committee.
(d) The National Water Policy (2012) was adopted by the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth Meeting held on 28.12.2012.

The National Water Policy, 2012 has made several recommendations for conservation, development and management of Water Resources in the country. Implementation of various recommendations would require different time periods. Implementation of the policy also requires the active co-operation and support of the

States. Accordingly the National Water Policy, 2012 has been forwarded to all the States/ Union Territories and the concerned Ministries / Departments of Central Government for appropriate action.

Annexure I

(Annexure I referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. +4329 to be answered on 6.5.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Inter-Linking of Rivers for Better Distribution of Water.)

SALIENT FEATURES OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.

5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.

7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.

8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.

9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.

10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

RECHARGE OF GROUNDWATER
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4330

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA

(a) whether Government is contemplating upon or proposes to formulate any scheme to recharge groundwater;
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
(c) whether the groundwater level is falling at an alarming rate in various parts of the country thereby creating drinking water crisis in those areas; and
(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water. The Master Plan is a conceptual document which comprises of State-wise details of feasibility of artificial recharge through various types of structures suitable to the local conditions in the respective States/Union Territories. The Plan takes into consideration the existing ground water conditions in the respective States/UTs, long term ground water level behaviour, the geomorphology of the area as well as the experience gathered during the Pilot Projects taken up under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge scheme in various parts of the Country.

(c) & (d) Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007–2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. At majority of the locations, water level has declined at the rate of 1 meter/ year. State-wise details are given in Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred question No. 4330 to be answered on 06.05.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Recharge of Groundwater"

Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012

Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	% of wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of					
					0.00- 1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		> 2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
Tamil Nadu	736	363	49	3.14	313	42.5	40	5.43	10	1.36
Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
Grand Total	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

PERMANENT SOLUTION FOR FLOOD LOSSES

6th May, 2013

RSQ 4331

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA

(a) whether it is proposed to devise a regular action plan to control flood losses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether it is proposed to work out a permanent solution as well as to control flood losses;
(d) if so, the details thereof;
(e) whether such a project has already been initiated in one of the southern States; and
(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of the States. Accordingly, the schemes for management of floods including action plans to control flood losses are devised and formulated by the concerned State Governments. The Union Government provides support to the States which is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. The Government of India had enacted Disaster Management Act in 2005 and consequently, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) had been set up at national level to supervise and coordinate the policy matters pertaining to management of all disasters including flood disaster. Besides, the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMA) have also been set up in each State which formulate action plans for mitigation of damages due to disasters including control of losses due to floods. In addition, the Central Water Commission, under the Ministry of Water Resources, issues flood forecasts at 175 stations in the country which are utilized by the local administration in planning suitable evacuation measures for safety of the lives and property of the people.

(c) & (d) As per the view expressed by various Expert Committees set up in the past by the Union Government on the subject of flood management, absolute and permanent immunity against floods is not techno-economically feasible and impacts of floods can be minimized to a certain degree by adopting an optimum combination of structural measures in the form of large storage reservoirs, detention basins, embankments, improvement of channel capacities; and non-structural measures like flood forecasting, flood plain zoning and catchment area treatment. The National Water Policy – 2012 as adopted by the National Water Resources Council emphasizes on these measures of flood management, besides effective implementation of inter-basin transfer of surplus/ flood water to water scarce regions.

(e) & (f) The general measures of flood management are under implementation in all the flood affected States including the flood affected States of south India. During XI Plan, the Union Government had launched the Flood Management Programme for providing central assistance to the State Governments for undertaking works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, restoration of damaged earlier flood management works and anti-sea erosion. This programme was implemented in the entire country including the States of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka in south India, and the total central assistance of Rs. 3566 crore was released during XI Plan. The Ministry of Water Resources has proposed continuation of Flood Management Programme during XII Plan also.

Further, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has been entrusted with the study of peninsular component envisaging 16 nos. of inter-basin water transfer links which also include rivers falling in the States of south India.

COMMITTEE ON RAIN WATER HARVESTING AND GROUNDWATER LEVEL
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4332

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee has been set up to report on rain water harvesting and groundwater level status in many parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the groundwater level in many parts of the country is depleting very fast; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Government has not set up any committee to report on rain water harvesting and ground water level status in parts of the country. However, Central Ground Water Board under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Ground Water. The Master Plan is a conceptual document which comprises of State-wise details of feasibility of artificial recharge through various types of structures suitable to the local conditions in the respective States/Union Territories. The Plan takes into consideration the existing ground water conditions in the respective States/UTs, long term ground water level behaviour, the geomorphology of the area as well as the experience gathered during the Pilot Projects taken up under Demonstrative Artificial Recharge scheme in various parts of the Country.

(c) & (d) Central Ground Water Board monitors ground water levels on regional scale through a network of observation wells located throughout the Country. Ground water level data of 11024 wells analysed for the pre-monsoon period (April/May) during the last five years (2007–2012) indicates that 55% of the wells have registered declining trend of ground water level. At majority of the locations, water level has declined at the rate of 1 meter/ year. State-wise details are given in Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred question No. 4332 to be answered on 06.05.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Committee on rain water harvesting and groundwater level"

Rate of Decline of Ground Water for Pre-monsoon period (April/ May) during 2007 to 2012

Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Wells analysed	Total No. of wells showing decline	% of wells showing decline	Maximum Rate of Decline/ Trend (m/yr)	No. of Wells showing Declining trend in the Range of					
					0.00- 1.00 (m/yr)		1.00-2.00 (m/yr)		> 2 (m/yr)	
					No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Andhra Pradesh	750	558	74	2.39	470	62.7	79	10.53	9	1.20
Bihar	261	190	73	1.58	182	69.7	8	3.07	0	0.00
Chandigarh	24	17	71	0.81	17	70.8	0	0.00	0	0.00
Chhattisgarh	415	221	53	2.65	210	50.6	10	2.41	1	0.24
Delhi	124	106	85	2.93	88	71.0	13	10.48	5	4.03
Goa	45	20	44	0.59	20	44.4	0	0.00	0	0.00
Gujarat	760	402	53	2.70	330	43.4	55	7.24	17	2.24
Haryana	346	186	54	2.56	151	43.6	27	7.80	8	2.31
Himachal Pradesh	79	54	68	1.12	53	67.1	1	1.27	0	0.00
Jharkhand	178	130	73	1.28	127	71.3	3	1.69	0	0.00
Karnataka	1055	394	37	2.83	358	33.9	29	2.75	7	0.66
Kerala	676	377	56	2.24	367	54.3	9	1.33	1	0.15
Maharashtra	1051	555	53	2.54	493	46.9	48	4.57	14	1.33
Madhya Pradesh	1031	491	48	2.15	441	42.8	45	4.36	5	0.48
Orissa	851	454	53	2.06	434	51.0	19	2.23	1	0.12
Punjab	218	144	66	1.80	125	57.3	19	8.72	0	0.00
Rajasthan	877	521	59	3.96	365	41.6	104	11.86	52	5.93
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Uttar Pradesh	851	467	55	2.14	453	53.2	12	1.41	2	0.24
Uttarakhand	59	32	54	1.44	30	50.8	2	3.39	0	0.00
West Bengal	637	423	66	3.09	361	56.7	47	7.38	15	2.35
Grand Total	11024	6105	55		5388	48.87	570	5.17	147	1.33

IRRIGATION CAPACITY OF TAMIL NADU

6th May, 2013

RSQ 4333

SHRI A.A. JINNAH

(a) whether the Central Government has any plan to assist the Tamil Nadu Government to increase its irrigation capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government would declare some of the half completed dams of that State as national projects;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) by when a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The Central Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies as per Guidelines on the request of State Governments for creation/restoration of irrigation potential.

Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, World Bank Loan Agreement has been signed with Tamil Nadu for Rs.2182 crore to restore 5763 water bodies having a CCA of 4 lakh hectare. Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with domestic support, Govt. of Tamil Nadu has submitted a proposal for 342 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs.198 crore. State Government of Tamil Nadu has to submit clarifications to the observations of Government of India.

(c) to (e) No proposal for declaring a project as a National Project has been received from Government of Tamil Nadu.

WORLD BANK STUDY ON WATER SECTOR
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4334

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA

(a) whether the World Bank has conducted any study in water sector in our country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to lend millions dollar for the next few years for reforms in water sector;
(d) if so, whether Government proposes to implement a national project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture;
(e) if so, the details thereof along with the amount earmarked, State-wise and how it would be achieved;
(f) which are the States, having sufficient water for agriculture and drinking; and
(g) what steps Government would take so that there may not be deficiency of water in these States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank has undertaken a study and Technical Assistance initiative on Ground Water Management in India with the objectives of identifying management strategies for promoting sustainable groundwater use in the heavily groundwater dependent States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. An assessment was also carried out in Punjab. Based on the outcome of the study, the World Bank has brought out the report on "Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Over-exploitation in India". The report has suggested a combination of demand side measures, conjunctive use and groundwater recharge enhancement to manage over-exploitation of groundwater in the country and have indicated a set of pragmatic measures that can be effectively implemented at ground level.
(c) In future, assistance from the World Bank for reforms in water sector will depend upon receipt of such proposals from the State Governments.

(d)& (e) There is no proposal to implement a national project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture. However, Government of India had launched a pilot scheme for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies directly linked to agriculture as a state sector scheme during X Five Year Plan. The pilot scheme envisaged a Plan Outlay of Rs. 300 crore to be shared by Centre and State in the ratio of 3:1. The central share of Rs. 197.30 crore was released upto March, 2008 for taking up 1098 water bodies in 26 districts of 15 States. The work was completed in 1085 water bodies and dropped in 13 water bodies.

The State sector scheme of repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies for implementation during XII Plan is under consideration. Planning Commission has earmarked an outlay of Rs. 6235 crore for this scheme. About 10,000 water bodies are proposed to be considered during XII Plan covering about 6.235 lakh ha of

Culturable Command Area. Out of 10,000 water bodies, 9000 water bodies will be in rural areas and remaining 1000 water bodies will be in urban areas.

(f) Judged in terms of percentage of gross irrigated area over gross cropped area, the States of Punjab (98.0), Haryana (85.2), Puducherry (81.0), Uttar Pradesh (76.3), Delhi (72.6), Chandigarh (69.3), Bihar (61.8), Tamil Nadu (58.2), West Bengal (58.2), Andhra Pradesh (49.3) and Uttrakhand (48.0) are better placed in terms of water for agriculture. The other States/UTs have gross irrigated area over gross cropped area of even less than 48%.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka and Rajasthan have Desert Development Programme where drinking water availability is less. Further, States of Maharashtra, Kerala and Tamil Nadu have reported less drinking water availability due to low rainfall during this year.

(g) Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes, namely " Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme" (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" (CADWM) and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" (RRR).

Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India supplements the efforts of the States by providing them with technical and financial assistance under the centrally sponsored National Rural Drinking Water Programme for providing safe and adequate drinking water facilities in rural areas of the country. A budgetary provision of Rs. 11000 crore has been made under this programme in 2013-14. Up to 10% of funds allocated under this programme, allocated to States, could be utilized for sustainability of drinking water sources through artificial recharge of ground water and other methods, by providing rain water harvesting structures.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR INTER LINKING OF RIVERS
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4335

DR. CHANDAN MITRA

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Government to constitute a Special Committee for inter-linking of rivers;
(b) whether Government has undertaken any steps to fulfil the Supreme Court"s direction, including the appointment of members;
(c) if so, the details thereof; and
(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The nominations from the States involved in the interlinking of rivers and other Central Government Ministries have been called for as per direction of the Supreme Court for constitution of the Committee.
(d) Does not arise in view of replies to (a) to (c).

UTILISATION OF WATER FROM MAJOR DAMS
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4336

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI

(a) the parameters being followed currently in the country regarding the classification of reservoirs and dams;
(b) the number of major dams in the country along with their existing storage capacity, State-wise;
(c) the percentage and quantity of water being utilised from these dams for the purpose of irrigation; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government regarding the uitilisation of water stored in these dams in a betterway?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) (i) As per International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) Specification
• A large dam is classified as one with a maximum height of more than 15 metres from its deepest foundation to the crest.
• A dam between 10 and 15 metres in height from its deepest foundation is also included in the classification of a large dam provided it complies with one of the following conditions :
a) length of crest of the dam is not less than 500 metres or
b) capacity of the reservoir formed by the dam is not less than one million cubic metres or
c) the maximum flood discharge dealt with by the dam is not less than 2000 cubic metres per second or
d) the dam has specially difficult foundation problems, or
e) the dam is of unusual design
(ii) For Earthen and Rock fill dams, following definition of large dams has been adopted from "IS 12169-1987-criteria for design of small embankment dams " for inclusion under National Register of Large Dams (NRLD).

"Large Dam : A dam exceeding 15m in height above deepest river bed level and a dam between 10 and 15 m height provided volume of earthwork exceeds 0.75 million m3 and storage exceeds 1 million m3 or the maximum flood discharge exceeds 2000 cumecs."

(iii) As per IS: 11223-1985, the dams are classified according to size by using the hydraulic head at FRL (from normal or annual average flood level on the downstream to the maximum water level) and the gross storage behind the dam as given below. The overall size classification for the dam would be the greater of that indicated by either of the following two parameters;

Classification	Gross storage	Hydraulic head
Small	Between 0.5 and 10 million m3	Between 7.5 m and 12 m
Intermediate	Between 10 to 60 million m3	Between 12 m and 30 m
Large	Greater than 60million m3	Greater than 30 m

As per NRLD , there are 5187 dams in the country which satisfies the criteria of Large dams as per ICOLD .The cumulative storage capacity of 5187 large dams is 303.72799425BCM. The details about the total storage capacity of all dams already constructed or under construction is provided in Annexure-I.

As per NRLD , there are 5187 dams in the country which satisfies the criteria of Large dams as per ICOLD .The cumulative storage capacity of 5187 large dams is 303.72799425BCM. The details about the total storage capacity of all dams already constructed or under construction is provided in Annexure-I.

As per IS: 11223-1985 , there are 417 dams of more than 60 million cubic meter.The details are given in Annexure-II. The cumulative storage capacity of large dams is 289.067431 BCM.

(c) & (d) National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development has estimated the water requirements for various purposes according to which water requirement for irrigation in the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 are in the order of about 78%, 72% and 68% respectively of the total water requirement. Dams are usually owned by the State Governments and utilization of available water for various purposes is within the purview of the respective State Governments.The State Governments plan utilization of water in dams as per their own policy and priority. Government of India provides need based technical and financial assistance. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) has been taken up by the Ministry with World Bank assistance at an estimated cost of Rs. 2100.00 Crore. About 223 large dams in four states i.e. Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu would be rehabilitated under this project, and dam safety institutional strengthening measures would also be implemented in all participating states and Central Water Commission. DRIP has become effective from 18th April, 2012, and will be implemented over a period of six-years.

Annexure-I
Annexure referred to in respect of Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 4336 for answer on 06.05.2013

STATE - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LARGE DAMS BASED ON NATIONAL REGISTER OF LARGE DAMS

No.	State	No of Large Dams	Storage Capacity(10^3m^3)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	2	20463.76
2	Andhra Pradesh#	334	38565162.82
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	8100
4	Assam#	5	1706800.00
5	Bihar	28	2093224.00
6	Chhattisgarh#	257	7196623.29
7	Goa	5	300854.50
8	Gujarat#	666	29187777.34
9	Himachal Pradesh#	19	19307128.5
10	Haryana	1	13681
11	Jammu & Kashmir#	14	1076029.3
12	Jharkhand#	77	9168945.70
13	Karnataka	231	30577923.55
14	Kerala	59	13250077.20
15	Madhya Pradesh#	906	20719758.15
16	Maharashtra#	1845	37990377.53
17	Manipur#	5	363750.00
18	Meghalaya	6	213249.00
9	Odisha#	204	28113677.78
20	Punjab#	15	74456.50
21	Rajasthan	211	10827343.40
22	Sikkim	2	14391.00
23	Tamil Nadu#	116	6566389.05
24	Tripura	1	235.70
25	Uttar Pradesh#	130	39186075.00
26	Uttrakhand#	19	5423581.18
27	West Bengal	28	1761919.00
	GRAND TOTAL	5187	303727994.25

* Union Territory (UT) # denotes gross storage capacity/effective storage capacity/both gross and effective capacity is not given by the states or dam owners of some dam or dams.

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in respect of Rajya Sabha unstarred Question No. 4336 for answer on 06.05.2013

Abstract of State wise major dams having capacity more than or equal to $60Mm^3$

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of dams	Gross capacity (10^3m^3)
1	Andhra Pradesh	46	36437796.31
2	Assam	4	2241800.00
3	Bihar	6	1701753.00
4	Chhattishgarh	15	6435590.12
5	Goa	1	23436000.00
6	Gujarat	27	14763740.00
7	Himachal Pradesh	4	19157300.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	3	1043160.00

9	Jharkhand	14	8462315.00
10	Karnataka	34	29016127.21
11	Kerala	31	12725792.40
12	Maharashtra	92	30033477.00
13	Manipur	3	351260.00
14	Meghalaya	1	181500.00
15	Madhya Pradesh	28	17116876.00
16	Odisha	27	26935235.02
17	Rajasthan	20	8224240.00
18	Tamilnadu	17	5634930.00
19	Uttar Pradesh	30	38143646.00
20	Uttarakhand	12	5371893.00
21	West Bengal	2	1653000.00
	TOTAL	417	289067431.06

DEMAND AND AVAILABILITY OF WATER
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4337

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN

(a) what is the quantity of water available annually in the country;
(b) how much of this is surface water and how much is available from various types of wells;
(c) what was the requirement for household uses, agriculture, industries and service sector during 2012-13;
(d) what is the annual increase in demand for water in the country; and
(e) whether the demand is in excess of available water and if so, how Government intends to meet the gap?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) As per assessment by Central Water Commission (CWC) in the year 1993, the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM). However, the utilizable water resources, considering topographic, hydrological and other constraints, has been estimated to be about 1121 BCM comprising 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water.

(c) A Statement indicating the water requirement for different uses for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 assessed by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its Report (1999) is Annexed.
(d) The total water requirement for different uses assessed by the NCIWRD for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 are 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. Thus the average annual increase in demand for water in the country between the years 2010 and 2025 has been assessed as about 8.87 BCM/year and that between the years 2025 and 2050 as about 13.5 BCM/ year.

(e) Taking into consideration the average annual water availability and the demand for water in the country as a whole, presently the demand for water is not in excess of available water. However, there is temporal and spatial variation in availability of water in the country.

Several measures for efficient management of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments through various schemes and programmes namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme", "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

The Government of India have also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of "conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management".

Annexure

(Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 4337 to be answered on 6.5.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Demand and Availability of Water)

Water Requirement for Different Uses for the Years 2010, 2025 and 2050 (Assessed by NCIWRD)
(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)

S. No.	Uses		Year 2010			Year 2025			Year 2050	
		Low	High	%	Low	High	%	Low	High	%
	Surface water:									
1	Irrigation	330	339	48	325	366	43	375	463	39
2	Domestic	23	24	3	30	36	5	48	65	6
3	Industries	26	26	4	47	47	6	57	57	5
4	Power	14	15	2	25	26	3	50	56	5
5	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6	Flood Control	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	6
10	Total	447	458	65	497	545	65	641	752	64
	Ground Water:									
1	Irrigation	213	218	31	236	245	29	253	344	29
2	Domestic & Municipal	19	19	2	25	26	3	42	46	4
3	Industries	11	11	1	20	20	2	24	24	2
4	Power	4	4	1	6	7	1	13	14	1
	Total	247	252	35	287	298	35	332	428	36

	Grand Total	694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100
	Total Water Use:									
1	Irrigation	543	557	78	561	611	72	628	807	68
2	Domestic	42	43	6	55	62	7	90	111	9
3	Industries	37	37	5	67	67	8	81	81	7
4	Power	18	19	3	31	33	4	63	70	6
5	Inland Navigation	7	7	1	10	10	1	15	15	1
6	Flood Control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	5	1	10	10	1	20	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	42	6	50	50	6	76	76	7
	Total	694	710	100	784	843	100	973	1180	100

INCREASING LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4338

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to increase land under irrigation in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of new land brought under irrigation during the last five years, Statewise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Planning and implementation of irrigation projects are undertaken by the State Governments, as per their priorities and needs. Central Government also provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes / programmes of the Ministry of Water Resources namely "Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme", "Command Area Development and Water Management Programme" and "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies" for increasing the land under irrigation in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The details of new land brought under irrigation during the last five years, State-wise is Annexed.
Annexure

Annexure referred in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4338 for answer on 6.5.2013

STATEWISE STATUS OF IRRIGATION POTENTIAL UNDER BHARAT NIRMAN (As reported by State Governments)

Sl.	Name of State	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement	Achievement

No		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	271.433	225.764	92.220	34.975	37.510
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7.000	4.350	3.470	2.466	3.980
3	Assam	15.212	34.504	82.506	21.130	50.894
4	Bihar	31.750	15.950	255.290	196.040	56.600
5	Chhattisgarh	36.273	36.957	46.501	31.741	10.374
6	Goa	6.384	3.740	0.869	1.374	0.555
7	Gujarat	119.632	93.660	110.410	55.516	42.961
8	Haryana	10.356	19.601	7.890	11.093	14.053
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.845	4.800	32.925	6.500	7.077
10	Jammu &Kashmir	19.443	0.000	14.620	32.084	0.000
11	Jharkhand	8.482	36.860	18.875	42.520	30.813
12	Karnataka	51.735	86.357	85.000	47.814	46.631
13	Kerala	7.064	9.072	9.641	6.309	20.892
14	Madhya Pradesh	126.200	92.220	47.484	114.955	108.000
15	Maharashtra	179.000	120.000	204.423	85.700	0.000
16	Manipur	12.000	4.140	3.872	4.000	0.100
17	Meghalaya	0.932	5.056	4.589	4.448	6.223
18	Mizoram	3.031	5.248	5.248	4.900	4.152
19	Nagaland	4.195	3.872	4.053	5.235	8.037
20	Orissa	63.427	105.808	118.069	67.626	84.485
21	Punjab	26.202	25.192	15.275	7.890	13.606
22	Rajasthan	93.590	66.880	66.900	41.400	20.800
23	Sikkim	1.080	0.797	0.914	0.000	0.183
24	Tamil nadu	16.730	437.100	319.000	674.560	451.600
25	Tripura	2.706	0.270	3.212	1.993	20.157
26	Uttar Pradesh	544.503	422.730	241.711	2.330	24.010
27	Uttarakhand	29.506	12.086	12.139	25.549	26.527
28	West Bengal	39.619	53.963	50.537	27.840	25.900
	TOTAL	1733.330	1926.977	1857.643	1557.988	1116.120

NATIONAL PROJECTS
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4339

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY

(a) whether Government has declared certain irrigation projects as national projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and provided 90 per cent assistance to them;
(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
(c) whether Government has received any proposal from Andhra Pradesh for determining the national projects on the basis of population, geographical area and the actual sown area of the State and if so, the details thereof; and
(d) the details of funds released to national water projects during the last five years especially to that State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The Government of India has declared 15 projects as National Projects. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components. Details of the projects along with Central Assistance released is at Annexure.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh had proposed three projects viz. Indira Sagar Polavaram Project, J. Choka Rao Lift Irrigation Scheme and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project for inclusion under the scheme of National Projects. Out of these, only Indira Sagar Polavaram Project satisfies the criteria as per guidelines of National Projects. For inclusion of this project, approvals of Expenditure Finance Committee and Cabinet are required.

(d) Details of funds released to national water projects during the last five years is given in Annexure.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 4339 for reply on 06.04.2013 regarding National Projects

STATUS OF PROJECTS DECLARED AS NATIONAL PROJECTS AND CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (CA) RELEASED

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State	Central Assistance released during last 5 years (Rs. in crores)
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal	1780.20
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab	26.036
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K	-
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab	-
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K	-
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP	-
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal	-
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal	-
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW	HP	-

		3) 0.44 MAF		
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh	-
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam	-
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh	-
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra	2987.94
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh	-
15	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1) 14.04 lakh ha 4.96 lakh ha under National Project.	Uttar Pradesh	67.98

ALLOCATION AND UTILISATION OF FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION
6th May, 2013

RSQ 4340

SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI

(a) the details of allocation and utilisation of funds for irrigation by the Ministry, State-wise and year-wise during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and
(b) how much funds were allocated and utilised by the Gujarat Government on irrigation during that period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The details of State-wise and year-wise grant ceilings (Allocations) of Planning Commission for Water Resources Projects including Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and the Central Assistance released under AIBP during the XI Plan period for the Major/Medium/Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are given at Annexure-I&II respectively.

(b) Funds allocated and utilized by Government of Gujarat on irrigation during the XI Five Year Plan is at Annexure-III.

Annexure I

Annexure referred to in reply to UnStarred Question No 4340 for reply on 06.05.2013 regading Allocation and utilization of funds for irrigation

Allocations under AIBP in XI Plan (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.no.	States	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	2000.00	2000	963.00	800.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	30.00	20	50.00	49.63
3	Assam	49.50	74.50	69.09	449.00	500.00
4	Bihar	115.00	450.00	600	382.00	300.00
5	Chattisgarh	100.00	187.22	300	245.60	350.00
6	Goa	50.00	25.00	25	25.00	7.07
7	Gujarat	800.00	800.00	800	1179.73	1000.00
8	Haryana	10.00	10.00	40	35.00	35.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	150.00	200	175.00	160.00
10	Jharkhand	135.00	136.38	130	200.00	339.96
11	Jammu Kashmir	30.00	130.00	254.27	600.00	500.00
12	Karnataka	500.00	265.00	500	1027.47	1133.30
13	Kerala	22.00	40.00	40	40.00	40.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	550.00	605.00	1167	1142.00	942.00
15	Maharastra	1100.00	1700.00	2200	1065.00	2156.42
16	Manipur	110.00	192.00	190	250.00	226.75
17	Meghayala	10.00	30.00	40	130.00	166.84
18	Mizoram	22.50	22.50	50	59.60	67.00
19	Nagaland	49.00	60.00	97.3	114.00	121.00
20	Orissa	800.00	800.00	1200	1068.00	890.23
21	Punjab	200.00	100.00	110	175.00	365.81
22	Rajasthan	250.00	200.00	300	300.00	314.56
23	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	40	45.00	70.47
24	TamilNadu	3.00	3.00	4.86	5.00	25.00
25	Tripura	29.70	50.00	72.97	95.00	99.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	140.00	175.00	500	600.00	387.55
27	Uttaranchal	330.00	510.00	500	421.15	297.09
28	West Bengal	50.00	150.00	300	250.00	50.00
	Total(States)	6909.70	8899.60	11750.49	11091.55	11395.84

Annexure-II Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 4340 for reply on 06.05.2013 regarding allocation and utilization of fund for irrigation

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE AIBP DURING 11th Plan

Sl No	State	Amount Rs in crore 2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
		GRANT					
1	Andhra Pradesh	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810	3564.3502
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880	194.3406
3	Assam	77.3380	405.9540	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100	1904.3810
4	Bihar	62.2400	109.7029	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300	321.1394
5	Chhattisgarh	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660	727.1661
6	Goa	32.4800	39.2300	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500	132.2100
7	Gujarat	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000	1211.8297
8	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	Himachal Pradesh	114.0500	119.3178	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050	497.2738
10	Jammu & Kashmir	199.2251	393.0661	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180	1145.1709
11	Jharkhand	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560	815.7878
12	Karnataka	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040	2695.3103
13	Kerala	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000	14.7337
14	Madhya Pradesh	500.3450	473.7824	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640	2865.0290
15	Maharashtra	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920	7894.4243

16	Manipur	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500	662.7471
17	Meghalaya	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002	239.9576
18	Mizoram	34.3434	50.7176	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100	214.7133
19	Nagaland	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470	289.0409
20	Orissa	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420	3426.9925
21	Punjab	13.5000	9.5400	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300	229.1960
22	Rajasthan	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750	538.0220
23	Sikkim	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	53.9232
24	Tripura	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751	170.3588
25	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26	Uttar Pradesh	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440	1416.6274
27	Uttarakhand	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	1157.1256
28	West Bengal	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020	228.7764
Total		5445.7051	7598.2213	6945.5929	6837.2033	5783.9050	32610.6276

Annexure III

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 4340 for reply on 06.05.2013 regarding allocation and utilization of fund for irrigation.

Details of the funds allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on Irrigation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Annual Plan	Allocated fund	Expenditure
Annual Plan 2007-2008	64520.00	64040.84
Annual Plan 2008-2009	31532.00	31357.80
Annual Plan 2009-20010	5305.97	9037.53
Annual Plan 20010-20011	37235.86	37386.16
Annual Plan 20011-20012	18593.00	8588.33
Total of Eleventh Plan Period	157186.83	150410.66

ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL BUREAU OF WATER USE EFFICIENCY

5th August, 2013

RSQ *15

DR. K.P.RAMALINGAM
SHRI ALOK TIWARI

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to establish a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency as an authority for promotion, regulation and control of efficient use of water for irrigation, municipal and industrial purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was decided in the first meeting of the Advisory Board of the National Water Mission that was established as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

Statement referred to in reply to Parts (a) to (d) of Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 15 on 05-08-2013 to be asked by Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, Member of Parliament regarding "Establishing a National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency".

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The proposed objectives of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency are given in Annexure.
(c) & (d) Yes, Sir. The National Water Mission was established as part of National Action Plan on Climate Change. An Advisory Board has been constituted to provide guidance to the National Water Mission. The first meeting of the Advisory Board was held on 02.05.2013 which concurred with the proposal to set up the National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency. The Board meetings are chaired by the Minister of Water Resources.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred in the reply to admitted Starred Question No.15 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 05/08/2013 regarding National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency

National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE)

The objectives of the proposed National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency are to be:

(i) exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act;

(ii) to resort to the penal provisions contained in sections 15 to 21 of the said Act;

(iii) to promote, regulate and control efficient use of water in irrigation, municipal and/or industrial uses in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions for this purpose;

(iv) to create a Resource Centre and Data Bank related to various aspects of Water Use Efficiency

(v) to standardize and develop Codes and facilitate their notification from concerned authorities

(vi) to develop standards for efficient household water fixtures, appliances and other equipments using water in urban/rural areas

(vii) to evolve system of efficiency labelling and incentivization for promoting increase in water use efficiency

(viii) to evolve guidelines, promote and ensure water audit in water supply and in industries

(ix) to promote Research and Development including action research in order to increase the water use efficiency

(x) to work towards capacity building and mass awareness through Information Education and Communication (IEC)

(xi) to promotion of region specific projects on water use efficiency in collaboration with State level institutions

(xii) exercise of powers under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for appointment of officers

(xiii) carry out any other function relating to water use efficiency assigned to it by the Government, etc.

WATER USE EFFICIENCY

5th August, 2013

RSQ 142

SHRI S. THANGAVELU

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water Commission has identified 138 major and 73 medium irrigation projects for baseline study of water use efficiency in two years;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government has asked the State Governments to adopt an integrated water resources planning approach at the base level for water conservation, recharge and management of aquifers and improvement of water use efficiency; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) A list of 138 major and 73 medium projects have been identified by the Central Water Commission for base line water use efficiency studies and sent to the respective States for their concurrence.
(b) Details are given in Annexure.
(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The State/Union Territory governments have been requested to adopt an integrated water resources planning approach at the basin level for water conservation, recharge and management of aquifers and improvement of water use efficiency. This is in pursuance to the National Water Policy-2012 adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting held on 28.12.2012 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister.

Annexure

Annexure referred in the reply to admitted Unstarred Question No.142 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 05/08/2013 regarding 'Water Use Efficiency'

Central Water Commission
IDENTIFIED MAJOR & MEDIUM PROJECTS FOR BASELINE STUDY OF WATER USE EFFICIENCY

Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Ralla Padu	East flowing River	Medium
2	Turrigedda	Godavari	Medium
3	Tatipudi	East flowing River	Medium
4	Musi	Krishna/ Musi	Medium
5	Guntur canal	Krishna	Medium
6	Gajuladine	Krishna/ Hundri	Medium
7	Peddavagu	Godavari	Medium
8	Vengalaya Sagaram	Suwarnamukhi	Medium
9	Vottivagu(TSP)	Godavari	Medium
10	Taliperu(DP)	Godavari	Medium
11	Satnalla	Godavari	Medium

Assam

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Sukla	Bramhputra/ Puthimari	Major
2	Kaliabor	Bramhputra, Kallong	Medium
3	Kaldia	Bramhputra, Beki	Medium

Bihar

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Sakri Lower Valley	Ganga	Major
2	Lilajan	Ganga	Major
3	Lower Morhar	Ganga	Major
4	Upper Morhar	Ganga	Major
5	Khajia weir	Ganga	Major
6	Lower Kiul Valley	Ganga	Major
7	Badua Reservoir	Ganga	Major
8	Kohira Dam & Musa Khar	Ganga	Major
9	Chandan Reservoir	Ganga	Major
10	Kosi Barrage & Eastern Canal	Ganga Gandak	Major

11	Gandak	Ganga, Gandak	Major
12	Rajpur Canal	Ganga	Major
13	Uderasthan	Ganga	Major
14	Sone High Level Canal	Ganga, Sone	Major
15	Musakhand	Ganga	Medium
16	Palmar Barrage	Ganga	Medium
17	Phulwaria	Ganga	Medium
18	Batane Canal	Ganga	Medium

Chhattisgarh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Hasdeo Bango RBC	Mahanadi	Major
2	Pairi	Mahanadi	Major
3	Kodar	Mahanadi	Major
4	Ghunghatta	Ganga	Medium
5	Piparianale	Mahanadi	Medium
6	Poralkot	Godavari	Medium
7	Ghongha	Mahanadi	Medium

Goa

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Anjumen	Anjumen	Medium

Gujarat

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Shetrunji (P)	West Flowing River	Major
2	Hathmati	Sabarmati	Major
3	Moto Fatehwadi	West Flowing River/ Sabarmati	Major
4	Dantiwada	Banas	Major
5	Bhadar (S)_	Mahi	Major
6	Meshwa(Reservoir)	Sabarmati	Major
7	Mahi Stage-I	Mahi	Major
8	Mahi Stage-II (Kadana)	Mahi	Major
9	Ukai	Tapi	Major
10	Kakrapar	Tapi	Major
11	Sabarmati	Sabarmati	Major
12	Sipu	Banas/Sipu	Major
13	Watrak	Watrak	Major
14	Daman Ganga	Daman Ganga	Major
15	Karjan	Armada	Major
16	Sukhi	Armada	Major
17	Panam	Mahi	Major
18	Machhu-II	West Flowing River	Medium
19	Machhu-I	West Flowing River	Medium
20	Sarswati	West Flowing River	Medium
21	Jojwa Wadhwan	West Flowing River	Medium
22	Machhundari-I	West Flowing River	Medium
23	Und (Jivapur)	Und	Medium

Himachal Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Giri	Ganga, Giri	Medium

2.	Baih valley	Indus/ Beas	Medium
3.	Bhabur Sahib Lift Phase-II	Indus/ Sutlej	Medium

Haryana

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Bhakra Nangal	Indus	Major
2	Jul Lift	---	Major
3	Beas Unit-I & II (including their extension)	Indus	Major
4	Sewani Lift	Indus	Major
5	Rewari Stage-I	Ganga/ Yamuna	Major

Jammu & Kashmir

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Ravi Canal	Indus	Major
2.	Kathua Canal	Indus	Medium

Jharkhand

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Kanchi Irrigation Scheme	Subernarekh	Major
2.	Sona weir Scheme	Subernarekh	Medium
3.	Sunder Reservoir	Ganga, Suder	Medium
4.	Roro Irrigation Scheme	Subernarekh	Medium
5.	Mayurakshi left bank canal	Mayurakshi	Medium

Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Dhataprabha stage-I& II	Krishna/ Dhataprabha	Major
2.	Tung Bhadra RBC, Lower level canal	Krishna/ Tung Bhadra	Major
3.	Bhadra	Krishna	Major
4.	Tung Bhadra LBC	Krishna/ Tung Bhadra	Major
5.	Nugu	Cauveri/ Nugu	Medium
6.	Taraka	Cauveri	Medium

Kerala

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Malampuzha	Bharalpuzha	Major
2.	Chalakudy Stage-I& II	Chalakudy	Major
3.	Peechi	Manali	Major
4.	Periyar Valley	Periyar	Major
5.	Pamba	Pamba	Major
6.	Neyyar Stage- I	Neyyar	Medium

Madhya Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Bilanadi	Ganga	Major
2.	Chambal	Ganga	Major
3.	Sukla	Narmada	Major
4.	Rangwan High Level Canal	Ganga	Major
5.	Tawa	Narmada	Major
6.	Samrat Ashok Sagar (Halali0	Ganga	Major
7.	Bandar Canal	Ganga	Major
8.	Bama	Narmada	Major
9.	Thanwar	Narmada	Major

10.	Ari Tank	Godavari	Medium
11.	Dukri Khera	Narmada	Medium
12.	Beni Ganj	Ganga	Medium
13.	Nahlesara	Godavari	Medium
14.	Bagh RBC	Godavari	Medium
15.	Chandra Shekher	Narmada	Medium

Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Ghod	Krishna	Major
2.	Purna	Godavari	Major
3.	Vir	Krishna	Major
4.	Girna	Tapi	Major
5.	Pus	Godavari	Major
6.	Radhanagari	Krishna	Major
7.	Gangapur Stage I& II	Godavari	Major
8.	Bagh	Godavari	Major
9.	Mula	Godavari	Major
10.	Itiadoh	Godavari	Major
11.	Manar Stage I& II	Godavari	Major
12.	Kal	West Flowing River	Major
13.	Tulsi	Krishna	Major
14.	Pench	Godavari	Major
15.	Manjra	Godavari	Major
16.	Kalisarar	Godavari	Major
17.	Krishna Canal	Krishna	Medium
18.	Nal Ganga	Tapi	Medium
19.	Bor Phase-I, Phase-Ii	Godavari	Medium
20.	Panzara	Tapi	Medium
21.	Katepurna	Tapi	Medium
22.	Chankpur	Tapi	Medium
23.	Dinanadi	Godavari,Wardha	Medium
24.	Girna Panzan	Godavari	Medium

Manipur

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Loktak Lift	North Eastern River	Major
2.	Sekmai Barrage	---do---	Major

Orissa

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Hirakund	Mahanadi	Major
2.	Salki	Mahanadi/ Salki	Major
3.	Salandi	Baitarani	Major
4.	Anandapur Barrage	---do---	Major
5.	Ong Diversion weir	Mahanadi/ Ong	Major
6.	Kanjhari	Baitarani/ Kanjhari	Medium
7.	Satiguda	Godavari/ Satiguda	Medium
8.	Gohira	Brahmani/ Gohira	Medium
9.	Uttei	Mahanadi/ Uttei	Medium
10.	Salia	Mahanadi/ Salia	Medium

Punjab

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Harike	Indus/Sutlej	Major
2.	Sirhind feeder	Indus/Sutlej	Major

3.	Bhakra Nangal	Indus/Sutlej	Major
4.	Beas Unit I&II	Indus/Beas	Major

Tamil Nadu

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Lower Bhavani	Cauvery	Major
2.	Tirupparappu weir (Kodayar-perunchani Canal)	Kodayar	Major
3.	Mettur Canal System	Cauvery	Major
4.	Chittapatta- Namkal	Kodayar	Major

Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Harish Chandra sagar (Kalisindi)	Ganga	Major
2.	Indira Gandhi nahar St.- I	Indus	Major
3.	Somkamlamba	Mahi	Major
4.	Jakham	Mahi	Major
5.	Sidmukh Nohar	Indus	Major
6.	Meza (a)	Ganga	Medium
7.	Gambhiri	Ganga	Medium
8.	Bhimsagar	Ganga	Medium
9.	Wagon	Ganga	Medium
10.	Gopalpura	Ganga	Medium
11.	Orai	Ganga	Medium

Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Naraini- Gandak Canal	Ganga	Major
2.	Rangwan Dam	Ganga	Major
3.	Belan- Tons Canal	Ganga	Major
4.	Sarda Sagar St.-I	Ganga	Major
5.	Nagwa dam	Ganga	Major
6.	Tanda Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
7.	Meja reservoir	Ganga	Major
8.	Nanak sagar	Ganga	Major
9.	Sarda Sagar St.-II	Ganga	Major
10.	Moosakhand Dam	Ganga	Major
11.	Dohrighat Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
12.	Bhopauli Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
13.	Zamania Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
14.	Tons Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
15.	Narainpur Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
16.	Haripur Reservoir	Ganga	Major
17.	Deokali Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
18.	Ram Ganga Dam	Ganga	Major
19.	Balmau Pump Canal St.-I& II	Ganga	Major
20.	Adwa Dam	Ganga	Major
21.	Dohri Ghat- Sahayak	Ganga	Major
22.	Parllel Lower Ganga Canal	Ganga	Major
23.	Kosi Irrigation	Ganga	Major
24.	Sarju Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
25.	Suheli	Ganga	Major
26.	Sahzad dam	Ganga	Major
27.	Madho Tanda	Ganga	Major
28.	Ali Ganj	Ganga	Major
29	Augasi Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
30.	Kishanpur Pump Canal	Ganga	Major

31.	Yamuna Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
32	Gandak Canal	Ganga	Major
33.	Sarda Sahayak	Ganga	Major
34.	Bewar Feeder	Ganga	Major
35.	Maudaha Dam	Ganga	Major
36.	Chambal Lift sch	Ganga	Major
37.	Gyanapur Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
38.	Sone Pump Canal	Ganga	Major
39.	Chittorgarh Res.	Ganga	Major
40.	Balmiki Ohan sarover	Ganga	Medium
41.	Ram ganga valley	Ganga	Medium
42.	Khara Canal	Ganga	Medium
43.	Sajnam Dam	Ganga	Medium
44.	Bekhar Morhar Feeder	Ganga	Medium
45.	Gunta Nala Dam	Ganga	Medium

West Bengal

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Basin/ River	Class
1.	Mayurakshi	Ganga	Major
2.	Barrage & Irrigation System of DVC	Ganga/ Damodar	Major
3.	Kangsabati	Subarnarekha	Major
4.	Hinglow	Ganga	Medium
5.	Saharajore	Ganga/ Kangsabati	Medium
6.	Karatowa	Brahmaputra/ Teesta	Medium

Total No. of Projects: 211 (138 Major & 73 Medium)

REGULATION OF GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION

5th August, 2013

RSQ 143

SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI
SHRI K. C. TYAGI
SHRI RENUKA CHAUDHURY

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that annual fresh water withdrawal for agricultural use is very high in comparison to industrial and domestic use of water;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether there is no regulation of groundwater extraction and no coordination among the competing users and inadequate and sub-optimal pricing is promoting the misuse of groundwater; and
(d) if so, the steps taken by the Central Government to spread awareness among the State Governments on the issue and punitive action thereof for the habitual violators?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Central Ground Water Board(CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out periodic assessment of ground water resources of the Country in association with the State Governments. As per the latest assessment of replenishable groundwater resources (as on 2009), the annual groundwater withdrawal for irrigation is about 221.42 Billion Cubic Metres(BCM), while the annual groundwater withdrawal for industrial and domestic purpose is about 21.89 BCM. The State-wise details are given at Annexure.

(c) Central Ground Water Authority(CGWA) has been constituted under Section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act,1986 for the purpose of regulating, controlling and managing the ground water resources in the Country. CGWA has notified 162 blocks/talukas/areas for regulation of ground water development in the Country. CGWA has also issued directives to Chief Secretaries of States and Administrators of UTs to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/rainwater harvesting. Besides, a Model Bill has been circulated to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation and development.

(d) Activities like mass awareness and training programmes, painting competition, displaying models in exhibitions and fairs, printing of Meghdoot cards, display of hoardings at prominent public places are regularly being taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources. Further, the Government of India has declared year 2013 as Water Conservation Year in which several awareness activities like workshops, training programmes, publicity in print and electronic media, talk shows competition are being organised on water conservation and its sustainable management. In addition, the concerned Deputy Commissioner/Collector of the District has been authorised by CGWA under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate groundwater development and take penal action as per provisions contained in Sections 15 to 21 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in notified areas.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 143 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 05.08.2013 regarding "Regulation of Groundwater Extraction"

STATE-WISE GROUND WATER RESOURCES AVAILABILITY AND ITS UTILIZATION (AS ON 2009)

(in *BCM/yr)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Annual Ground Water Draft/ Withdrawal		
			Irrigation	Domestic and industrial uses	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.8300	12.6100	1.5400	14.1500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4500	0.0020	0.0010	0.0030
3	Assam	30.3500	5.3330	0.6900	6.0230
4	Bihar	28.6300	9.7900	1.5600	11.3500
5	Chhattisgarh	12.2175	3.0784	0.5194	3.5978
6	Delhi	0.3105	0.1402	0.2559	0.3961
7	Goa	0.2212	0.0136	0.0303	0.0439
8	Gujarat	18.4254	11.9338	1.0548	12.9886
9	Haryana	10.4800	11.7100	0.7200	12.4300
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.5904	0.2268	0.0835	0.3103
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3.6951	0.1546	0.5799	0.7345
12	Jharkhand	5.9600	1.1700	0.4400	1.6100
13	Karnataka	16.8148	9.0067	0.9997	10.0064
14	Kerala	6.6201	1.3046	1.5044	2.8090
15	Madhya Pradesh	33.9468	16.6584	1.3319	17.9903
16	Maharashtra	35.7322	15.9131	1.0359	16.9490
17	Manipur	0.4435	0.0033	0.0007	0.0040
18	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.0015	0.0002	0.0017
19	Mizoram	0.0439	0.0000	0.0004	0.0004
20	Nagaland	0.4200	0.0000	0.0080	0.0080
21	Orissa	17.7759	3.4723	0.8897	4.3620
22	Punjab	22.5616	33.9694	0.6918	34.6612
23	Rajasthan	11.8622	12.8649	1.6543	14.5192
24	Sikkim	-	0.0030	0.0066	0.0096
25	Tamil Nadu	22.9434	14.7113	1.8530	16.5643
26	Tripura	2.9700	0.0900	0.0700	0.1600
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.2500	45.9958	3.4873	49.4831
28	Uttarakhand	2.1698	1.0148	0.0336	1.0484
29	West Bengal	30.4996	10.1141	0.7923	10.9064
	Total of States	430.4482	221.2856	21.8346	243.1202
	Union Territories				
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.3100	0.0006	0.0103	0.0109
2	Chandigarh	0.0217	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0594	0.0011	0.0075	0.0086
4	Daman & Diu	0.0123	0.0083	0.0027	0.0110
5	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0000	0.0026	0.0026

6	Pondicherry	0.1712	0.1211	0.0293	0.1504
	Total of UTs	0.5851	0.1311	0.0524	0.1835
	Grand Total	431.0333	221.4167	21.8870	243.3037

*BCM → Billion Cubic Metre

ASSISTANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS IN MAHARASHTRA

5th August, 2013

RSQ 144

SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has sent any proposal for financial assistance to construct small dams for storing water in various districts of the State; and
(b) if so, the details thereof?

(a) & (b)No such specific proposal of State Government of Maharashtra on above account is under appraisal in the Ministry of Water Resources.

PROTECTION OF MAJULI ISLAND FROM EROSION

5th August, 2013

RSQ 145

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA
SHRI PRABHAT JHA
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR SINGH
SHRI ALOK TIWARI

(a) whether Government is aware about large scale erosion caused by river Brahmaputra in Majuli Island in Assam despite the inception of Master Plan for Protection of Majuli Island being implemented by Brahmaputra Board;
(b) if so, the details of adequate and particular measures being taken, as on date, to protect the Island from its largely shrinking status;
(c) the details of the outlay, amount sanctioned, amount utilized, progress and sectoral impact achieved for physical protection of Island, achievements since inception of Master Plan till date; and
(d) whether Government proposes to entrust any national or international agency to study and execute effective and latest technology to protect Majuli Island from the continuing massive erosion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) Brahmaputra Board has so far implemented following Schemes for Protection of the Majuli Island from flood and erosion.

S.L. No.	Name of Scheme	Year of start	Year of completion
1.	Immediate measure	2004	2005
2.	Phase - I	2005	2011
3.	Emergent measure	2008	2008
4.	Phase-II and Phase-III	2009	Targeted in March, 2014

The details of works executed/under execution are given at Annexure- I
(c) The details of the outlay, amount sanctioned, amount utilized, progress and achievements so far are given at
Annexure-II
(d) There is a Standing Committee of Experts on Majuli Island formed by MoWR, Government of India, which is an expert body headed by Member, CWC with members from apex national organizations like CWPRS, Brahmaputra Board, Water Resources Department, Assam, retired Professors of IIT, Roorkee and

Guwahati University and Representative of Majuli Island. The Committee visits the Island and monitors the works executed by Brahmaputra Board at least twice a year and recommends works for implementation in connection with management of flood & erosion in Majuli Island.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 145 to be answered on 05.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha on Protection of Majuli Island from erosion.

Protection works of Majuli Island undertaken by Brahmaputra Board with effect from 2004 in phased manner are as below –

Phases	Description of works – progress as on 30th June 2013
Immediate Measure	Works under Immediate Measures were taken up from January 2004 and completed in February 2005 as under – • Closing of 20 breaches-16 on Malual Malapindha Dyke and PWD road and 4 on Pahumara-Garmur-Jengrai-Haldhibari (PGJH) oad • Raising and Strengthening of 5.55 km long embankment from Kamalabarighat to Kharkharijan • Pro-siltation measures in the form of permeable RCC Porcupine screens/spurs/dampeners at various locations
Phase-I	Works under Phase-I were taken up from March 2005 and completed in April 2011 as under – • Plugging/Closure of 3 Breaches on Pahumara-Garmur-Jengrai-Haldhibari (PGJH) road • Raising and Strengthening of 90.70 km long embankment from Malual to Balichapori, Bokora to Kamalabari, Kharkharijan to Tekeliphuta and Militiniali to Jengrai • Pro-siltation measures in the form of permeable RCC Porcupine screens/spurs/dampeners on northern and southern sides of Majuli Island • Construction and repair of nose portion of land spurs at Sonowal Kachari and Kandulimari
Emergent Measures	Works under Emergent Measures were taken up in April 2008 and completed in September 2008. The Emergent works basically involved Pro-siltation measures in the form of permeable RCC Porcupine screens/dampeners at the following vulnerable locations are as under- • Bhogpur area, downstream of Sumoimari check bund • Downstream of Kharkharijan in Bengena Ati • Kamalabari reach • Bhakatchapori-Pakhimuri • Bessamara and Dakhinpat reaches.
Phase-II and Phase-III	Works under Phase-II and Phase-III were taken up by Brahmaputra Board since the year 2009 and targeted to complete the work in March 2014. Works under Phase-II and Phase-III, at various stages of completion are as under • Construction of 5 Boulder Spurs with geo-bags - 71.78% completed • Pro-siltation measures in the form of RCC Porcupine screens/dampeners/spurs (1,27,396 porcupines)-74.76% completed • Emergent Anti-erosion measures by dumping sand filled empty cement bags in crate at Sonia chapori and Salmara area- completed • Construction of Tie-Bund at Tuni river, spill channel of river Brahmaputra at Kandulimari and Chinatali- completed • Construction of 4 Raised Platforms - 1 completed and 3 raised platforms -95% completed • River bank revetment at Bhakatchapori, Karatipar and Bengena Ati (both upstream and downstream) - 62% completed • Construction of nose portion of spurs at Sonowal Kachari and Kandulimari -

	completed

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 145 to be answered on 05.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha on Protection of Majuli Island from erosion.
Status of flood control and anti-erosion schemes taken up by Brahmaputra Board in Majuli Island

Sl. No	Name of Scheme	Sanctioned Amount (in crore)	Date of completion	Fund utilized till June, 2013 (in crore)	Physical progress upto 20th July, 2013
1	Immediate Measures for protection of Majuli Island	6.22	February, 2005	5.92	100%
2	Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-I	56.07 (Revised)	April, 2011	53.40	100%
3	Emergent work for Protection of Majuli Island	4.99	September, 2008	4.62	100%
4	Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-II and Phase-III	115.99 (Revised)	Targeted in March, 2014	76.27	65.76%
	Total	183.27		140.21	

Overall Achievement/Reclamation of Land Mass of Majuli Island

Year	Area of Majuli Island (in Sq. Km)	Net Area reclaimed (in Sq. Km)
2004	502.21	
2008	506.37	4.16
2011	520.26	13.89
2013	522.73	2.47
Total		20.52

Prior to initiating measures for management of flood and erosion in Majuli Island by Brahmaputra Board in January, 2004, there has been, year after year, loss of land mass of Majuli Island. Brahmaputra Board took up protection of Majuli Island from floods and erosion in January 2004. Since then no loss of land mass of Majuli Island has been observed. Erosion/Reclamation of land mass of Majuli Island during the years from 2004 to 2013 is tabulated below-

It is observed from the above that the total area of the land mass of Majuli Main Island (assessed as per Satellite Imagery) was 502.21 sq. km in the year 2004. Since the year 2004, with regular implementation of anti-

erosion/bank protection measures by Brahmaputra Board, the total area of Majuli Island has increased to 522.73 sq. km (based on Satellite Imagery of February 2013).

NATIONAL WATER STORAGE POLICY

5th August, 2013

RSQ 146

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD

(a) whether Government has formulated any plan to prepare National Water Storage Policy;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether any action has been suggested therein to prevent the use of drinking water by the builders; and
(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No, Sir. Central Government has not formulated any plan to prepare a National Water Storage Policy.
(b) to (d) Do not arise, in view of part reply above.

GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN METRO CITIES

5th August, 2013

RSQ 147

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH

(a) whether groundwater level is fast depleting in metro cities of the country due to heavy demand of water;
(b) if so, whether any survey has been carried out to measure the total demand and the existing supply of water in big cities;
(c) if so, the details thereof, city-wise; and
(d) the measures being taken by Government to restore groundwater level and ensure adequate supply of drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) The Ground water levels are depleting in some major cities of the Country due to increasing demand of water and reduced natural recharge to the ground water. As per information received from various State Government Water Supply Departments, city-wise water demand and supply is given at Annexure.
(d) For solving the problem of depleting ground water level, the Central Government has taken following steps:-
(i). Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
(ii). Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
(iii). Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, inter-alia, conservation of water resources.
(iv). Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and
(v). Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 147 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 05.08.2013 regarding "GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN METROCITIES"

TOTAL WATER DEMAND AND SUPPLY IN MAJOR CITIES

Sl. No	Cities	Water Demand (in MLD*)	Water Supply (in MLD*)
1	Agra	357	270
2	Ahmedabad	960	1000
3	Allahabad	260	312
4	Amritsar	204	201
5	Asansol	72.64	45.4
6	Bangalore	1250	1125
7	Chennai	1016	831
8	Coimbatore	250.66	161.40
9	Delhi	4158	3156
10	Dhanbad	161	99.28
11	Faridabad	250	170
12	Greater Mumbai	4200	3500
13	Hyderabad	2170.5	1536.8
14	Jaipur	419.7	362
15	Jamshedpur	180	56.7
16	Kanpur	674	413
17	Kochi	274.2	250
18	Kolkata	1344	1362
19	Lucknow	510	457
20	Ludhiana	350	441.7
21	Madurai	211	120
22	Meerut	235	135
23	Nagpur	420	640
24	Nashik	350	350
25	Patna	260	186
26	Pune	1125	1125
27	Rajkot	239	239
28	Surat	900	850
29	Vadodara	350	350
30	Varanasi	275.41	280
31	Vijayawada	223.68	160.38
32	Vishakhapatnam	233	161

*MLD → Million Litres per Day

DSO AND EAP FOR DAMS

5th August, 2013

RSQ 148

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI

(a) how many big and medium dams are there in the country, State-wise;
(b) how these dams are maintained;
(c) whether all the States have prepard Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for big dams;
(d) if so, the details thereof;
(e) whether all the States have set up Dam Safety Organisation (DSO); and
(f) if so, the States which are yet to set up DSOs to ensure security of dams?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per the National Register of Large Dams (NLRD), there are 4839 Nos. completed large dams in the country. The State-wise number is at Annexure-I.
(b) Water being a State subject, Water resources projects are planned, executed, operated & maintained by respective State governments as per their own resources and priorities. The responsibility of maintenance of dams lies with the dam owners who are generally State Governments/Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs).

(c) & (d) As per information available, details of Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) prepared on some of the large dams are at Annexure-II.

(e) & (f) So far, sixteen States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have constituted Dam Safety Organizations. Besides, dam owners like National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Limited (NHPC), Bhakhra Beas Management Board(BBMB), Damodar Valley Corporation(DVC) and Kerala Electricity Board also have Dam Safety Organisations (DSOs) looking after safety of dams under their control which lie in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu &Kashmir, Manipur, Uttarakhand, Sikkim, Jharkhand & Kerala.

The States/ Union Territory of Andaman &Nicobar Island, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, Haryana, Manipur, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, however, do not have their own DSOs.

Annexure - 1

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.148 for answer on 05.08.2013 regarding DSO and EAP for dams.

STATE - WISE DISTRIBUTION OF LARGE DAMS		
(Compiled as per information furnished by the State Governments)		
Sl. No.	State	Total completed dams
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands*	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	290
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1
4	Assam	3
5	Bihar	24
6	Chhattisgarh	243
7	Goa	5
8	Gujarat	621
9	Himachal Pradesh	13
10	Haryana	1
11	Jammu & Kashmir	12
12	Jharkhand	49
13	Karnataka	230
14	Kerala	58
15	Madhya Pradesh	899
16	Maharashtra	1693
17	Manipur	3
18	Meghalaya	5
19	Odisha	198
20	Punjab	14
21	Rajasthan	201
22	Sikkim	2
23	Tamil Nadu	116
24	Tripura	1
25	Uttar Pradesh	114
26	Uttarakhand	13
27	West Bengal	28
	GRAND TOTAL	**4839**
* Union Territory (UT)		

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to the Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.148 for answer on 05.08.2013 regarding DSO and EAP for dams.

Status of preparation of Emergency Action Plans
(as per information from State Governments/Dam owners)

Sl. No.	Name of state	EAPs prepared
1	Andhra Pradesh	4
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3	Assam	1
4	Bihar	20
5	Himachal Pradesh	3
6	Jammu& Kashmir	1*
7	Kerala	1
8	Madhya Pradesh	32**
9	Maharashtra	101
10	Odisha	2

* Disaster Management Plan of Baglihar H.E. Project Stage-I has been prepared.
** Emergency Action Plan in respect of 32 large dams of M.P. has been prepared and the EAP's are vetted in the light of guidelines issued by CWC for preparation of EAP and necessary modifications are to be done before finalisation.

STATE SPECIFIC ACTION PLANS FOR IMPROVING WATER USE EFFICIENCY

5th August, 2013

RSQ 149

DR. K.P.RAMALINGAM

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Water Mission would review the national and State water policies and prepare State specific action plans for water sector through consultation process for improving water use efficiency by 20 per cent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a number of prospective consultants have been shortlisted for preparing State specific plans for the sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir
In pursuance to Goal-V:"Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management" of National Water Mission, the Ministry of Water Resources had reviewed the National Water Policy and the revised Policy was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting held on 28.12.2012 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The States /Union Territory Governments have been requested to review their water policies in line with the National Water Policy-2012.

The Ministry of Water Resources has initiated action for preparation of State Specific Action Plans for water sector to achieve the goals of the National Water Mission which include improving water use efficiency by 20%. Fifteen professional consultants/agencies have been initially shortlisted through 'Expression of Interest' for preparation of State Specific Action Plans for water sector.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WATER REGULATORY AUTHORITY BY STATES

5th August, 2013

RSQ 150

DR. K.P.RAMALINGAM

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State Governments to establish water regulatory authority for overseeing water pricing and mandatory water audits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that several States have, in the past, expressed reservations on such a move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(a) to (d) The National Water Resources Council (NWRC) at its sixth meeting held on 28th December, 2012 adopted the National Water Policy(2012) containing recommendations for setting up of an independent Statutory Water Regulatory Authority by each State to fix and regulate the water tariff system.

A few of the State Governments were of the view that establishment of Water Regulatory Authority, water tariff system, fixation of criteria for water charges are matters which should be left to the States.
The Water Regulatory Authority as recommended by the National Water Policy, 2012 is envisaged as an independent statutory body to be set up by the States themselves.

MANAGEMENT OF GROUNDWATER RESOURCES

5th August, 2013

RSQ 151

SHRI C.M. RAMESH
SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.

(a) whether Government has taken any step for equitable, safe and sustainable management of the country"s groundwater resources; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(a) & (b) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken by the concerned State Governments. Besides, in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Central Government has taken following steps:-
(i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
(ii) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
(iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, inter-alia, conservation of water resources.
(iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and

(v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having ‘Over-exploited’ blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting.

(vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during XII Plan, inter-alia, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the Country.

FLUORIDE LEVEL IN GROUNDWATER IN ANDHRA PRADESH

5th August, 2013

RSQ 152

SHRI C.M. RAMESH

(a) whether it is a fact that the fluoride levels in the groundwater are considerably higher than the permissible limit in vast areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government to reduce fluoride level upto the permissible one?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources regularly monitors ground water quality of shallow aquifers on regional scale once every year during pre-monsoon (April/May) through a network of 10714 observation wells located throughout the Country. As per ground water quality data generated during various scientific studies and ground water quality monitoring, Fluoride in excess of the maximum permissible limit of 1.5 mg/litre is reported from parts of 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh. District-wise details are given in Annexure-I.

(b) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that Defluoridation (Removal of Fluoride in drinking water) plants at the community level have been commissioned and domestic Defluoridation filters were distributed to the households in the affected habitations. As a long term and permanent remedial measure, surface water is being supplied in Fluoride affected habitations in the State. The details of the schemes taken up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh to address the problem in the Fluoride affected villages is given in Annexure-II.

Since in-situ treatment of contaminated aquifers due to presence of Fluoride is difficult, remedial measures are concentrated on providing alternate sources of water supply. CGWB assists the States in identifying aquifers which are free from geogenic contaminants. Besides, Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) has informed that 20% of the allocated funds under the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) are earmarked for water quality problems. Further, it is indicated that the States may utilize up to 65% of funds released under NRDWP for improving water quality of ground and surface water.

ANNEXURE-I

Annexure referred in reply to the Part(a) of Unstarred Question No. 152 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 05.08.2013 regarding "FLUORIDE LEVEL IN GROUNDWATER IN ANDHRA PRADESH"

Districts from where Fluoride in ground water beyond 1.5mg/l has been reported

State	Fluoride (above 1.5 mg/l)
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Kadapa, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Rangareddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal and West Godavari

ANNEXURE-II

Annexure referred in reply to the Part(b) of Unstarred Question No. 152 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 05.08.2013 regarding "FLUORIDE LEVEL IN GROUNDWATER IN ANDHRA PRADESH"

Details of the schemes taken up by Andhra Pradesh Government to address the problem in Fluoride affected villages

Sl. No	Technology Adopted	Source Used	No of Works/ Units Taken up	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Fluoride Habitations Covered.
1	Comprehensive Piped Water Supply Schemes	Surface Water	88	1886.28	2280
2	Piped Water Supply Schemes	Ground water	839	59.76	839
3	Rain Water harvesting Structures	Rain Water	3000	9.00	-----
4	Ooranis Nalgonda District	Collection of Rain Water	35	2.10	35
5	RO Plants	Ground Water	150	15.50	150
6	Domestic Defluoridation Filters		90000	13.50	------

DAMAGE DUE TO FLOOD

5th August, 2013

RSQ 153

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD
SHRI AMBETH RAJAN
SHRI ANIL DESAI

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the study report of the Global Flood List Under Climate Changes damage due to floods is likely to be more in India and the other South Asian countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the country will have to face the brunt of flood intensity and if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) in view thereof what safety measures Government has decided to take?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No such study report has been received in the Ministry of Water Resources.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply under part (a) above.

(c) Government has prepared a National Water Mission Document which outlines strategy for systematic approach for coping with floods. Under this strategy, an operational research to support mainstreaming of integrated flood management under climate change has been undertaken on a pilot basis with technical support from Asian Development Bank.

PREVENTION OF FLOOD

5th August, 2013

RSQ 154

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD

(a) whether it is a fact that every year during monsoon floods occur in the country;

(b) what is Government"s reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is also a fact that downfall by 2 per cent in GDP is registered every year because of this natural calamity; and

(d) if so, what is Government"s assessment thereof and whether Government has made any scheme to make the country flood free and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes sir, during monsoon season floods tend to occur in some part of the country or other.
(b) The subject of flood management falls within the purview of State. Accordingly, flood management schemes are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments. The role of Union Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature. However, Union Government also provides central assistance to States for better management of floods in critical areas. During XI Plan, the Government of India had launched Flood Management Programme under which the central assistance of Rs. 3566 crore during XI Plan and Rs. 239.46 crore during 2012-13 & 2013-14 (up to 31.07.2013) was provided for works related to flood management, erosion control and anti-sea erosion. Besides, Central Water Commission issues flood forecasts during every monsoon at 175 stations which are utilized by State Governments and Project Authorities in planning measures for evacuation of people from areas likely to face flood to safer locations etc.
(c) Ministry of Water Resources is not aware about any such specific assessment about impact of floods on GDP of India.
(d) Does not arise in view of reply under part (b) above. However, it may be appreciated that permanent immunity against floods is not techno-economically feasible. Moreover, the Government of India has also issued National Water Policy-2012 which emphasizes the integrated approach towards flood management as also the adoption of combination of structural and non-structural measures of flood management.

DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER

5th August, 2013

RSQ 155

SHRI K. C. TYAGI
SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR
SMT SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI

(a) what is the status of usage of groundwater across States since 2009;

(b) whether most of the States are facing depletion of groundwater since then;

(c) what steps Government has taken and what were its outcome; and

(d) what major steps Government is going to take to address the problem?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) As per the latest assessments of replenishable ground water resources jointly carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources and respective State Governments as on 2009, most of the States are facing ground water depletion. Based on the assessment as on 2009, the total annual replenishable groundwater resources of the Country is 431 Billion Cubic Metres(BCM) and the total groundwater withdrawal for various usages is 243.30 BCM. State-wise details are given in Annexure.
(c) & (d) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources. Steps taken by the Central Government includes:

(i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
(ii) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
(iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, inter-alia, conservation of water resources.
(iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and
(v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rainwater harvesting.
(vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during XII Plan, inter-alia, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayati Raj Institutions, local

communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the Country.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 155 to be answered on 05.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Depletion of groundwater"

State-Wise Ground Water Resources Availability and total Annual Ground Water Draft/ drawal (Assessment Year 2009)

(units in *BCM/yr)

Sl. No.	States / Union Territories	Annual Replenishable Ground Water Resource	Total Annual Ground Water Draft/ withdrawal
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.8300	14.1500
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4500	0.0030
3	Assam	30.3500	6.0230
4	Bihar	28.6300	11.3500
5	Chhattisgarh	12.2175	3.5978
6	Delhi	0.3105	0.3961
7	Goa	0.2212	0.0439
8	Gujarat	18.4254	12.9886
9	Haryana	10.4800	12.4300
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.5904	0.3103
11	Jammu & Kashmir	3.6951	0.7345
12	Jharkhand	5.9600	1.6100
13	Karnataka	16.8148	10.0064
14	Kerala	6.6201	2.8090
15	Madhya Pradesh	33.9468	17.9903
16	Maharashtra	35.7322	16.9490
17	Manipur	0.4435	0.0040
18	Meghalaya	1.2343	0.0017
19	Mizoram	0.0439	0.0004
20	Nagaland	0.4200	0.0080
21	Orissa	17.7759	4.3620
22	Punjab	22.5616	34.6612
23	Rajasthan	11.8622	14.5192
24	Sikkim	-	0.0096
25	Tamil Nadu	22.9434	16.5643
26	Tripura	2.9700	0.1600
27	Uttar Pradesh	75.2500	49.4831
28	Uttarakhand	2.1698	1.0484
29	West Bengal	30.4996	10.9064
	Total of States	430.4482	243.1202
	Union Territories		
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0.3100	0.0109
2	Chandigarh	0.0217	0.0000
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.0594	0.0086
4	Daman & Diu	0.0123	0.0110
5	Lakshadweep	0.0105	0.0026
6	Pondicherry	0.1712	0.1504
	Total of UTs	0.5851	0.1835
	Grand Total	431.0333	243.3037

*BCM→ Billion Cubic Metres

STRATEGIC RESERVES OF WATER RESOURCES

12th August, 2013

RSQ *95

SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA

(a) why Government is not considering for strategic reserves of water resources for drinking water in consultation with the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation and the State Governments to overcome from scarcity of drinking water in summer and drought like situations;
(b) whether the Central Government has set up any road-map in this regard; and
(c) whether the Central Government has communicated to State Governments in this regard during the last three years or going to issue an advisory, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (c) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *95 TO BE ANSWERED IN RAJYA SABHA ON 12.8.2013 REGARDING STRATEGIC RESERVES OF WATER RESOURCES.
(a) Safe water for drinking and sanitation as a preemptive need has been considered as a basic principle in the National Water Policy (2012), recently adopted by the National Water Resources Council.
Further, the 'Guidelines for Preparation of Detailed Project Reports of Irrigation and Multi-Purpose Projects' stipulates that water resources development project should as far as possible be planned and developed as multipurpose projects. Irrigation and multi-purpose projects should invariably include a drinking water component, whenever there is no alternative source of drinking water.
(b) Planning and execution of water resources projects for provision of drinking water is within the purview of the States. Implementation of the above Policy and Guidelines require active cooperation and support of the State Governments/Union Territories. Accordingly, the above Policy and Guidelines have been forwarded to all the State Governments/Union Territories.

(c) Keeping in view the possibility of delay in the onset of monsoon and also uneven spatial distribution which might result in some areas getting less than normal rainfall, the Ministry of Water Resources had issued an Advisory in July, 2012 to all the State Governments/Union Territories stating, inter-alia, that priority be given to drinking water supply and irrigation and that judicious use of water be made. It was also suggested that use of ground water may be made to meet the situation to the extent possible.

FLOOD IN CATCHMENT AREA OF GANDHI SAROVAR

12th August, 2013

RSQ 757

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI

(a) whether there exists a Gandhi Sarovar in the heights of Kedarnath in Uttarakhand;
(b) whether the incident of cloud burst in the catchment area of this dam resulted in floods and devastation of large areas in June this year; and
(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes. The River Mandakini originates from the Chorabari Glacier near Kedarnath. One of the two snouts of the Chorabari glacier terminates at a lake, Chorabari Tal. The lake is also known as Gandhi Sarovar and is located about 4 kilometres upstream of Kedarnath
(b) Unprecedented early and exceptionally heavy rainfall during the period 14th to 18th June 2013 of the order of 34 cm in the catchment areas of Rivers Alaknanda including Mandakini, Bhagirathi and Ganga, as also heavy snowmelt and breaching of water-body at high altitude caused rapid rise in water levels in most of the rivers and inundation in plain areas downstream of Haridwar.

(c) Flood situation during 14th to19th June 2013

i) In Alaknanda and Bhagirathi.
- The water level of Alaknanda at Rudraprayag rose by more than 7m above Danger Level of 624.70 m.

- For Alaknanda at Srinagar, the previously recorded HFL was exceeded by 1.05m on 17th June and the highest river water level recorded was 537.90m.
- Reservoir level of Tehri Dam on Bhagirathi increased by about 25m during 15th to 17th June 2013.

ii) at Rishikesh.
The water level of Ganga was 338.13 m on 16th June 2013 at 0800 hrs. The water level started rising and crossed Warning Level at 1800 hrs on 16th .On 17th June, it reached a peak of 341.45 m at 1700 hrs and then started falling. It fell below Warning Level on 19th June.

iii) at Haridwar.
The water level of Ganga was 291.81 m on 16th June 2013 at 0800 hrs. The water level started rising and crossed Warning Level of at 1800 hrs on 16th. On 17th June, it reached a peak of 295.90m at 1900 hrs and then started falling. It fell below warning level on 19th June.

SPILLOVER PROJECTS IN RAJASTHAN

12th August, 2013

RSQ 758

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA

(a) the number of spillover irrigation projects of Rajasthan, approved and fully or partly funded by the Central Government along with the details of their initial costs and present cost overun, Five Year Plan-wise;
(b) the reasons for non-completion of each of these irrigation projects of the State; and
(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to ensure that these irrigation projects of the State are completed within a time-frame?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) There are 10 projects in Rajasthan approved by the Government of India under AIBP. Out of of which 7 projects had been completed and 3 projects have spilled over to XII Plan. The project-wise details are given at Annex.
(b) The projects had been generally delayed due to common problems of land acquisition, resettlement & rehabilitation, inter-state issues, delays in mandatory clearances, contractual problems and delay in releasing the funds by State Government to the projects etc.
(c) The Government of India has taken many steps to check delays in completion of the projects. These measures include enhanced periodical monitoring, periodical visits besides review of progress at higher levels in the Government.

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Estimated Cost	Pre IX Plan	IX Plan	X Plan	XI Plan	Total CA	Expenditure incurred upto March 2013
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RAJASTHAN							
1	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	18.65	0.9250	2.2000	0.000	0.000	3.1250	7.68
2	Chhapi (V) (C)	100	1.7500	17.6000	18.875	0.000	38.2250	60.855
3	Panchana (V) (C)	125	0.0000	22.4070	20.970	0.000	43.3770	59.48
4	IGNP Stage-II (V)	6921.32	0.0000	255.2900	327.430	0.000	582.7202	4122.9
5	Bisalpur (VII) (C)	657.1	0.0000	41.5600	0.000	0.000	41.5600	61.85
6	Narmada Canal (VI)	2481.49	0.0000	45.3200	487.395	496.337	1029.0520	1551.92
7	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VI) (C)	17	0.0000	1.3150	0.000	0.000	1.3150	1.95
8	Chauli (VIII)(C)	98.55	0.0000	18.5300	29.751	0.000	48.2810	109.08

9	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)	834.88	0.0000	44.8000	68.852	0.000	113.6520	890.96
10	Mod.of Gang Canal (VI)	621.42	0.0000	14.4750	175.748	27.515	217.7380	424.81
	7 New MI Schemes		0.0000	0.0000	0.000	14.170	14.1700	NA
	(Rajasthan)-Total		2.6750	463.4970	1129.021	538.022	2133.2152	

WATER LEVEL OF RESERVOIRS IN MAHARASHTRA

12th August, 2013

RSQ 759

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the present status of water levels of different reservoirs in Maharashtra from where drinking water is supplied to different parts of the State including Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

Water is a State subject under Entry 17 of State list (List II) in Seventh schedule of constitution and, therefore, operation and maintenance of reservoirs including monitoring and deciding the priorities/diversion of water use for various purposes lies with the respective State Governments. As reported by the State Government of Maharashtra, due to good rains during the months of June and July, 2013, water storages are quite good and would be helpful during the year 2013-14. The total storage available in the Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Projects, Region-wise, as furnished by the State Government is at Annexure-I. Also, Central Water Commission under Ministry of Water Resources monitor live storage status of 85 important reservoirs of the country and issues weekly bulletin. Out of these, 12 reservoirs are in the State of Maharashtra. The details of the water levels of the 12 reservoirs of Maharashtra as on 01.08.2013 are enclosed at Annexure-II.

Annexure – I Annexure referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question 759 regarding Water levels of reservoirs in Maharashtra

Water storage position in Major, Medium & Minor Irrigation projects

S.No.	Region	No. of projects	Live Storage (Mcum)		2012	2011
			Projected	As on 6.8.2013	Water Storage on Same Day (Mcum)	Water Storage on Same Day (Mcum)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Konkan Region	158	1645	1385	1204	1356
2.	Marathwada	803	7573	2710	631	2279
3.	Nagpur	366	3892	3347	1731	1594
4.	Amarawati	376	3070	2422	1362	1329
5.	Nasik	350	4741	2335	1355	1745
6.	Pune	411	10402	8558	4935	6849
	Total	2464	31323	20757	11218	15152
	Other Dams	16	6161	5448	3814	4479
	Total Maharashtra	2480	37484	26205	15032	19631

Annexure - II

Annexure Referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.759 for answer on 12.08.2013 regarding Water levels of reservoirs in Maharashtra

Status of reservoirs monitored by Central Water Commission in Maharashtra

Details of Week ending 01.08.2013

S.NO	NAME OF RESERVOIR	FRL (MTS.)	LIVE CAP. AT FRL (BCM)	LATEST DATE AVAILABLE	THIS SEASON	
					LEVEL (MTS)	LIVE STORAGE (BCM)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	JAYAKWADI(PAITHON)	463.91	2.171	01/08/2013	456.20	0.109
2	KOYANA	657.90	2.652	01/08/2013	655.40	2.353
3	BHIMA(UJJANI)	496.83	1.517	01/08/2013	494.83	0.900
4	ISAPUR	441.00	0.965	01/08/2013	439.70	0.855
5	MULA	552.30	0.609	01/08/2013	547.63	0.385
6	YELDARI	461.77	0.809	01/08/2013	455.35	0.286
7	GIRNA	398.07	0.524	01/08/2013	383.47	0.029
8	KHADAKVASLA	582.47	0.056	01/08/2013	582.47	0.056
9	UPPER VAITARNA	603.50	0.331	01/08/2013	602.35	0.294
10	UPPER TAPI	214.00	0.255	01/08/2013	211.00	0.102
11	PENCH (TOTALADOH)	490.00	1.091	01/08/2013	488.70	0.951
12	UPPER WARDHA	342.50	0.564	01/08/2013	342.03	0.494

CONSTRUCTION OF DAM BY CHINA ON BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER

12th August, 2013

RSQ 760

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD

(a) whether the Central Government has received any letter from any State Governments regarding construction of dam by China on Brahmaputra river;
(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and
(c) the names of the State Governments which have sent these letters?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per information available with the Ministry, the Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh had written to the External Affairs Minister on 11th October, 2010 regarding the River Water Diversion Project in China. Chief Minister of Assam had also written to the External Affairs Minister on 15th June, 2011 conveying concern of the people of Assam regarding reports about the construction of a dam in the upper reaches of river Brahmaputra in China. Besides this, Governor of Bihar also had written to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 27th Feburary, 2012 expressing concern on construction activity by China on the upper reaches of the Brahmaputra river in Tibet Autonomous Region.
(b) The recently released 'Outline of the 12th Five Year Plan for National Economic and Social Development of the People's Republic of China' indicates that three dam projects on the main stream of the Brahmaputra River in Tibet Autonomous Region have been approved for implementation by the Chinese Authorities. Government of India monitors various developments on the Brahmaputra River. As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the River, India has conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities. India has urged China to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas.
(c) The State Governments which have sent these letters are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Bihar.

RELEASE OF RAJASTHANS SHARE OF WATER

12th August, 2013

RSQ 761

DR. PRABHA THAKUR

(a) whether the Central Government has taken any concrete steps against Punjab and Haryana for not releasing the water of Rajasthan"s share to the State; and
(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a)&(b) Yes, Sir. Attempts are made to resolve disputes amicably with the party States.
State of Rajasthan receives waters for its use from two river systems namely Bhakhra and Yamuna through States of Punjab and Haryana respectively.
Subsequent to the decision of Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) regarding distribution of Yamuna water to Rajasthan from Tajewala, Rajasthan had proposed scheme for utilizing allocated waters in Churu & Jhunjhunu areas. The schemes had been cleared by Technical Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources subject to the concurrence of Haryana for construction works to be taken up in their territory, simultaneously. Haryana has not so far given its concurrence but has proposed that Rajasthan may draw its share of Yamuna water from Mavi through an independent canal constructed to carry Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water.

The issue was discussed in the 4th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.2011 wherein the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources suggested that both the States may discuss and settle the issue bilaterally, at the earliest and if needed, expertise of CWC may be taken to find out most appropriate option for the conveyance of Rajasthan's share up to Rajasthan border. Both the States agreed to the suggestion.

The issue was again discussed in the 5th meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 28.05.2013 wherein the Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources summed up that Rajasthan requires its share of 1917 cusec of Yamuna water from Tajewala through Western Yamuna Canal. The States were again requestedto settle the issue bilaterally.

Regarding use of waters of Bhakhra river system, the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has informed that, whenever shortages are noticed or request is received from Rajasthan, BBMB requests the concerned States to release the water.

CONTINUATION OF AIBP

12th August, 2013

RSQ 762

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

(a) whether the continuation of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) for the Twelfth Five Year Plan period has been approved; and
(b) if not, the reasons therefor and its likely impact on agricultural productivity?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No Sir.

(b) Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approval for modified Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) has been obtained. Note for obtaining approval of the Cabinet is under process.
The Government of India provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of ongoing Major/Medium Irrigation (MMI) projects & surface Minor Irrigation schemes. The ongoing projects of various States are receiving Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP as per the existing Guidelines and the Annual Plans. As such, the ongoing projects under AIBP are not affected for the purpose of providing CA under AIBP presently.

NEW WATER POLICY

12th August, 2013

RSQ 763

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA

(a) whether Government has any proposal to bring new water policy incorporating prevention of misuse of water, rain water harvesting and recycling of water in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
(d) by when the policy is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The National Water Policy (2012), having recommendations inter-alia for preventing misuse, promoting conservation, storage, efficient utilization and recycle and reuse of water in the country has been adopted by the National Water Resources Council. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy (2012) are Annexed.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) & (b) above.

(d) Implementation of the Policy requires the active co-operation and support of the States. Accordingly the National Water Policy, 2012 has been forwarded to all the States/ Union Territories and the concerned Ministries / Departments of Central Government.

(Annexure referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 763 to be answered on 12.8.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding New Water Policy.)

SALIENT FEATURES OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.

5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.

7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.

8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.

9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.

10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

WATER AVAILABILITY IN MAHANADI RIVER

12th August, 2013

RSQ 764

SHRI A.V. SWAMY

(a) the details of quantum of water flowing through Mahanadi river being drawn for non-agricultural purposes like thermal power plants and other industries in Chhattisgarh;
(b) to what extent the quantity of water flowing into Odisha is reduced due to the above activity;
(c) whether Government is aware of its impact on quantum of water flowing to Hirakund Dam in Odisha to meet their existing commitments for power plants and for agricultural and non-agricultural uses; and
(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per information available in CWC, the State of Chhattisgarh has allocated 113 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water from Mahanadi river to National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for generation of thermal power at Lara in Raigarh district.
(b) to (d) The State Government of Odisha has reported that they are aware of requirement of water for power plants, for agricultural and non-agricultural use and the effect of any reduction of inflow into Hirakud reservoir due to use by Chhattisgarh for non-agricultural purposes is not felt by Odisha.

DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN RAJASTHAN

12th August, 2013

RSQ 765

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK

(a) whether it is a fact that groundwater level in Rajasthan is continuously depleting;
(b) if so, the details of assistance provided by the Central Government to the State to control it; and
(c) the details of measures taken by the Central Government, so far, to check the depletion of groundwater level?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on a regional basis four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water observation wells located in India including in the State of Rajasthan. In Rajasthan, ground water level monitoring data of pre-monsoon 2013 compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012) indicates that of the wells analysed, about half have shown decline.

(b) & (c) A State Sector Scheme “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water through Dug Wells” of Ministry of Water Resources was implemented in 31 districts of Rajasthan during 2007-2010. Under this scheme, funds to the tune of Rs. 29.80 crore were released through NABARD covering 88753 beneficiaries for construction of dug well recharge structures in their farm land. Under Central Sector Scheme of “Ground Water Management & Regulation” also, Rs.404.78 lakh were sanctioned for Demonstrative Artificial Recharge and Rainwater Harvesting projects during XI Plan.

Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources are taken by the concerned State Governments. Besides, in order to supplement the efforts of State Governments, the Central Government has taken following steps:-

(i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
(ii) CGWB has prepared a Master Plan for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
(iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, inter-alia, conservation of water resources.
(iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation; and
(v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water / rain water harvesting etc.

RAINWATER HARVESTING

12th August, 2013

RSQ 766

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI

(a) whether it is a fact that every year most of the rainwater in rainy season drains into sea without any utilization;
(b) whether Government/Ministry has proposed any scheme to harvest rainwater so that this water may be used as far as possible for basic needs; and
(c) the details of States utilizing rainwater by constructing dams to store water?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of water as well as lack of adequate storage, substantial quantity of water, especially during monsoon season, remains unused and flows into sea.
(b) With a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies.
(c) State/UT wise details of live storage capacities created by constructing dams to store water is at Annexure.

Annexure

(Annexure referred in reply to Unstarred Question No. +766 to be answered on 12.8.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Rainwater harvesting)

State/UT wise Live Water Storage Capacity Created

Sl. No.	STATE/U.T.	Total Live Storage Capacity (BCM)
1.	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR	0.019
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.000006
3.	ANDHRA PRADESH	28.716
4.	ASSAM	0.012
5.	BIHAR	2.613
6.	CHHATTISGARH	6.736
7.	GOA	0.290
8.	GUJARAT	18.359
9.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	13.792
10.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	0.029
11.	JHARKHAND	2.436
12.	KARNATAKA	31.896
13.	KERALA	9.768
14.	MAHARASHTRA	37.358
15.	MADHYA PRADESH	33.075

16.	MANIPUR	0.407
17.	MEGHALAYA	0.479
18.	NAGALAND	1.220
19.	ORISSA	23.934
20.	PUNJAB	2.402
21.	RAJASTHAN	9.708
22.	SIKKIM	0.007
23.	TAMIL NADU	7.859
24.	TRIPURA	0.312
25.	UTTARAKHAND	5.670
26.	UTTAR PRADESH	14.263
27.	WEST BENGAL	2.027
28.	MIZORAM	0.000
	Total	253.388

CONSTRAINTS IN UTILIZATION OF FLOOD WATER

12th August, 2013

RSQ 767

SHRI AMBETH RAJAN

(a) whether it is a fact that geographical constraints are the major stumbling blocks in proper utilization of flood water in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the hindrance, so far; and
(d) the details of future strategic plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a)& (b) Yes, Sir. The Indian geographical terrain consists of hilly and plain areas. The precipitation falling in Indian continent can be stored in reservoirs and other natural water bodies. However, such reservoirs or water bodies may not be possible in flat terrain to the extent required.

(c) & (d) In order to store the rain water and utilize the same after monsoon, storage dams have been constructed by the State Governments. The Government of India has issued National Water Policy 2012 which emphasizes above approaches.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR INTERLINKING OF RIVERS

12th August, 2013

RSQ 768

SHRI ISHWAR SINGH

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Central Government to constitute a Special Committee forthwith for interlinking of rivers for the benefit of the country;
(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the directive;
(c) whether NCAER report on interlinking of rivers has been examined by Government;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the response of various State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir,
(b) The Special Committee for Inter linking of Rivers has been constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources vide Office Memorandum dated 06.05.2013 and 28.05.2013.

(c) to (e) Yes Sir. The conclusions/recommendations given by NCAER in its report mention various benefits of Interlinking of river programme such as additional benefits of irrigation and power, increase in growth rate of agriculture, growth of direct & indirect employment, improvement in the quality of life of people in rural areas and mitigation of floods and drought etc. The study has been uploaded on web site of National Water Development Agency i.e. www.nwda.gov.in. The NCAER report has mentioned about the various benefits of the Interlinking Projects as a whole and does not indicate its benefits State-wise. No comment has been received from any State Government. At present, no interlinking project under National Perspective Plan (NPP) is under implementation.

RAINWATER HARVESTING IN MAHARASHTRA

12th August, 2013

RSQ 769

SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether, in Maharashtra, the rainwater is allowed to flow into the Arabian Sea rather than being stored in tanks and ponds and utilised to raise the groundwater level;
(b) whether the groundwater level in the State has recently plummeted to all time lows; and
(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to implement rainwater harvesting on a large scale in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Due to seasonal, geographical and annual variation in availability of rain water as well as inadequate storage in tanks and ponds, a part of rainfall during monsoon season flows into the Arabian sea from the Konkan region of Maharashtra.
(b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on a regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water observation wells located throughout the Country, including in the State of Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, ground water level monitoring data of Pre-monsoon 2013 compared with decadal mean of Pre-monsoon (2003-2012) indicates that of the wells analysed, about half have shown decline.

(c) With a view to augment the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country. The State Government has informed that they have taken following measures:
(i) Enacted "Maharashtra Ground Water (Regulation for Drinking Water Purpose) Act, 1993". Further, the Maharashtra Legislature has passed Maharashtra Ground Water (Development and Management) Act, 2009. This Act has been sent for assent of Hon'ble President of India. One of the components of the Act is adoption of rainwater harvesting measures.
(ii) Implementation of water conservation schemes/ programs such as Integrated Watershed Development Program, Marathawada Panlot Mission, Vidarbha Panlot Mission with priority to 'Over-exploited', 'Critical' and 'Semi-critical' watersheds, funded by Central and State Governments.
(iii) Promoting artificial recharge to ground water and rain water harvesting in the State. Modified Maharashtra Regional Town Planning Act, 1966 provides for ensuring installation of rain water harvesting system before issuing occupancy certificate for buildings etc .

DEPLETION OF WATER LEVEL IN JHARKHAND

12th December, 2013

RSQ 770

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU

(a) whether water level in Jharkhand has depleted drastically during the last few years;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether most of the rivers of Gumla and Lohardagga districts in the State have dried up;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a)&(b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional basis four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water observation wells located in the Country including Jharkhand. In Jharkhand, ground water level for the last ten years (2003-2012) indicates that out of wells analysed, about 55% wells are showing decline.

(c) Central Water Commission under the Ministry of Water Resources is maintaining the Jaraikela site in Sundergarh District on Koel river at the downstream of Lohardagga and Gumla Districts. Analysis of available Hydrological data of Koel river at downstream of Lohardagga and Gumla Districts does not show any decrease in observed water level.

(d) & (e) In view of the reply at (c) above, question does not arise.

SPECIAL PACKAGE FOR IRRIGATION FACILITIES IN JHARKHAND

12th August, 2013

RSQ 771

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU

(a) whether Jharkhand is the only State which has no irrigation facilities;
(b) if so, whether Government proposes to provide a special package of rupees five thousand crore to the State; and
(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As reported by the Government of Jharkhand, out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 1276.50 thousand hectares under Major and Medium irrigation sector in the State, Cumulative potential of 397.77 thousand hectares has been created up to X-Plan. A target of 148.20 thousand hectares was kept by the State Government for the XI-Plan.

(b)&(c) The Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under AIBP to the ongoing projects on the request of State Government satisfying AIBP guidelines on year to year basis for their expeditious completion. Central Assistance of Rs.1475.299 crore has been provided to the State of Jharkhand during the period from 1996-97 to 2012-13. Project wise and year wise details are given at Annex-I.

CA RELEASE STATEMENT DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1996-97 TO 2012-13 JHARKHAND

Annexure-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)																		
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Grand Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)							(10)
	JHARKHAND																			
1	Gumani	0.00	3.00	2.440	10.00		6.500	4.0			1.3	0.3	3.7	0.0	0.0					31.40

	(V)	00	00	0	00		0	00			62	90	10	00	00				2
2	Torai (V) (D)	0.000	2.500	0.0000	0.0000								0.000	0.000	0.000				2.500
3	Latratu (VII) (C)	0.000	0.6700	1.0000	0.3400	0.1200							0.000	0.000	0.000				2.130
4	Kansjore (VII)	0.000	1.8500	3.2500	2.1300	2.3300		1.000			0.480		0.000	0.000	0.000				11.040
5	Sonua (VI)	0.000	0.4200	3.5000	0.0000	1.5350	2.0200	2.335	1.833	5.995	0.708		0.900	0.000	0.000				19.246
6	Surangi (VII)	0.000	0.2000	1.3000	1.7600	1.7300	2.3000	2.335		2.525			1.134	0.000	0.000				13.284
7	Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)	0.000	0.2500	0.1500	0.1150								0.000	0.000	0.000				0.515
8	Upper Sankh									8.270	1.440	0.900	1.800	2.700	0.000	11.240			26.350
9	Panchkhero									4.495	1.047		1.680	1.020	0.000				8.242
10	Subernarekha Multipurpose project																335.540	515.721	851.261
	116 New MI Schemes															72.900	66.8306		139.7306
	1 New MI Scheme (Sukhari)															5.670			5.670
	60 New MI schemes of 2010-11															51.691	36.085		87.776
	108 New MI Schemes of 2010-11															101.387	121.500	53.265	276.152
	(Jharkhand)-Total	0.000	8.8900	11.6400	14.3450	5.7150	10.8200	9.670	1.833	21.285	5.037	1.290	9.224	3.720	0.000	242.887	559.9556	568.9860	0.0000 1475.299

FUNDS UNDER AIBP

12th August, 2013

RSQ 772

SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI

(a) the funds allocated by the Planning Commission under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during the last three years and under the Twelfth Five Year Plan period;
(b) whether the Central Water Commission has released less funds this year to some States in comparison to allocations made during the last year;
(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
(d) whether some State Governments have requested to increase central assistance under AIBP; and
(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken, so far, thereon by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The ceilings finalized by the Planning Commission for Accelerated irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for the years 2010-11 to 2012-13 were Rs.13660.46 crore, Rs. 12292.84 crore and Rs. 9969.50 crore respectively. Planning Commission has informed that the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-2017) Outlay for the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and other Water Resources Programmes is Rs 91,435 crore which includes Rs 47,050 crore for the core Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme.
(b) & (c) Funds under AIBP are released by Ministry of Finance (MoF) and not by the Central Water Commission(CWC).
(d)&(e) Depending on their own priorities, the State Governments request Planning Commission for revising the ceiling for the AIBP and other Water Resources Programmes during the course of a year. The details of such requests and the action taken on such requests by the Planning Commission during the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13) is given at Annexure-I.

ANNEXURE-I

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 772 for reply on 12.08.2013 regarding Funds under AIBP

Details of requestsof State Governments for the revision of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and Other Water Resources Programmes during last three years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the action taken thereon.

(All figures in Rscrore)
Year 2010-11

State	Initial Ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Final Revised ceiling requested by the State	Revised ceiling recommended
Arunachal Pradesh	37.50	100.75	100.75
Gujarat	800.00	1300.00	1300.00
Jammu Kashmir	200.00	324.31	324.31
Jharkhand	117.00	620.50	620.50
Karnataka	800.00	1307.47	1307.47
Maharashtra	2200.00	2620.00	2620.00
Meghalaya	130.00	140.61	140.61
Nagaland	125.00	130.00	130.00
Odisha	1200.00	1336.35	1336.35
Uttar Pradesh	615.00	936.58	936.58

Year 2011-12

State	Initial Ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Final Revised ceiling requested by the State	Revised ceiling recommended
Assam	747.56	810.43	810.43
Haryana	145.00	189.50	189.50
Jammu Kashmir	350.00	560.96	560.96
Karnataka	744.36	1568.30	1568.30
Maharashtra	1941.17	2726.96	2726.96
Meghalaya	135.29	253.34	253.34
Punjab	570.00	624.00	624.00
Rajasthan	240.00	354.56	354.56
Tamilnadu	175.00	275.00	275.00
UttaraKhand	321.09	373.70	373.70

Year 2012-13

State	Initial Ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission	Final Revised ceiling requested by the State	Revised ceiling recommended
Gujarat	961.00	1657.83	1657.83
Madhya Pradesh	770.00	1140.00	1140.00

DELAY IN IMPLEMENTATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

12th August, 2013

RSQ 773

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY

(a) whether there has been substantial delay in implementation of irrigation projects across the country;
(b) if so, the details of medium and major irrigation projects which are delayed, State-wise and the reasons therefor;
(c) the initial and total costs involved with respect to these irrigation projects and the additional costs incurred due to delay; and
(d) the financial assistance provided by the Central Government under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and the projects undertaken, completed and delayed during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) As per the information available in Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR), 78 MMI projects which were accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission are delayed.The State-wise and Project-wise details of these 78MMI projects alongwith the initial costs, latest estimated costs and the additional costs is at Annexure-I.
(d) The financial assistance provided by the Central Government under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), projects included, completed and delayed during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise is given at Annexure-II.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 773 for reply on 12.08.2013 regarding Delay in Implementation of Irrigation Projects.

STATE-WISE AND PROJECT-WISE DETAILS OF MAJOR/MEDIUM PROJECTS REPORTED ONGOING AT END OF XI FIVE YEAR PLAN (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl No.	STATE	Project Name	Type of Project	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Additional Costs incurred (rounded off)
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	220.22	4432	4212
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	124.64	124.62	0
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	202.59	274.14	72
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	697.7	1043.14	345

5	ANDHRA PRADESH	Srisailam Right Bank Canal	Major	220.22	1185.58	965
6	ASSAM	Champamati	Major	15.32	147.24	132
7	ASSAM	Dhansiri	Major	401.24	596.16	195
8	BIHAR	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	4.0077	113.81	110
9	BIHAR	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	25.3	983.1	958
10	CHHATTISGARH	Sutiyapat Medium Project	Medium	16.95	98.6173	82
11	GOA	Tillari	Major	217.22	1612.15	1395
12	GUJARAT	Koliyari	Medium	6.26	37.71	31
13	GUJARAT	Ozat II	Medium	43.03	99.52	56
14	GUJARAT	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	6406.04	39240.45	32834
15	JHARKHAND	SUBERNAREKHA MULTIPURPOSE	Major	357.7	6613.74	6256
16	KERALA	Banasura sagar irrgation project	Medium	150.12	185.5	35
17	KERALA	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	7.6	441.5	434
18	KERALA	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	48.08	878	830
19	MADHYA PRADESH	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	47.4	2143.65	2096
20	MADHYA PRADESH	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	1101.23	5127.22	4026
21	MADHYA PRADESH	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	405.4	3182.77	2777
22	MADHYA PRADESH	Jobat	Medium	30.75	230.61	200
23	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHUAR MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	10.99	191.27	180
24	MADHYA PRADESH	Man	Major	44.1	246.03	202
25	MADHYA PRADESH	Pench diversion project	Major	583.4	1286.46	703
26	MADHYA PRADESH	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	1181.75	1407.19	225
27	MADHYA PRADESH	Upper Beda	Medium	87.86	208.6	121
28	MAHARASHTRA	Arunawati Major Project	Major	66.48	331.18	265
29	MAHARASHTRA	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major	11.65	749.33	738

30	MAHARASHTRA	Bembla	Major	190.36	2176.28	1986
31	MAHARASHTRA	BHATSA 1	Major	13.68	1092.66	1079
32	MAHARASHTRA	Chaskaman	Major	10.65	728.49	718
33	MAHARASHTRA	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	475.29	848.89	374
34	MAHARASHTRA	Dudhganga	Major	1457.6	1712.8	255
35	MAHARASHTRA	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	372.22	7777.85	7406
36	MAHARASHTRA	Human	Major	33.68	1016.49	983
37	MAHARASHTRA	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	9.77	82.17	72
38	MAHARASHTRA	Kar River Project	Medium	170.04	226.51	56
39	MAHARASHTRA	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	9.66	82.17	73
40	MAHARASHTRA	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	578.56	917.95	339
41	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	82.43	1916.59	1834
42	MAHARASHTRA	Kudali Project	Medium	271.79	425.32	154
43	MAHARASHTRA	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	103.49	202.51	99
44	MAHARASHTRA	LOWER PANZARA MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	347.31	347.3	0
45	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	857.7	2356.57	1499
46	MAHARASHTRA	Morna(Gureghar)Project	Medium	129.641	197.9	68
47	MAHARASHTRA	Navargaon	Medium	8.72	70.7	62
48	MAHARASHTRA	Pentakli	Major	16.85	230.27	213
49	MAHARASHTRA	PUNAND PROJECT	Major	29.92	340.56	311
50	MAHARASHTRA	Purna	Medium	123.79	213.1	89
51	MAHARASHTRA	Sapan	Medium	1200.7	753.16	-448
52	MAHARASHTRA	SARANGKHEDA BARRAGE	Medium	202.97	275.48	73
53	MAHARASHTRA	SULWADE BARRAGE	Medium	290.88	290.88	0
54	MAHARASHTRA	SURYA 1	Major	18.9	781.78	763
55	MAHARASHTRA	Tarali Project	Major	504.96	870.9	366
56	MAHARASHTRA	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	3450.35	3358.43	-92
57	MAHARASHTRA	TILLARI INTERSTATE IRRIGATION PROJECT 1	Major	217.22	1612.15	1395

58	MAHARASHTRA	Utawali	Medium	35.78	109.64	74
59	MAHARASHTRA	Uttarmand Project	Medium	123.169	123.17	0
60	MAHARASHTRA	Waghur	Major	12.28	1183.55	1171
61	MAHARASHTRA	Wan	Major	13.37	276.32	263
62	MAHARASHTRA	Wang Project	Medium	162.78	317.67	155
63	MAHARASHTRA	Warna	Major	337.81	2149.95	1812
64	MANIPUR	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	15	381.28	366
65	MANIPUR	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	47.25	982	935
66	ORISSA	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	45.44	152.95	108
67	ORISSA	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	52.96	201.01	148
68	ORISSA	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	52.22	366.66	314
69	ORISSA	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	37.7	99.53	62
70	ORISSA	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	705.15	1958.34	1253
71	ORISSA	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	738.27	1290.93	553
72	ORISSA	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	86.14	348.66	263
73	ORISSA	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	25.22	207.35	182
74	ORISSA	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	790.32	4049.93	3260
75	ORISSA	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	106.18	474.05	368
76	UTTAR PRADESH	Bansagar Project	Major	330.19	3148.91	2819
77	UTTAR PRADESH	KANHAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	652.58	652.58	0
78	WEST BENGAL	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	69.72	2988.61	2919

* Shaded Values in Col.11 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.
**Negative values in Col. 17 indicate LEC less than Unapproved Cost. PAPs - Project Affected Persons, LAQ - Land Acquisition , R&R - Resettlement & Rehabilitation, APD - approved, UA -

Annexure-II

DETAILS OF MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS INDICATING CA RELEASE , PROJECTS COMPLETED AND PROJECTS DELAYED UNDER AIBP DURING 2010-11 , 2011-12 AND 2012-13

Amount Rs In crore

Sl. No.	State	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13			
		CA Releas	No.of Projec	No.of Project	No of Project/c	CA Release	No.of Projec	No of Project/co	No of Proje	CA Releas	No.of Projec	No.of Project	No of Project/co

		e	t Included	completed	om ponent delayed upto		t Included	mp onent delayed	ct delayed upto	e	t Included	completed	mpo nent delayed upto
1	Andhra Pradesh	22.792	0	0	18	256.131	0	0	19	0	0	0	19
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	49.5	0	0	4	46.9644	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
4	Bihar	23.4	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
5	Chhattisgarh	43.012	2	2	1	22.2804	1	0	1	15.525	0	0	1
6	Goa	20	0	0	1	20.25	0	0	1	8	0	0	1
7	Gujarat	361.42	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1285.934	0	0	1
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	11.1213	0	0	3	82.5898	0	1	3	0	0	0	3
10	Jammu & Kashmir	45.3126	0	3	3	61.6502	1	0	4	12.707	0	0	4
11	Jharkhand	11.24	0	1	5	335.5402	1	0	5	515.7214	0	0	5
12	Karnataka	533.1205	0	0	4	452.2366	0	0	5	207.357	0	0	5
13	Kerala	10.0172	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
14	Madhya Pradesh	456.1895	1	0	9*	262.176	3	0	9*	491.5101	0	0	9*
15	Maharashtra	1812.912	0	0	18*	1122.6811	0	0	18*	840.1754	0	0	18*
16	Manipur	209.4965	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	375	0	0	3
17	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Orissa	563.8273	0	1	10	614.942	0	0	10	14.818	0	0	10
21	Punjab	140.476	1	0	3	43.63	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
22	Rajasthan	41.92	0	0	3	3.375	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Tripura	47.9999	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
25	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	432.5382	0	2	4	279.844	0	0	4	144.638	0	0	4
27	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	81	1	0	4	102.542	0	0	4	0	0	0	4

* Excludes vrious phases of the Project/ Project Components

RESTRUCTURING OF BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD

12th august, 2013

RSQ 774

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 851 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 24 February, 2009 and state:
(a) whether the Brahmaputra Board has since been restructured;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) the manpower and institutional break-up finalized as well as additional power or autonomy granted to upgrade the board to an effective functional entity; and
(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when it is targeted for execution?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No, Sir.

(b) &(c) Do not arise.

(d) A policy document for restructuring of Brahmaputra Board was prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources and sent to all the N.E. States, West Bengal for their views in July 2012. After receiving the views from most of the N.E. States and West Bengal, the bill for restructuring of Brahmaputra Board is being prepared. The bill, after finalisation in consultation with Central Government Ministries/Departments and N.E. States will be brought up before Parliament for seeking amendment of the Act. Subsequently, the amended Act will be notified in the official Gazette and the Board will be restructured accordingly. The restructuring of the Board will depend on the final passing of the Bill by the Parliament.

IRRIGATION POTENTIAL OF KARNATAKA

12th August, 2013

RSQ 775

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR

(a) the irrigation potential created in Karnataka during the First Five Year Plan;
(b) how it compares with its neighbouring States; and
(c) what action Government proposes to take to further increase the irrigation potential of that State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b)The State of Karnataka was formed on November 1, 1956. As such, the question does not arise.

(c) Various steps for creation of irrigation potential are undertaken by respective State Governments including Karnataka. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments to increase Irrigation potential through various schemes i.e “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme” (AIBP), “Command Area Development and Water Management” (CAD&WM) and “Repair, Restoration and Renovation” (RRR) of Water Bodies.

WATER CRISIS IN DELHI

19th August, 2013

RSQ *169

SHRI MOTILAL VORA

(a) whether, according to the Central Groundwater Board, the water level has depleted to an alarming level in Delhi"s 93 per cent area;
(b) whether water is not worth drinking in many areas situated on the bank of river Yamuna;
(c) the frequency of water level testing in the State during the last three years and the findings thereof;
(d) whether the National Water Commission has suggested to declare water as a national asset; and
(e) if so, Government"s reaction thereto and the steps being taken to resolve the crisis?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (e) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. 169 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.08.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING "WATER CRISIS IN DELHI" ASKED BY SHRI MOTILAL VORA, M.P, RAJYA SABHA:

(a) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out ground water monitoring, four times a year, in the Country including NCT of Delhi through a network of 15653 monitoring wells. Ground water monitoring data of 124 wells in NCT of Delhi for pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicates that there was a rise in water level in respect of 38% of the wells and fall in 62% of the wells analysed. In Central, New Delhi, North-East, North-West, South & West Districts, the fall has been 62% and above, whereas in case of East, North & South West Districts, the fall has been 56%, 43% and 57% respectively.

(b) Monitoring of ground water quality is also carried out by CGWB, once every year, during pre-monsoon (May) period for generating the background data of ground water quality on a regional scale. Analysis of ground water quality data of Delhi, reveals that in general the ground water quality in Yamuna flood plain is within the permissible limit of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). However, in some pockets in the flood plain of Yamuna, high salinity, iron, nitrate, arsenic and heavy metal contaminants are found. Details of such areas are given at Annexure .

(c) Frequency of monitoring of ground water levels is four times a year i.e. January, May, August and November. Ground water monitoring data of 124 wells in NCT of Delhi for pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicates that 38% of the wells have registered a rise in water level, whereas 62% of the wells analysed have shown a decline in water level.

(d) The National Water Resources Council under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister in its meeting on 28.12.2012 adopted the National Water Policy 2012 which, inter-alia, calls for a plan of action with a unified national perspective for planning, development and management of water resources.

(e) National Water Policy 2012 has been circulated to all the States/ Union Territories and to the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments for its implementation. Government of India promotes water conservation measures in the Country, including Delhi, by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources by way of technical and financial support through various schemes.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Part(b) to the Starred Question No. 169 to be answered on 19.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Water Crisis in Delhi"

Ground Water Quality data of samples collected from Yamuna Flood Plain in Delhi (2012)

S. No.	District/Location	Electrical Conductivity	Nitrate	Fluoride	Iron	Arsenic	Chromium
		uS/cm	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l	mg/l
	CENTRAL DISTRICT						
1	Rajghat	3745	394	0.54	1.535	----------	----------
	EAST DISTRICT						
2	Akshardham Temple	778	26.1	0.51		----------	----------
3	Chilla Saroda	1345	11.3	0.38	0.758	----------	----------
4	Gazipur Crossing	1725	18	0.33	0.902	----------	----------
5	Mayur ViharPh-I	565	5.84	0.35	0.363	----------	----------
6	Mayur ViharPh-II	1100	8	0.83	0.641	----------	0.17099
7	Nangli Rajapur	1524	134	0.44	13	0.17957	----------
8	Nizamuddin Bridge-2	1154	56.6	0.28	----------	----------	----------
9	Chilla Regulator	846	66.1	0.24	2.146	0.05626	----------
10	Gandhi Nagar	1911	213	0.38	0.497	----------	----------
	NORTH DISTRICT						
11	Burarai	1870	17.4	0.24	1.058	----------	----------
12	Burari Auger	600	41.8	0.29	1.094	----------	0.0677
13	Majanu KaTila	1825	155	1.73	0.308	----------	----------
14	ISBT (Kashmiri Gate)	3225	367	0.5	0.382	----------	----------
15	Jagatpur Pz-1	1086	38.7	0.22	0.778	----------	----------
16	Jagatpur Pz-2	640	12.3	0.18	0.907	----------	----------

	NORTH EAST DISTRICT						
17	RAF Wazirabad	1720	115	0.22	----------	----------	----------
18	Ushmanpur	1466	13.6	0.32	1.134	----------	----------
	NORTH WEST DISTRICT						
19	Palla (Temple)	804	8.62	1.32	----------	----------	----------
20	Palla (Zero Rd)	2432	8.28	0.19	15	----------	----------
	SOUTH DISTRICT						
21	Kalindi Kunj Barrage	990	18.8	0.26	0.537	----------	----------
22	Jaitpur Khadar	1523	9.1	0.006	6.513	----------	----------

Note: BIS maximum permissible limits for Nitrate-45 mg/l ; Fluoride-1.5 mg/l ; Iron-1.0 mg/l, Arsenic-0.05 mg/l and Chromium-0.05 mg/l. Salinity is measured as Electrical Conductivity for which maximum permissible limit is upto 3000 microsiemens /cm (uS/cm)

COMMISSION FOR INTERLINKING OF RIVERS

19th August, 2013

RSQ *172

DR. VIJAYLAXMI SADHO

(a) whether Government has any plan for interlinking the rivers in the country and whether any commission has been constituted in this regard, and if so, the details thereof;
(b) if there is any such plan, the criteria for its implementation;
(c) whether the State Governments can formulate such plan without the approval of Central Government; and
(d) if not, whether Government would take any step in this direction, and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) to (d) OF THE STARRED QUESTION NO. +*172 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.8.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING COMMISSION FOR INTERLINKING OF RIVERS

(a) & (b) Yes Sir, the Government has a plan for interlinking the rivers in the country. The Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) has formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies to establish the feasibility of the proposals of NPP and to give concrete shape to it. NWDA has already identified 14 links under Himalayan Component and 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links under Peninsular Component and 2 links under Himalayan Component (Indian portion) has been prepared. The present status of links identified for preparation of Feasibility Reports is given at Annexure . The NWDA, on the request of some State Governments, is also assisting them in the preparation of feasibility reports and DPRs for intra-State river linkages. So far 36 proposals of Intra State links received by NWDA. Implementation of Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) projects involves various steps such as preparation of Feasibility Reports (FRs) of links, negotiation and consensus among concerned States, agreement with neighbouring countries if link involves area lying in those countries, preparation of Detailed Project Reports of the projects and structures identified for the link, clearance from appraisal agencies which includes clearance by Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) and Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA), techno-economic clearance by Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources on Irrigation, Flood Control & Multi Purpose Projects and investment clearance by Planning Commission. Thereafter, the project is to be implemented by the concerned State Govt.

(c) & (d) Any State Government can formulate such plans subject to the provisions of para (a) & (b) above. Generally Inter-basin water transfer link proposals involve two or more States. Therefore, for taking up these proposals agreement amongst concerned States, is required.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. +*172 TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.8.2013 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING COMMISSION FOR INTERLINKING OF RIVERS

STATUS OF WATER TRANSFER LINKS IDENTIFIED FOR PREPARATION OF FEASIBILITY REPORTS (FR) BY NWDA

Peninsular Rivers Development Component

1.	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) - Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	- FR completed
2.	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link *	-FR completed (Taken by the state as per their own proposal)
3.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala)link	- FR completed
4.	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	- FR completed
5.	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila) link	- FR completed
6.	Krishna (Srisailam) - Pennar link	- FR completed
7.	Krishna (Almatti) - Pennar link	- FR completed
8.	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	- FR completed
9.	Cauvery (Kattalai) – Vaigai – Gundar link	- FR completed
10.	Parbati – Kalisindh – Chambal link*	- FR completed
11.	Damanganga – Pinjal link*	- FR completed & **DPR started**
12.	Par – Tapi – Narmada link*	- FR completed & **DPR started**
13.	Ken – Betwa link*	- **DPR (Phase-I) Completed**
14.	Pamba – Achankovil – Vaippar link	- FR completed.
15.	Netravati - Hemavati Link	- PFR completed
16.	Bedti - Varda link	- FR work taken up

Himalayan Rivers Development Component

1.	Kosi-Mechi link	- Entirely lies in Nepal
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	- S&I works taken up
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	- S&I works completed
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	-FR completed (for Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	- FR completed (for Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	- S&I works completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	- S&I works completed
8.	Chunar(at Ganga)-Sone Barrage link	- S&I works completed
9.	Sone Dam - Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	- S&I works taken up
10.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
11.	Jogighopa(at Brahmaputra)-Tista-Ganga at Farakka (Alternate to M-S-T-G) link	- S&I works taken up
14.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	- S&I works completed
15.	Ganga-Damodar-Subernarekha link	- S&I works completed
14.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	- S&I works completed

* Priority links
PFR- Pre-Feasibility Report; FR- Feasibility Report; DPR- Detailed Project Report
S&I - Survey & Investigation in Indian portion

DWARAKESHWAR GANDHESWARI RESERVOIR PROJECT

19th August, 2013

RSQ *176

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA

(a) whether the "DwarakeshwarGandheswari Reservoir Project" proposal was declined by the Central Water Commission; and
(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the State Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *176 REGARDING DWARAKESHWAR-GANDHESWARI RESERVOIR PROJECT BY SHRI VIVEK GUPTA TO BE ANSWERED ON 19.08.2013.

(a) & (b) A proposal of Dwarakeshwar-Gandheswari Reservoir Project was submitted by the Government of West Bengal to Central Water Commission in April, 2007. While appraising the project proposal, it was observed that the project was in early stages of survey & investigation. The soundness of the proposal could not be assessed due to incomplete survey & investigation. The State Government has been advised to submit the proposal only after duly incorporating the findings of survey & investigation works.

WASTAGE OF GROUNDWATER BY WATER PACKAGING COMPANIES

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1379

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR

(a) what steps are being taken by the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) on wastage of groundwater by water packaging companies especially by the unorganized sector operating in metro cities;
(b) what is the mechanism to monitor such industries which have obtained the requisite consent of the concerned authorities;
(c) whether it is mandatory to submit its report to CGWB/National Green Tribunal regarding sources from which such industries collect water; and
(d) if not, what steps are being taken to make it necessary

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) under the Ministry of Water Resources has fixed norms for withdrawal of ground water by industries using ground water as raw material including packaged water companies, as above.

Category of area as per ground water resource assessment (2009)	Ground water withdrawal limit
Safe	Withdrawal limited to 200% of ground water recharge
Semi-critical	Withdrawal limited to 100% of ground water recharge
Critical	Withdrawal limited to 50% of ground water recharge
Over-exploited and Notified Areas	Permission is not granted.

(b) CGWA has advised all the State Pollution Control Boards to set up monitoring mechanism to verify actual requirement and withdrawal of ground water including implementation of artificial recharge measures. CGWA has also requested Bureau of Indian Standards to advise all concerned industries using ground water as their raw material to obtain “No Objection Certificate (NOC)” for ground water withdrawal from CGWA, which is mandatory.
(c) CGWA accords NOC to the firms for withdrawal of ground water, wherein industries are required to report about the source and number of ground water abstraction structures while applying for ‘NOC. Submission of compliance report of conditions imposed in NOC is mandatory.
(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

COMPLETION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1380

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA

(a) as nearly 56 per cent foodgrains are produced from 47 million hectares from irrigated land, how the abnormal delay of 20 to 30 years in completing pending irrigation projects is likely to be reduced especially when the cost thereof is increasing manifold;
(b) whether resource crunch or land acquisition is responsible for such delays or it is procedural aberrations; and

(c) what is the percentage of escalation in cost of irrigation projects from their initial inception till 31st March, 2013 during the last ten years?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) As per the Working Group Report on Major, Medium Irrigation for XII Plan formulation, 163 major/medium irrigation projects are considered to be delayed. Out of the above 163 major/medium irrigation projects, there is an weighted average delay of 30 years in case of 77 major irrigation projects, and 20 years in case of 86 medium irrigation projects in the country.

The reasons for delay in implementation of the major/medium irrigation projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the XII Plan Formulation, inter-alia, include paucity of funds, Inter-State problems, delays in land acquisition and environment and forest clearance processes. For surface minor irrigation schemes, reasons for delay in implementation as reported by the State Governments are law and order, paucity of funds, limited working season and land acquisition.

The above problems need to be addressed appropriately in order to avoid abnormal delays in execution extension of project.

(c) State-wise and project-wise details indicating percentage of cost escalation on original approved cost/unapproved cost with respect to their latest approved cost/cost considered for XII Plan formulation is at Annexure.

Annexure

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1380 for reply on 19.08.2013 regarding Completion of Irrigation Projects

STATE-WISE AND PROJECT-WISE DETAILS OF PROJECTS REPORTED ONGOING AT END OF XI FIVE YEAR PLAN (Delayed beyond Normal Gestaion period of Completion)

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl No.	STATE	Project Name	Type of Project	Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	% of Cost Escalation **
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	AMR SLBC Project	Major	UA	5635.38		6770.05	1983	20
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	UA	4729.26		4266.09	1997	-10
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	APD		220.22	4432	1983	1913
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	APD		124.64	124.62	2004	0
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Komarambheem Project	Medium	APD		202.59	274.14	2004	35
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	APD		697.7	1043.14	1995	50
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	Srisailam Right Bank Canal	Major	APD		220.22	1185.58	1982	438
8	ASSAM	Borolia	Medium	UA	135.43		135.93	1980	0
9	ASSAM	Champamati	Major	APD		15.32	147.24	1980	861
10	ASSAM	Dhansiri	Major	APD		401.24	596.16	1976	49
11	BIHAR	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	APD		4.0077	113.81	1976	2740
12	BIHAR	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major	UA	389.31		348.6988	1978	-10
13	BIHAR	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	APD		25.3	983.1	1976	3786
14	BIHAR	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	814.72		1306.16	1971	60
15	BIHAR	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	UA	301.79		155.16	1979	-49
16	CHHATTIS GARH	SONDUR RESERVIOR PROJECT	Major	UA	635.75		624.39	1978	-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	CHHATTISGARH	Sutiyapat Medium Project	Medium	APD		16.95	98.6173	2003	482
18	GOA	Tillari	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1987	642
19	GUJARAT	Aji IV	Medium	UA			132.62	1998	
20	GUJARAT	Koliyari	Medium	APD		6.26	37.71	1996	502
21	GUJARAT	Ozat II	Medium	APD		43.03	99.52	1995	131
22	GUJARAT	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	APD		6406.04	39240.45	1987	513
23	JHARKHAND	GARHI RESERVOIR SCHEME	Medium	UA	121.63		121.11	2001	0
24	JHARKHAND	KONAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	UA	348.38		469.23	1975	35
25	JHARKHAND	NORTH KOEL RESERVOIR PROJECT	Major	UA	1289.5		707	1973	-45
26	JHARKHAND	PUNASI RESERVOIR SCHEME	Major	UA	593.43		586.55	1982	-1
27	JHARKHAND	SUBERNAREKHA MULTIPURPOSE PROJECT	Major	APD		357.7	6613.74	1978	1749
28	JHARKHAND	SURU RESERVOIR SCHEME	Medium	UA	96.3232		100.625	1982	4
29	KARNATAKA	Amarja Project	Medium	UA	278		304.44	1973	10
30	KARNATAKA	Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	UA	9.36		29.414	1992	214
31	KARNATAKA	Bennithora Project	Major	UA	389.5		480.94	1973	23
32	KARNATAKA	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	20		551.93	1993	2660
33	KARNATAKA	Dhudhaganga project	Major	UA	278		309.8	1992	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	KARNATAKA	HEMAVATHY	Major	UA	3877		13382.82	1967	245
35	KARNATAKA	Hippargi Irrigation project	Major	APD		186.7	1521.78	1973	715
36	KARNATAKA	HUCCHANAKOPPALU LIS	Medium	UA	50		53.43	1986	7
37	KARNATAKA	KACHENAHALLI	Medium	UA	165		56.66	1993	-66
38	KARNATAKA	Lowermullamari	Medium	UA	8.4		220	1973	2519
39	KARNATAKA	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	UA	31.6		68.7208	1998	117
40	KARNATAKA	VARAHI IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	UA	10		569.53	1979	5595
41	KARNATAKA	Y.kaggal	Medium	UA	13		55.81	2004	329
42	KARNATAKA	YAGACHI	Medium	UA	35.38		401.89	1983	1036
43	KERALA	Banasura sagar irrgation project	Medium	APD		150.12	185.5	1999	24
44	KERALA	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		7.6	441.5	1978	5709
45	KERALA	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	APD		48.08	878	1983	1726
46	MADHYA PRADESH	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	4422
47	MADHYA PRADESH	Bardha Dam	Medium	UA	2.32		12.721	2000	448
48	MADHYA PRADESH	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	APD		1101.23	5127.22	1979	366
49	MADHYA PRADESH	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	APD		405.4	3182.77	1992	685
50	MADHYA PRADESH	Jobat	Medium	APD		30.75	230.61	1984	650
51	MADHYA PRADESH	kanera L.I.S.	Major	UA	117.76		117.88	1980	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
52	MADHYA PRADESH	Kushalpura Medium Project	Medium	UA	83.97		83.97	2003	0
53	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHUAR MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	APD		10.99	191.27	1980	1640
54	MADHYA PRADESH	Man	Major	APD		44.1	246.03	1997	458
55	MADHYA PRADESH	Pench diversion project	Major	APD		583.4	1286.46	1987	121
56	MADHYA PRADESH	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	APD		1181.75	1407.19	1976	19
57	MADHYA PRADESH	Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	UA	1514.89		1793.14	1971	18
58	MADHYA PRADESH	SAS PROJECT PHASE 2	Medium	UA	32.6825		66.7154	2004	104
59	MADHYA PRADESH	SINDH PHASE 1	Major	UA	56.42		32.741	1974	-42
60	MADHYA PRADESH	Upper Beda	Medium	APD		87.86	208.6	2003	137
61	MAHARASHTRA	Ambehoal	Medium	UA	29.31		114.93	2001	292
62	MAHARASHTRA	Andhali Project	Medium	UA	17.97		19.01	1986	6
63	MAHARASHTRA	Andra Valley	Medium	UA	34.46		103.55	1997	200
64	MAHARASHTRA	Arjuna	Medium	UA	476.49		432.08	2001	-9
65	MAHARASHTRA	Arunawati Major Project	Major	APD		66.48	331.18	1980	398
66	MAHARASHTRA	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	134.82		137.26	1997	2
67	MAHARASHTRA	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	197.07		214.12	1997	9
68	MAHARASHTRA	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major	APD		11.65	749.33	1975	6332
69	MAHARASHTRA	Bembla	Major	APD		190.36	2176.28	1992	1043
70	MAHARASHTRA	Bhama Askhed	Major	UA	63.14		575.84	1995	812
71	MAHARASHTRA	BHATSA	Major	APD		13.68	1092.66	1969	7887
72	MAHARASHTRA	Bhima Sina Link Canal Sheme	Medium	UA	304		304.8	1997	0
73	MAHARASHTRA	Chaskaman	Major	APD		10.65	728.49	1977	6740
74	MAHARASHTRA	Chikotra	Medium	UA	4.28		137.94	1997	3123
75	MAHARASHTRA	Chilhewadi Medium Project	Medium	UA	194.23		145.68	1998	-25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
76	MAHARASHTRA	Chitri	Medium	UA	12.3		100.1	1992	714
77	MAHARASHTRA	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	UA	178.99		178.99	1997	0
78	MAHARASHTRA	DARA PROJECT	Medium	UA	117.62		73.8	1987	-37
79	MAHARASHTRA	DEHALI PROJECT	Medium	UA	91.5		91.5	1984	0
80	MAHARASHTRA	Deoghar	Medium	UA	353.7		353.7	1987	0
81	MAHARASHTRA	Dhamani	Medium	UA	120.23		691.43	2000	475
82	MAHARASHTRA	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	APD		475.29	848.89	1997	79
83	MAHARASHTRA	Dudhganga	Major	APD		1457.6	1712.8	1976	18
84	MAHARASHTRA	Ekrukh Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	169.09		175.92	1997	4
85	MAHARASHTRA	Gadnadi	Medium	UA	651.95		651.95	1987	0
86	MAHARASHTRA	Ghataprabha	Medium	UA	34.92		127.16	1997	264
87	MAHARASHTRA	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	APD	0	372.22	7777.85	1983	1990
88	MAHARASHTRA	Hetawane	Medium	UA	413.34		413.34	1986	0
89	MAHARASHTRA	Human	Major	APD		33.68	1016.49	1983	2918
90	MAHARASHTRA	Jam Medium Project	Medium	UA	188.9		188.9	1984	0
91	MAHARASHTRA	Jambre	Medium	UA	17.3		148.77	2000	760
92	MAHARASHTRA	JAMKHEDI PROJECT	Medium	UA	48		48	1993	0
93	MAHARASHTRA	Janai Shirsai Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	56.92		411.7	1994	623
94	MAHARASHTRA	Jangamhatti	Medium	UA	3.5		30.32	1981	766
95	MAHARASHTRA	Kadvi	Medium	UA	3.47		110.13	1986	3074
96	MAHARASHTRA	Kalmodi	Medium	UA	54.31		160.53	2000	196
97	MAHARASHTRA	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.77	82.17	2004	741
98	MAHARASHTRA	Kar River Project	Medium	APD		170.04	226.51	1980	33
99	MAHARASHTRA	Kasari	Medium	UA	6.16		35.62	1983	478
100	MAHARASHTRA	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.66	82.17	1996	751
101	MAHARASHTRA	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	APD		578.56	917.95	1994	59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
102	MAHARASHTRA	Korle Satandi	Medium	UA	121.76		205.03	2002	68
103	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	2225
104	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Project	Major	UA	906.66		1115.46	1968	23
105	MAHARASHTRA	Kudali Project	Medium	APD		271.79	425.32	1997	56
106	MAHARASHTRA	Kumbhi	Medium	UA	4.61		85.09	1981	1746
107	MAHARASHTRA	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	APD		103.49	202.51	1994	96
108	MAHARASHTRA	Lendi Interstate Project	Major	UA	554.55		624.57	1986	13
109	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	UA	1016.49		117.19	1995	-88
110	MAHARASHTRA	LOWER PANZARA MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	APD		347.31	347.3	1989	0
111	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	APD		857.7	2356.57	1980	175
112	MAHARASHTRA	MANIKPUNJ PROJECT	Medium	UA	51.92		51.92	1999	0
113	MAHARASHTRA	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60	Medium	UA	4.82		4.82	1978	0
114	MAHARASHTRA	Morna(Gureghar)Project	Medium	APD		129.641	197.9	1996	53
115	MAHARASHTRA	NAGAN PROJECT	Medium	UA	125		92.82	1990	-26
116	MAHARASHTRA	Nagewadi Project	Medium	UA	51.95		64.9	1994	25
117	MAHARASHTRA	Nardave	Medium	UA	446.7		446.7	2001	0
118	MAHARASHTRA	Navargaon	Medium	APD		8.72	70.7	1987	711
119	MAHARASHTRA	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Major	UA	27.73		27.732	1979	0
120	MAHARASHTRA	Nira Deoghar	Major	UA	61.67		7785.36	1996	12524
121	MAHARASHTRA	Patgaon	Medium	UA	5.4		150.48	1983	2687
122	MAHARASHTRA	Pentakli	Major	APD	0	16.85	230.27	1989	1267
123	MAHARASHTRA	PRAKASHA BURAI L.I.S.	Medium	UA	110.1		111.1	2001	1
124	MAHARASHTRA	PUNAND PROJECT	Major	APD		29.92	340.56	1982	1038
125	MAHARASHTRA	Purna	Medium	APD		123.79	213.1	1995	72
126	MAHARASHTRA	Sapan	Medium	APD		1200.7	753.16	2000	-37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
127	MAHARASHTRA	SARANGKHEDA BARRAGE	Medium	APD		202.97	275.48	1999	36
128	MAHARASHTRA	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	177.62		181.38	1997	2
129	MAHARASHTRA	SHIVAN PROJECT	Medium	UA	73.8		73.8	1994	0
130	MAHARASHTRA	Sina Bhose Khind Tunnel	Medium	UA	117.54		117.54	2001	0
131	MAHARASHTRA	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	UA	455.28		455.28	1993	0
132	MAHARASHTRA	Sonapur Tomta LIS	Medium	UA	50.82		50.82	1997	0
133	MAHARASHTRA	SULWADE BARRAGE	Medium	APD		290.88	290.88	1995	0
134	MAHARASHTRA	SURYA	Major	APD		18.9	781.78	1973	4036
135	MAHARASHTRA	Tarali Project	Major	APD		504.96	870.9	1997	72
136	MAHARASHTRA	Tembhu Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	APD		3450.35	3358.43	1996	-3
137	MAHARASHTRA	Temghar	Major	UA	70.51		323.53	1997	359
138	MAHARASHTRA	TILLARI INTERSTATE IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1982	642
139	MAHARASHTRA	Urmodi Project	Major	UA	1324.14		1323.69	1997	0
140	MAHARASHTRA	Utawali	Medium	APD		35.78	109.64	1999	206
141	MAHARASHTRA	Uttarmand Project	Medium	APD		123.169	123.17	1997	0
142	MAHARASHTRA	WADI SHEWADI PROJECT	Medium	UA	258.33		258.33	1993	0
143	MAHARASHTRA	Waghur	Major	APD		12.28	1183.55	1978	9538
144	MAHARASHTRA	Wan	Major	APD		13.37	276.32	1979	1967
145	MAHARASHTRA	Wang Project	Medium	APD		162.78	317.67	1997	95
146	MAHARASHTRA	Warna	Major	APD		337.81	2149.95	1976	536
147	MANIPUR	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	APD		15	381.28	1983	2442
148	MANIPUR	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	APD		47.25	982	1980	1978
149	ORISSA	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		45.44	152.95	1996	237

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
150	ORISSA	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	APD		52.96	201.01	2003	280
151	ORISSA	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		52.22	366.66	1997	602
152	ORISSA	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		37.7	99.53	1996	164
153	ORISSA	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	UA	17.65		18.35	1999	4
154	ORISSA	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	APD		705.15	1958.34	1997	178
155	ORISSA	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	APD		738.27	1290.93	1996	75
156	ORISSA	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		86.14	348.66	2003	305
157	ORISSA	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		25.22	207.35	1999	722
158	ORISSA	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	APD		790.32	4049.93	1987	412
159	ORISSA	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		106.18	474.05	2003	346
160	UTTAR PRADESH	Bansagar Project	Major	APD		330.19	3148.91	1997	854
161	UTTAR PRADESH	KANHAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	APD		652.58	0	1977	-100
162	WEST BENGAL	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major	UA	2032.69		2022	1991	-1
163	WEST BENGAL	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	APD		69.72	2988.61	1976	4187
77 Major, 86 Medium									
* Shaded Values in Col.8 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.									
**Negative values in Col. 10 indicate latest Estimated Cost (LEC) less than Unapproved Cost									
UA - Unapproved									
APD - Approved									

ALLOCATION OF INDUS WATER TO GUJARAT

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1381

SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI
SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR

(a) whether the Kutch region of Gujarat is a part of Sindhu basin;
(b) whether the Central Government has received any representation from the Gujarat Government regarding allocation of Indus water to the State; and

(c) if so, the progress achieved by the Central Government with regard to the request of the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No, Sir.
(b) A letter dated 07.02.08 from the Hon'ble Minister of Water Supply, Water Resources, Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat addressed to the Hon'ble Union Minister of Water Resources, requested for allocation of Indus water (i.e. Ravi-Beas-Sutlej water) to Kutch region of Gujarat.
(c) The State Government of Gujarat has been informed that its request is dependent on the resolution of several water issues among the present beneficiary States of the Eastern Rivers of Indus basin most of which are already before the Hon'ble Supreme Court, as well as the beneficiary states being in a position to spare water.

MAPPING OF FLOOD PRONE AREAS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1382

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to draw a map of flood prone areas of the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government has taken any help from the Department of Space in this regard;
(d) if so, the details thereof; and
(e) the manner in which such mapping would be helpful in saving from the flood?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. During XII Plan, the Ministry of Water Resources has proposed preparation of Digital Elevation Maps (DEMs) in about 2 lakh sq. km. of flood affected areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

(c), (d) & (e) In addition to other survey data, the satellite imagery data of Department of Space is proposed to be utilized in preparation of Digital Elevation Maps.

The Digital Elevation Maps have the objective of providing inundation forecasts about specific areas likely to be submerged/inundated due to a particular flood. The activity aims at enhancing capabilities of the concerned State Governments in better decision making about evacuation of people from areas that are likely to be affected by floods to safer locations.

RAINWATER HARVESTING

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1383

SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether the country has received normal to sufficient rains in May, June and July, 2013;
(b) if so, the details thereof in millimeters;
(c) how much rainwater has been conserved and how much quantity has been let off into the sea;
(d) whether Government has thought of conserving rainwater where ever excess rainfall has been received; and
(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The country has received normal to excess rain in May, June and July 2013.

(b) The details of rain received in millimetres during May, June and July, 2013 are as below:-

Month	Actual	Normal	Departure	Remarks

May-2013	56.8 mm	62.3 mm	- 9%	Normal
June-2013	216.3 mm	163.5 mm	+ 32%	Excess
July-2013	312.9 mm	288.9 mm	+ 8%	Normal

(c) India receives an average rainfall of about 1170 mm which corresponds to an annual precipitation of about 4000 billion cubic meters (BCM) including snowfall. After accounting for evaporation and evapotranspiration, the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1121 BCM which comprises 690 BCM of surface water and 431 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. As per the assessment made by Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board in 2009 about 450 BCM of water was utilised out of 1121 BCM and balance water could be considered to be flowing down to sea.

(d) & (e) The Union Government promotes rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in the country by supplementing efforts of the State Governments for augmentation and water conservation by way of technical and financial support through various schemes. Roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory to check the depletion of ground water in the States/Union Territories of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry. In UT of Andaman & Nicobar, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Port Blair Town. In Jharkhand, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Ranchi urban area.

The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued the following advisories:

1. All the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development for adopting rain water harvesting/artificial recharge measures.
2. To all the Residential Group Housing Societies/Institutions/Schools/Hostels/Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas (except in the water logged areas) in the country to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.
3. For implementation of ground water recharge measures along all National Highways, State Highways and other major roads; along rail tracks; in the Stadia and in the Airports for promoting Rain Water Harvesting/adoption of artificial Recharge to Ground Water in the country (except in the water logged areas).
4. To Chief Secretaries in 12 States and Administrations in 2 Union Territories having Over-exploited blocks to take necessary measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water /rainwater harvesting.
5. To large and medium industries using ground water in the over exploited and critical areas in the country (except in the water logged areas) to take up water conservation measures including recharge of ground water/rain water harvesting and adopt practices of treatment, recycle and reuse of waste water in their premises.
6. To Chief Secretaries/Administrators of all the States/Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development to take necessary action to adopt rain water harvesting/artificial recharge on all the Government buildings.

AVAILABILITY OF WATER

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1384

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN

(a) the quantity of water available annually in the country;
(b) the annual demand for household use, agriculture, industry and service sectors;
(c) the expected annual increase in demand in these sectors;
(d) whether Government has a vision about the way future demands could be met, and if so, the main features thereof; and
(e) whether water harvesting, recycling, etc. are the elements of such a vision?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per assessment by Central Water Commission (CWC) the average annual water availability in the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Meter (BCM).
(b) & (c) A Statement indicating the water requirement for different uses for the years 2010, 2025 and 2050 and the expected increase in demand as assessed by the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development (NCIWRD) in its Report (1999) is given in Annexure I.

(d) & (e) Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy 2012 which inter-alia has made several recommendations for conservation and efficient management of water resources including water harvesting and recycle and reuse of water. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy (2012) are given in Annexure II.

Government of India has also launched the National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'.
Further, with a view to augmenting the water resources for utilization for various purposes, several measures are undertaken by the respective State Governments which, inter-alia, include conservation of water resources through reservoir, traditional water bodies, rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water. Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to the State Governments in this regard through various schemes and programmes.

(Annexure referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1384 to be answered on 19.8.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Availability of water)

Water Requirement for Different Uses for the Years 2010, 2025 and 2050
(Assessed by NCIWRD)

(Quantity in Billion Cubic Meters)

S. No.	Uses	Year 2010		Year 2025		Year 2050	
	Total Water Use:	Requirement	%	Requirement	%	Requirement	%
1	Irrigation	557	78	611	72	807	68
2	Domestic	43	6	62	7	111	9
3	Industries	37	5	67	8	81	7
4	Power	19	3	33	4	70	6
5	Inland Navigation	7	1	10	1	15	1
6	Flood Control	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Environment (1) Afforestation	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Environment (2) Ecology	5	1	10	1	20	2
9	Evaporation Losses	42	6	50	6	76	7
	Total	710	100	843	100	1180	100

Annexure II

(Annexure referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1384 to be answered on 19.8.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding Availability of water)

SALIENT FEATURES OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.

5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.

7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.

8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.

9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.

10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation etc.

RAINWATER HARVESTING DURING MONSOONS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1385

PROF. ALKA BALRAM KSHATRIYA

(a) whether it is a fact that country has neglected rainwater harvesting during monsoons;
(b) if so, the reasons therefor;
(c) whether it is also a fact that some years ago, rainwater harvesting was compulsory to check depletion of groundwater; and
(d) if so, the reasons for not making rainwater harvesting in all buildings compulsory?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The Central Government promotes rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation and water conservation through technical and financial support under various schemes.
(c) & (d) Steps have been taken to make rainwater harvesting compulsory in the States/UTs or in parts thereof subject to conditions such as area of building, depth to ground water level etc. Such States/UTs are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Chandigarh, Daman & Diu, NCT Delhi and Puducherry. In UT of Andaman & Nicobar, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Port Blair Town. In Jharkhand, roof top rain water harvesting has been made mandatory in Ranchi urban area. Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has also issued advisories to Chief Secretaries/ Administrators of all the States/ Union Territories and Ministry of Urban Development for adopting

rain water harvesting/ artificial recharge measures on all the Government buildings. Further, directions have been issued by CGWA to all the schools/ hotels/ industrial establishments falling in the 'Over-exploited' and 'Critical' areas (except in the water logged areas) in the Country, to adopt Roof Top Rain Water harvesting systems in their premises.

ASSISTANCE TO MAHARASHTRA FOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1386

SHRI SANJAY RAUT

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has requested the Central Government to release Rs. 60,000 crore for construction of irrigation projects in the State on a permanent basis;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) by when the Central Government would release the amount to contain drought in the State?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No such specific proposal of State Government of Maharashtra to release Rs. 60,000 crore for construction of irrigation projects is under appraisal in the Ministry of Water Resources.
(b)& (c) Does not arise, in view of (a) above

BARRAGE PROJECTS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1387

SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR

(a) the number of the Barrage projects approved in the country by the Planning Commission during the year 2011-12;
(b) the name of the States where these projects would be implemented;
(c) the amount earmarked for these projects; and
(d) by when these projects are targeted to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (d) As per information furnished by the Planning Commission, two numbers of barrage projects were accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission during the year 2011-12. These are (i) Purna Barrage -2 (Ner Dharmana) Medium Irrigation Project with revised estimated cost of Rs. 617.46 crore and (ii) Tembhu Irrigation Project (New Major Irrigation Project) with estimated cost of Rs. 3450.35 crore, both located in Maharashtra which are to be completed by 31st march of 2014 and 2016 respectively. Water, as per Entry 17 of State list (List II) in seventh schedule of constitution, being State subject, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to plan, formulate, design, execute, operate and maintain water resources projects from their financial resources based on their own priority.

DELAYED IRRIGATION PROJECTS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1388

SHRI AVTAR SINGH KARIMPURI

(a) the number of delayed major, medium and small irrigation projects throughout the country, State/Union Territory-wise;
(b) the cost of these projects at the time of their commencement and the cost escalation thereof, at present;

(c) the reasons for this dismal situation; and
(d) the details of proposed remedial steps to be taken for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) The Working Group Report on Major, Medium Irrigation and Command Area Development for XII Plan formulation has mentioned that 287 Major/Medium projects were ongoing at the end of XI Plan. Out of these projects, Central Water Commission (CWC) has indicated that 163 Major/Medium projects are considered delayed. The State-wise and Project-wise details of 163 Major/Medium irrigation projects are at Annexure-I.
Besides, 1627 Surface MI schemes under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) targeted to be completed during the XI Plan, are delayed. The State-wise details of 1627 Surface MI schemes along with the reasons for delay is given in Annexure-II.
Regarding escalation of cost due to delay, the total cost of MI schemes at the time of inclusion of those schemes which are eligible for funding under AIBP and the cost overrun if any, due to delay in completion of such MI schemes is to be borne by the respective State Governments.
(c) The general reasons for delay in implementation of the major/medium irrigation Projects as reported by the State Governments to the Working Group for the XII Plan Formulation, inter-alia, include paucity of funds, inter-state problems, delay in land acquisition, delay in environment and forest clearance process, naxalmenace, change in design, rehabilitation and resettlement issues, contractual litigation, local disputes, inter-departmental clearances i.e. Railways, Roads, Highways, & Power departments.

(d) Irrigation being a State Subject, the irrigation projects are planned, executed and maintained by the State Governments themselves as per their resources and priorities. However, the Union Government provides Central Assistance (CA) under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to the State Governments on their requests and as per the Guidelines of AIBP for completion of approved ongoing Major/Medium/Surface Minor Irrigation projects. Also, State Governments are required to monitor at State level and project level. Review meetings are also held by Central Water Commission (CWC)/Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) with the State Governments to review the physical and financial progress of the projects funded under AIBP.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No.1388 for reply on 19.08.2013 regarding Delayed Irrigation
Schemes.

STATE-WISE AND PROJECT-WISE DETAILS OF MAJOR/MEDIUM PROJECTS REPORTED ONGOING AT END OF XI FIVE YEAR PLAN (Delayed beyond Normal Gestation period of Completion)

(Rs. In Crore, Potential in Th. Ha.)

Sl No.	STATE	Project Name	Type of Project	Approval Status by Planning Commission	Un approved Cost	Original Cost	Latest Estimated Cost (Appd.)*	Start Year	Reasons for delay	% of Cost Escalation **
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	AMR SLBC Project	Major	UA	5635.38		6770.05	1983	LAQ	20
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	Indiramma Flood Flow Canal Project	Major	UA	4729.26		4266.09	1997	LAQ and R&R	-10
3	ANDHRA PRADESH	NTR Telugu Ganga Project (Final)	Major	APD		220.22	4432	1983	LAQ & Forest Land	1913
4	ANDHRA PRADESH	Peddavagu Diversion Scheme at Jagannathpur Project	Medium	APD		124.64	124.62	2004	LAQ & Forest Land	0
5	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Komarambheem	Medium	APD		202.59	274.14	2004	LAQ & Forest Land and R&R	35

		Project								
6	ANDHRA PRADESH	Sri Rama Sagar Project Stage II	Major	APD		697.7	1043.14	1995	LAQ	50
7	ANDHRA PRADESH	Srisailam Right Bank Canal	Major	APD		220.22	1185.58	1982	LAQ and funds shortage	438
8	ASSAM	Borolia	Medium	UA	135.43		135.93	1980	Funds shortage, LAQ, Law and order	0
9	ASSAM	Champamati	Major	APD		15.32	147.24	1980	LAQ, law and order	861
10	ASSAM	Dhansiri	Major	APD		401.24	596.16	1976	Disturbed area	49
11	BIHAR	Batane Reservoir Project	Medium	APD		4.0077	113.81	1976	LAQ, Interstate Problem and Funds shortage	2740
12	BIHAR	Bateshwarsthan Pump Canal Scheme	Major	UA	389.31		348.6988	1978	Paucity of funds upto 1989, LAQ, interstate problem	-10
13	BIHAR	Durgawati Reservoir Project	Major	APD		25.3	983.1	1976	Delay in Forest Clearance, Paucity of Fund , hindrance by local People	3786
14	BIHAR	North Koel Reservoir Project	Major	UA	814.72		1306.16	1971	Environment and forest clearance, LAQ, inter-state issues	60
15	BIHAR	Tilaiya Dhadhar Diversion Scheme	Major	UA	301.79		155.16	1979	Inter-state problem, LAQ, change in scope.	-49
16	CHHATTISGARH	SONDUR RESERVIOR PROJECT	Major	UA	635.75		624.39	1978	NON CLEARANCE OF FOREST AND PAUCITY OF FUND	-2
17	CHHATTISGARH	Sutiyapat Medium Project	Medium	APD		16.95	98.6173	2003	Dealy in fixing agency	482
18	GOA	Tillari	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1987	LAQ, insufficient funds, review of project.	642
19	GUJARAT	Aji IV	Medium	UA			132.62	1998	LAQ	

20	GUJARAT	Koliyari	Medium	APD		6.26	37.71	1996	PAP problem	502
21	GUJARAT	Ozat II	Medium	APD		43.03	99.52	1995	non-availability of Stone Quarry	131
22	GUJARAT	Sardar Sarovar (Narmada) Project	Major	APD		6406.04	39240.45	1987	LAQ	513
23	JHARKHAND	GARHI RESERVOIR SCHEME	Medium	UA	121.63		121.11	2001	Clearance of coal ministry awaited due to presence of coal mines in reservoir area	0
24	JHARKHAND	KONAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	UA	348.38		469.23	1975	Contractual problems in canal tunnel reach	35
25	JHARKHAND	NORTH KOEL RESERVOIR PROJECT	Major	UA	1289.5		707	1973	Environment and Forest Clearance, inter-state issues	-45
26	JHARKHAND	PUNASI RESERVOIR SCHEME	Major	UA	593.43		586.55	1982	Forest clearance and R&R	-1
27	JHARKHAND	SUBERNAREKHA MULTIPURPOSE	Major	APD		357.7	6613.74	1978	Funds shortage	1749
28	JHARKHAND	SURU RESERVOIR SCHEME	Medium	UA	96.3232		100.625	1982	LAQ	4
29	KARNATAKA	Amarja Project	Medium	UA	278		304.44	1973	Rectification of RBC and LBC	10
30	KARNATAKA	Basapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Medium	UA	9.36		29.414	1992	Yet to be cleared by TAC	214
31	KARNATAKA	Bennithora Project	Major	UA	389.5		480.94	1973	LAQ	23
32	KARNATAKA	Bhima Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	20		551.93	1993	LAQ, obstruction by landowners demanding higher compensation, insufficient budget and delay in release of funds to project	2660
33	KARNATAKA	Dhudhaganga project	Major	UA	278		309.8	1992	FIC works executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10 % contribution	11
34	KARNATAKA	HEMAVATHY	Major	UA	3877		13382.82	1967	LAQ	245
									FIC works	

35	KARNATAKA	Hippargi Irrigation project	Major	APD		186.7	1521.78	1973	executed only during non-crop period and objection by farmers to deposit 10 % contribution	715
36	KARNATAKA	HUCCHANAKOPPALU LIS	Medium	UA	50		53.43	1986	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT)	7
37	KARNATAKA	KACHENAHALLI	Medium	UA	165		56.66	1993	Appraisal of project held up for want of water allocation under CWDT	-66
38	KARNATAKA	Lowermullamari	Medium	UA	8.4		220	1973	Funds shortage, LAQ, Shifting of PAPs	2519
39	KARNATAKA	Nanjapura LIS	Medium	UA	31.6		68.7208	1998	Design aspects	117
40	KARNATAKA	VARAHI IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	UA	10		569.53	1979	LAQ, heavy rains, slips and slope failures in deep cut canals in hilly regions	5595
41	KARNATAKA	Y.kaggal	Medium	UA	13		55.81	2004	Information not available	329
42	KARNATAKA	YAGACHI	Medium	UA	35.38		401.89	1983	paucity of founds & LAQ	1036
43	KERALA	Banasura sagar irrgation project	Medium	APD		150.12	185.5	1999	LAQ	24
44	KERALA	Karapuzha Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		7.6	441.5	1978	LAQ	5709
45	KERALA	Muvattupuzha Valley Irrigation Project	Major	APD		48.08	878	1983	LAQ & court cases	1726
46	MADHYA PRADESH	Ban Sagar Major Project Canal Unit II	Major	APD		47.4	2143.65	1978	LAQ	4422
47	MADHYA PRADESH	Bardha Dam	Medium	UA	2.32		12.721	2000	LAQ for canal system	448

48	MADHYA PRADESH	Bargi Diversion Project	Major	APD		1101.23	5127.22	1979	LAQ	366
49	MADHYA PRADESH	Indira Sagar Project (Canal)	Major	APD		405.4	3182.77	1992	Forest Clearence,LAQ, Court Cases.	685
50	MADHYA PRADESH	Jobat	Medium	APD		30.75	230.61	1984	SHEER ZONE TREATMENT AND RESOURCES CONSTRAINT	650
51	MADHYA PRADESH	kanera L.I.S.	Major	UA	117.76		117.88	1980	non clearance of wildlife chambal Ghariyal sanctury .	0
52	MADHYA PRADESH	Kushalpura Medium Project	Medium	UA	83.97		83.97	2003	LAQ & refixation of agency	0
53	MADHYA PRADESH	MAHUAR MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	APD		10.99	191.27	1980	Forest land clearance and insufficient funds	1640
54	MADHYA PRADESH	Man	Major	APD		44.1	246.03	1997	RESOUCES CONSTRAINT AND LITIGATION	458
55	MADHYA PRADESH	Pench diversion project	Major	APD		583.4	1286.46	1987	LAQ	121
56	MADHYA PRADESH	Rajiv Sagar Project	Major	APD		1181.75	1407.19	1976	Forest clearance	19
57	MADHYA PRADESH	Rani Awanti Bai Lodhi Sagar Project	Major	UA	1514.89		1793.14	1971	Resources Constraint.	18
58	MADHYA PRADESH	SAS PROJECT PHASE 2	Medium	UA	32.6825		66.7154	2004	World Bank aided modernization project likely to be taken up for construction in October 2012	104
59	MADHYA PRADESH	SINDH PHASE 1	Major	UA	56.42		32.741	1974	NON CLEARANCE OF LAND ACQUISITION	-42
60	MADHYA PRADESH	Upper Beda	Medium	APD		87.86	208.6	2003	Forest Clearance, LAQ, Court Cases.	137
61	MAHARASHTRA	Ambehoal	Medium	UA	29.31		114.93	2001	Lack of funds	292
62	MAHARASHTRA	Andhali Project	Medium	UA	17.97		19.01	1986	Shortage Of Funds, LAQ	6
63	MAHARASHTRA	Andra Valley	Medium	UA	34.46		103.55	1997	Forest Clearance	200

64	MAHARASHTRA	Arjuna 1	Medium	UA	476.49		432.08	2001	LAQ	-9
65	MAHARASHTRA	Arunawati Major Project	Major	APD		66.48	331.18	1980	non-availability of funds	398
66	MAHARASHTRA	Ashti Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	134.82		137.26	1997	Shortage Of Funds	2
67	MAHARASHTRA	Barshi Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	197.07		214.12	1997	Shortage Of Funds	9
68	MAHARASHTRA	Bawanthadi Interstate Project	Major	APD		11.65	749.33	1975	Forest clearance	6332
69	MAHARASHTRA	Bembla	Major	APD		190.36	2176.28	1992	Non-availability of funds, LAQ	1043
70	MAHARASHTRA	Bhama Askhed	Major	UA	63.14		575.84	1995	Lack of Funds	812
71	MAHARASHTRA	BHATSA 1	Major	APD		13.68	1092.66	1969	FOREST LAND ACQUISITION	7887
72	MAHARASHTRA	Bhima Sina Link Canal Sheme	Medium	UA	304		304.8	1997	LAQ, Shortage Of Funds	0
73	MAHARASHTRA	Chaskaman	Major	APD		10.65	728.49	1977	Lack of Funds	6740
74	MAHARASHTRA	Chikotra	Medium	UA	4.28		137.94	1997	LAQ and R&R	3123
75	MAHARASHTRA	Chilhewadi Medium Project	Medium	UA	194.23		145.68	1998	Shortage Of Funds.	-25
76	MAHARASHTRA	Chitri	Medium	UA	12.3		100.1	1992	LAQ and R&R	714
77	MAHARASHTRA	Dahigaon Lift Scheme	Major	UA	178.99		178.99	1997	Shortage Of Funds	0
78	MAHARASHTRA	DARA PROJECT	Medium	UA	117.62		73.8	1987	DUE TO FOREST LAND PROBLEM	-37
79	MAHARASHTRA	DEHALI PROJECT	Medium	UA	91.5		91.5	1984	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0
80	MAHARASHTRA	Deoghar 1	Medium	UA	353.7		353.7	1987	LAQ	0
81	MAHARASHTRA	Dhamani	Medium	UA	120.23		691.43	2000	Lack of Funds	475
82	MAHARASHTRA	Dhom Balkawadi Project	Major	APD		475.29	848.89	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change In Scope, Change In Design, R&R	79
83	MAHARASHTRA	Dudhganga	Major	APD		1457.6	1712.8	1976	Insufficient Funds	18
84	MAHARASHTRA	Ekrukh Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	169.09		175.92	1997	Shortage Of Funds	4
85	MAHARASHTRA	Gadnadi 1	Medium	UA	651.95		651.95	1987	OPPOSE OF P.A.Ps	0
86	MAHARASHTRA	Ghataprabha	Medium	UA	34.92		127.16	1997	Shortage of funds, LAQ and R&R	264
87	MAHARASHTRA	Gosikhurd National Project	Major	APD	0	372.22	7777.85	1983	Not applicable	1990
							413.34		LAQ & delay in development of	

88	MAHARASHTRA	Hetawane 1	Medium	UA	413.34			1986	command area due to SEZ	0
89	MAHARASHTRA	Human	Major	APD		33.68	1016.49	1983	Non approval of forest land	2918
90	MAHARASHTRA	Jam Medium Project	Medium	UA	188.9		188.9	1984	Shortage of funds & LAQ	0
91	MAHARASHTRA	Jambre	Medium	UA	17.3		148.77	2000	R&R and LAQ	760
92	MAHARASHTRA	JAMKHEDI PROJECT	Medium	UA	48		48	1993	LAQ	0
93	MAHARASHTRA	Janai Shirsai Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	56.92		411.7	1994	Lack of Funds	623
94	MAHARASHTRA	Jangamhatti	Medium	UA	3.5		30.32	1981	R&R and LAQ	766
95	MAHARASHTRA	Kadvi	Medium	UA	3.47		110.13	1986	R&R and LAQ	3074
96	MAHARASHTRA	Kalmodi	Medium	UA	54.31		160.53	2000	Lack of Funds	196
97	MAHARASHTRA	Kalpathri Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.77	82.17	2004	Not applicable	741
98	MAHARASHTRA	Kar River Project	Medium	APD		170.04	226.51	1980	shortage of funds and LAQ	33
99	MAHARASHTRA	Kasari	Medium	UA	6.16		35.62	1983	R&R and LAQ	478
100	MAHARASHTRA	Katangi Medium Project	Medium	APD		9.66	82.17	1996	LAQ	751
101	MAHARASHTRA	Khadakpurna Major Project	Major	APD		578.56	917.95	1994	R&R and LAQ	59
102	MAHARASHTRA	Korle Satandi1	Medium	UA	121.76		205.03	2002	Strong local opposition in initial	68
103	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Koyna Lift Irrigation Project	Major	APD		82.43	1916.59	1984	Shortage Of Funds, LAQ, Forest Clearance	2225
104	MAHARASHTRA	Krishna Project	Major	UA	906.66		1115.46	1968	Change in Scope, Shortage of Funds, LAQ	23
105	MAHARASHTRA	Kudali Project	Medium	APD		271.79	425.32	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change In Design, R&R	56
106	MAHARASHTRA	Kumbhi	Medium	UA	4.61		85.09	1981	R&R and LAQ	1746
107	MAHARASHTRA	Lal Nalla Project	Medium	APD		103.49	202.51	1994	Shortage of funds and LAQ	96
108	MAHARASHTRA	Lendi Interstate Project	Major	UA	554.55		624.57	1986	R&R, LAQ, Shortage of funds	13
109	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Chulband Medium Project	Medium	UA	1016.49		117.19	1995	Funds problem	-88
110	MAHARASHTRA	LOWER PANZARA MEDIUM PROJECT	Medium	APD		347.31	347.3	1989	FUNDS PROBLEM	0
111	MAHARASHTRA	Lower Wardha Major Project	Major	APD		857.7	2356.57	1980	Shortage of fund	175
112	MAHARASHTRA	MANIKPUNJ PROJECT	Medium	UA	51.92		51.92	1999	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0

113	MAHARASHTRA	Mhaswad R.B.C. K.M. 1 to 8.60	Medium	UA	4.82		4.82	1978	Lack of Funds	0
114	MAHARASHTRA	Morna(Gureghar)Project	Medium	APD		129.641	197.9	1996	Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R&R	53
115	MAHARASHTRA	NAGAN PROJECT	Medium	UA	125		92.82	1990	INSUFFICENT FUNDS	-26
116	MAHARASHTRA	Nagewadi Project	Medium	UA	51.95		64.9	1994	Shortage Of Funds	25
117	MAHARASHTRA	Nardave 1	Medium	UA	446.7		446.7	2001	Clearance of Identified Forest	0
118	MAHARASHTRA	Navargaon	Medium	APD		8.72	70.7	1987	non-availability of funds	711
119	MAHARASHTRA	New Gated Weir Khodshi	Major	UA	27.73		27.732	1979	Shortage of funds	0
120	MAHARASHTRA	Nira Deoghar	Major	UA	61.67		7785.36	1996	Lack of funds	12524
121	MAHARASHTRA	Patgaon	Medium	UA	5.4		150.48	1983	R&R and LAQ	2687
122	MAHARASHTRA	Pentakli	Major	APD	0	16.85	230.27	1989	LAQ	1267
123	MAHARASHTRA	PRAKASHA BURAI L.I.S.	Medium	UA	110.1		111.1	2001	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	1
124	MAHARASHTRA	PUNAND PROJECT	Major	APD		29.92	340.56	1982	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	1038
125	MAHARASHTRA	Purna	Medium	APD		123.79	213.1	1995	LAQ	72
126	MAHARASHTRA	Sapan	Medium	APD		1200.7	753.16	2000	Forest land clearance & increase in height of dam	-37
127	MAHARASHTRA	SARANGKHEDA BARRAGE	Medium	APD		202.97	275.48	1999	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	36
128	MAHARASHTRA	Shirapur Lift Irrigation Scheme	Major	UA	177.62		181.38	1997	Shortage Of Funds	2
129	MAHARASHTRA	SHIVAN PROJECT	Medium	UA	73.8		73.8	1994	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0
130	MAHARASHTRA	Sina Bhose Khind Tunnel	Medium	UA	117.54		117.54	2001	Shortage of Funds, LAQ	0
131	MAHARASHTRA	Sina Kolegaon Project	Major	UA	455.28		455.28	1993	Delay In Mechanical And Electrical Componants	0
132	MAHARASHTRA	Sonapur Tomta LIS	Medium	UA	50.82		50.82	1997	Shoratage of funds and LAQ	0
133	MAHARASHTRA	SULWADE BARRAGE	Medium	APD		290.88	290.88	1995	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0
134	MAHARASHTRA	SURYA 1	Major	APD		18.9	781.78	1973	FOREST LAND CLEARANCE	4036
135	MAHARASHTRA	Tarali Project	Major	APD		504.96	870.9	1997	Shortage Of Funds, Change In Scope,	72
13	MAHARASHTR	Tembhu Lift	Major	AP		3450.3	3358.4	199	Lack of funds	-3

6	A	Irrigation Scheme		D		5	3	6		
137	MAHARASHTRA	Temghar	Major	UA	70.51		323.53	1997	Lack of funds	359

138	MAHARASHTRA	TILLARI INTERSTATE IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	APD		217.22	1612.15	1982	opposition of PAPs, LAQ	642
139	MAHARASHTRA	Urmodi Project	Major	UA	1324.14		1323.69	1997	Shortage of Funds, Change in Scope,	0
140	MAHARASHTRA	Utawali	Medium	APD		35.78	109.64	1999	LAQ	206
141	MAHARASHTRA	Uttarmand Project	Medium	APD		123.169	123.17	1997	Shortage of Funds, LAQ, R&R	0
142	MAHARASHTRA	WADI SHEWADI PROJECT	Medium	UA	258.33		258.33	1993	INSUFFICIENT FUNDS	0
143	MAHARASHTRA	Waghur	Major	APD		12.28	1183.55	1978	LAQ, R&R, Forest and Environmental clearance, shortage of funds.	9538
144	MAHARASHTRA	Wan	Major	APD		13.37	276.32	1979	Conjunctive use	1967
145	MAHARASHTRA	Wang Project	Medium	APD		162.78	317.67	1997	Shortage of Funds, LAQ and R&R	95
146	MAHARASHTRA	Warna	Major	APD		337.81	2149.95	1976	Shortage of funds	536
147	MANIPUR	Khuga Multipurpose Project Manipur	Medium	APD		15	381.28	1983	Law and order, inadequare funds	2442
148	MANIPUR	Thoubal Multipurpose Project Manipur	Major	APD		47.25	982	1980	Disputed land, Local disturbance, non- availability of construction material	1978
149	ORISSA	Baghalati Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		45.44	152.95	1996	LAQ	237
150	ORISSA	Chheligada Dam Project	Medium	APD		52.96	201.01	2003	PAPs agitation	280
151	ORISSA	Deo Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		52.22	366.66	1997	R&R	602
152	ORISSA	Manjore Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		37.7	99.53	1996	LAQ	164
153	ORISSA	Rajua Irrigation Project	Medium	UA	17.65		18.35	1999	LAQ & contractual problems	4
154	ORISSA	Rengali Left Bank Canal II	Major	APD		705.15	1958.34	1997	Funding constraint and forest clearance	178
									LAQ, 7 Railway	

155	ORISSA	Rengali Right Bank Canal Project	Major	APD		738.27	1290.93	1996	line crossing, 9 NH crossing, shifting of 33 KV towerline	75
156	ORISSA	Ret Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		86.14	348.66	2003	R&R	305
157	ORISSA	Rukura Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		25.22	207.35	1999	PAPs agitation	722
158	ORISSA	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Major	APD		790.32	4049.93	1987	Interstate issues	412
159	ORISSA	Telengiri Irrigation Project	Medium	APD		106.18	474.05	2003	LAQ, finalisation of spillway site	346
160	UTTAR PRADESH	Bansagar Project	Major	APD		330.19	3148.91	1997	interstate dispute and forest land	854
161	UTTAR PRADESH	KANHAR IRRIGATION PROJECT	Major	APD		652.58	0	1977	INTER STATE DISPUTE	-100
162	WEST BENGAL	Subarnarekha Barrage Project	Major	UA	2032.69		2022	1991	Shortage of funds	-1
163	WEST BENGAL	Teesta Barrage Project	Major	APD		69.72	2988.61	1976	LAQ and non-uniform flow of fund	4187
77 Major, 86 Medium										

* Shaded Values in Col.8 indicate the considered cost for XII Plan formulation instead of Latest Estimated Approved Cost.

**Negative values in Col. 11 indicate LEC less than Unapproved Cost. PAPs - Project Affected Persons, LAQ - Land Acquisition , R&R - Resettlement & Rehabilitation, APD - approved, UA - Unapproved

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No.1388 for reply on 19.08.2013 regarding Delayed Irrigation Schemes.

DETAILS OF DELAYED SURFACE MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES UNDER AIBP

(Rs. In crore)

Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of Delayed MI schemes	Reasons for delay	Amount spent	Amount required for completion
SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES								
1	Assam	505	2009-10	31.3.2012	384	Law & Order problem and inadequate budget kept by the State	1053.57	728.27
2	Sikkim	225	2010-11	31.3.2013	80	Limited working season, delay in transportation of consltruction material due to widening of NH-31 A	53.098	10.129
3	Tripura	37	2009-10	31.3.2012	25	Limited working season,land acquisition problem,	63.889	10.306

						delay in transportation of construction material for storage scheme		
4	Himachal Pradesh	181	2010-11	31.3.2013	168	Less working season and inadequate budget kept by the State	142.268	36.167
5	Jammu & Kashmir					Schemes located in militancy prone area, lesser working season, poor connectivity to the scheme, prolong agitation over the Amarnath land dispute		
	(A) -Jammu Region	1	2009-10	31.3.2012	1		24.84	0.16
	(B) - Kashmir Region	76	2008-09	31.3.2011	27		275.422	5.807
	(C)- Ladhak Region	11	2009-10	31.3.2012	11		34.319	25.301
6	Orissa (KBK)	20	2007-08	31.3.2010	8	Law and Order problem,Insufficient budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP	45.707	4.393
		37	2008-09	31.0.2011	26		53.135	20.644
7	Uttarakhand	492	2010-11	31.3.2013	451	Lessere working season, inadequate budget kept by the state	407.54	39.95
NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES								
Sl. No.	State	Nos. of MI schemes included	Year of inclusion	Target date of completion	Nos. of Delayed MI schemes	Reasons for delay	Amount spent	Amount required for completion
1	Andhra Pradesh	55	2006-07	31.3.2009	33	Land acqusiition problem and abnormal hike in cement and steel rate, local disturbances, unprecedented heavy flood in 2009	152.4	2.70
		28	2008-09	31.3.2011	8		166.5	42.403
2	Chhattisgarh	70	2007-08	31.3.2010	8	Land acquisition problem and Naxal affected area	137.625	4.248
		58	2008-09	31.3.2011	23		116.40	0.58
		22	2009-10	31.3.2012	5		55.538	4.19
3	Madhya Pradesh	63	2008-09	31.3.2011	18	Land acqusition problem, forest clearance problem and interference of Adiwasi Mukti Sangthan in MI schemes coming under tribal area	214.634	0.585
		19	2010-11	31.3.2013	11		65.16	2.79
4	Maharashtra	96	2006-07	31.3.2009	11	Land acquisition problem	320.166	21.70
		38	2007-08	31.3.2010	23		118.870	16.195
		6	2008-09	31.3.2011	6		49.183	3.268
		46	2010-11	31.3.2013	46		550.122	147.837
5	Bihar	32	2010-11	31.3.2013	32	Scheme located in naxal affected area, inadequate budget	32.735	31.762

						kept by the state		
6	Rajasthan	7	2009-10	31.3.2012	6	Land acquisition problem, forest clearance	15.744	23.977
7	Karnataka	201	2010-11	31.3.2013	67	Insufficient budget provision kept by the State for MI schemes under AIBP	123.855	144.543
8	Jharkhand	285	2010-11	31.3.2013	149	Extremists affected area, non carries of material due to standing crops in the field and local disturbances	438.92	21.840

NATIONAL POLICY TO SAVE WATER

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1389

SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA

(a) whether Government has framed any national policy to save water, and if so, the details thereof;
(b) whether Government is planning to give alternatives to those crops which are using more water, and if so, the details thereof; and
(c) what efforts Government has made to save water and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has formulated the National Water Policy, 2012 wherein several recommendations have been made for conservation, development and management of water resources in the country. The Salient Features of the National Water Policy, 2012 are Annexed.

(b) Ministry of Agriculture has informed that in order to address the adverse impact involving economic and ecological situations out of intensive cereal based cropping system, declining factor productivity, increased cost of cultivation and depleting ground water resources and nutrient status and higher incidence of disease pests, to move away from rice-wheat system to a sustainable one, a scheme of Crop Diversification has been announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech 2013-14 for implementation in original green revolution areas i.e., Western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab with an outlay of Rs. 500 Crore.

The long term objectives to achieve under crop diversification programme were as follows:

- Reduction of area of high water requiring crops at least by 7% during 2013-14.
- Establishment of alternate crops through adoption of adequate technological innovations for a sustainable agricultural system.
- Resource Conservation like restoration of ground water table, removal of soil fatigue and increasing factor productivity and reduction in pollution levels.

The notified over-exploited and critical blocks based on recommendation of Central Ground Water Board of major paddy growing districts of each State have been identified for implementation of Crop Diversification programme.

(c) Several steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management to ensure sustainability of water resources are undertaken by the respective State Governments. In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments through various schemes and programmes viz. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP); Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM); Repair Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies etc.

As a result of sustained efforts, the live water storage capacity of about 253 billion cubic meter (BCM) has been created in the country so far.

The Government has also launched a National Water Mission with the objective of 'conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management'. One of the goals of National Water Mission is 'increasing water use efficiency by 20%'.

Annexure

(Annexure referred to in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 1389 to be answered on 19.8.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding National policy to save water)

SALIENT FEATURES OF NATIONAL WATER POLICY (2012)

1. Emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river valleys.

2. Water, after meeting the pre-emptive needs for safe drinking water and sanitation, achieving food security, supporting poor people dependent on agriculture for their livelihood and high priority allocation for minimum eco-system needs, be treated as economic good so as to promote its conservation and efficient use.

3. Ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.

4. Adaptation strategies in view of climate change for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.

5. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient & economic use of water.

6. Setting up of Water Regulatory Authority has been recommended. Incentivization of recycle and re-use has been recommended.

7. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.

8. Removal of large disparity in stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas has been recommended.

9. Water resources projects and services should be managed with community participation. Wherever the State Governments or local governing bodies so decide, the private sector can be encouraged to become a service provider in public private partnership model to meet agreed terms of service delivery, including penalties for failure.

10. Adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

DECLARATION OF MAJOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS AS NATIONAL PROJECTS

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1390

DR.(SMT.) NAJMA A. HEPTULLA

(a) whether Government has any scheme of declaring major irrigation projects as National Irrigation Projects and providing 90 per cent financial assistance to it under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government considers to declare Bargi Diversion Project as a National Project; and
(d) if so, by when the project is likely to be so declared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Yes Sir. Government of India declared 14 projects as National Projects in February 2008. Subsequently, one more project namely SaryuNaharPariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects in 2012. The details of the 15 irrigation projects included under the scheme of National Projects are given at Annexure-I. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project. At present, the scheme of National Projects is being funded from the allocation as available under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

(c) & (d) The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had submitted the proposal of Bargi Diversion Project for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects in December, 2009 to Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR). The project was recommended for inclusion as National Project by the High Powered Steering Committee of Ministry of Water Resources in February, 2010. A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, which includes investment clearance from Planning Commission, clearance from Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) /Project Investment Board, recommendation of the High Powered Steering Committee and approval of Union Cabinet. The EFC clearance and the Cabinet approval is not available for Bargi Diversion Project of Madhya Pradesh for declaration as a National Project.

ANNEXURE-I

LIST OF PROJECTS DECLARED AS NATIONAL PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha	HP

		2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh
15	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1) 14.04 lakh ha	Uttar Pradesh

INCREASE IN CAPACITY OF HEADWORK AT HARIKE

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1391

DR. PRABHA THAKUR

(a) whether Headwork"s capacity of Indira Gandhi Feeder situated at Harike is Rs. 15,000 cusecs while Indira Gandhi Feeder"s design capacity is 18,500 cusecs;

(b) if so, whether by increasing Headwork"s capacity at Harike, the Indira Gandhi feeder"s capacity could be better utilized;
(c) whether Government proposes to give suggestions to Punjab Government for increasing the capacity of Headwork situated at Harike and whether it would prevent wastage of water during flood; and
(d) if so, by when, and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b)to(d) Government of Punjab has informed that the capacity of 15,000 cusecs of head regulator of Indira Gandhi Feeder(IGF) is sufficient to carry Rajasthan's share of surplus Ravi Beas waters. Further due to capacity constraint of IGF, Rajasthan has never placed indent above 13,500 cusecs and therefore there is no need to increase the capacity of IGF. The State Government has further informed that during flood season, the flood water carries huge quantity of silt, weed, hyacinth/jungle which may choke the canal system. Therefore no flood water can be utilised in the canal and during flood season, the supply is strictly regulated as per Regulation rules for the safety of the canal system. Therefore increasing capacity of head regulator will serve no purpose.

ALLOCATION FOR TWELFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1392

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU

(a) what are the major issues highlighted for the Ministry and the allocations made therefor during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
(b) whether the Ministry has incorporated and integrated the points highlighted in the Twelfth Plan;
(c) if so, the details thereof;
(d) if not, the reasons therefor;
(e) whether there is any monitoring cell to oversee whether the Ministry is moving in tandem with the Plan;
(f) if so, the details thereof; and
(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The major issues highlighted for Ministry of Water Resources in the Twelfth Five Year Plan documents approved by National Development Council (NDC), are at Annexure. Planning Commission has indicated an outlay of Rs. 18118 crore for Central Sector Schemes and Rs. 91435 crore for State Sector Schemes of Ministry of Water Resources for Twelfth Five Year Plan.
(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has prepared schemes in this regard which are at different stages of approval.
(e) to (g)The Ministry of Water Resources ensures performance of Plan schemes in tandem with the Plan, through regular monitoring and evaluation at the end of every Five Year Plan, by independent agencies. Besides mid-term appraisal is being done by the Planning Commission.

Annexure

Annexure referred to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No.1392 to be answered on 19.8.2013 regarding Allocation for Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Major issues highlighted for Ministry of Water Resources in the Twelfth Five Year Plan

1. A move away from a narrowly engineering- construction-centric approach to a more multi-disciplinary, participatory management approach to our major and medium irrigation projects, with central emphasis on command area development and a sustained effort at efficiency.

2. Since groundwater accounts for nearly two-thirds of India's irrigation and 80 per cent of domestic water needs, we need a participatory approach to sustainable management of groundwater based on a new programme of aquifer mapping.

3. Launching a completely revamped programme on Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.

4. Renewed focus on non-structural mechanisms for flood management.

5. Vastly improved systems of water-related data collection and management as also transparency in availability of data.

6. Adaptation strategies to mitigate the likely impact of climate change to be pursued under the National Water Mission (NWM).

7. A new legal and institutional framework for water based on broader consensus among the States etc.

AUTHORITY ON PANCHESHWAR DAM

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1393

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA

(a) whether a decision has been taken with Government of Nepal to set up an Authority on Pancheshwar dam;
(b) whether the political stability of that country has been taken into consideration while setting up the Authority;
(c) the number of members from Nepal and India and their level along with the period of their tenure; and
(d) by when the Authority would submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. The India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) has decided, in its 3rd meeting held on 29th September- 1st October, 2008 at Kathmandu, Nepal, to set up Pancheshwar Development Authority (PDA) for development, execution and operation of Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project, in accordance with Article 10 of the Mahakali Treaty signed in February 1996 between India and Nepal.
(b) All factors have been considered while arriving at the decision on setting up of such Authority in the meeting of JCWR.
(c) As per the term & Reference (TOR) agreed in 5th meeting of JCWR held at Pokhara (Nepal) during 20-22 November 2009, the proposed composition of PDA is at Annexure-I.
(d) Question does not arise in view of the purpose stated in (a) above.

Annexure –I

PROPOSED COMPOSITION OF PANCHESHWAR DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

Indian side		Nepalese side
Secretary, MOWR, Government of India	Co-Chairman	Secretary, MoEn, Government of Nepal
Secretary/ Joint Secretary (Hydro), Ministry of Power	Member	Joint Secretary, MoEn
Joint Secretary (North), MEA	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Commissioner (Ganga), MOWR	Member	Director General, Deptt. of Electricity Development
JS & FA, MOWR	Member	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance
Principal Secretary (Energy), Govt. of Uttarakhand	Member	Director General, Deptt. of Irrigation
Chief Executive Officer / Additional Chief Executive Officer, PMP	Member	Chief Executive Officer / Additional Chief Executive Officer, PMP
Ambassador of India to Nepal	Special Invitee	Ambassador of Nepal to India
Principal Advisor (WR), Planning Commission	Special Invitee	Joint Secretary, Water and Energy Commission
Principal Secretary / Secretary (WR), Govt. of UP	Special Invitee	Managing Director, NEA

Note: CEO & ACEO, once appointed, will function as Member-Secretary & Member-Joint Secretary of the PDA.

DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL IN JHARKHAND

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1394

SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU

(a) whether agricultural activities in Jharkhand are fully dependent on borewells and as a result the groundwater resources are getting depleted in the State;
(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of groundwater in the State in comparison to the groundwater availability during the last three years; and
(c) the steps being taken by the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) As per available information out of the net area irrigated during 2010-11 in Jharkhand, about 61000 hectares was irrigated from surface water and 64000 hectares irrigated from ground water. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and State Ground Water Organizations have jointly estimated replenishable ground water resources of the Country, including Jharkhand. As per the latest assessment (as on March 2009) of replenishable ground water resources, the total annual replenishable ground water resources of Jharkhand have been estimated as 5.96 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) and annual ground water withdrawal as 1.61 BCM. CGWB also monitors ground water levels on regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 wells located throughout the Country, including Jharkhand State. Analysis of ground water level monitoring data of pre-monsoon of current year -2013, as compared with the last three years mean of pre-monsoon (2010-2012), indicates that bulk of monitoring wells analysed in Jharkhand have shown rise in water levels.

(c) The Central Government promotes water conservation measures in the Country by supplementing efforts of State Governments for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources. Steps taken by the Central Government include:
(i) Extending technical and financial support to States/UTs under schemes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme; Command Area Development and Water Management; Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies for conservation of water resources in the Country.
(ii) Master Plan by CGWB for artificial recharge to ground water in the Country.
(iii) Setting up of National Water Mission with the objective of, inter-alia, conservation of water resources.
(iv) Circulation of a Model Bill by the Ministry of Water Resources to all the States/UTs to enable them to enact ground water legislation for its regulation, development and conservation;
(v) Advisory by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) to all the Chief Secretaries of the States and Administrators of the Union Territories, having 'Over-exploited' blocks, to take measures to promote/adopt artificial recharge to ground water/ rainwater harvesting; and
(vi) The Central Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, under implementation during XII Plan, inter-alia, envisages participatory management of groundwater involving Panchayat Raj Institutions, local communities, NGOs and other stakeholders for ensuring sustainable management of groundwater resources in the Country etc.

STATUS OF DAMS IN GOA AND MAHARASHTRA

19th August, 2013

RSQ 1395

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK

(a) the names of major and minor irrigation dams in Goa;
(b) the quantum of water available both for irrigation and for drinking purposes from those dams;
(c) the financial assistance given by the Central Government for their construction, if any;

(d) whether financial and human settlement issues with respect to Tillari dam has been settled between Goa and Maharashtra; and
(e) the present status as regards the liability of each States and the essential features of the settlement arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) As per information furnished by the Government of Goa, the names of major and minor irrigation dams in Goa are Salaulim Major Irrigation Dam, Anjuna Medium Irrigation Dam, Chapoli Minor Irrigation Dam, Amthane Minor Irrigation Dam and Panchwadi Minor Irrigation Dam. In addition, Tillari Irrigation Project is a joint venture of Maharashtra and Goa benefitting the command area of both the states.

(b) As per information furnished by the Government of Goa, the quantum of water available for irrigation and drinking purpose are given in the following table.

MCM = million cubic metre

Name of Dam	Effective Storage Capacity	Irrigation purpose	Drinking purpose
	(MCM)	(MCM)	(MCM)
Salaulim Major Irrigation Dam	227.16	144.66	82.50
Anjuna Medium Irrigation Dam	44.83	44.83	--
Chapoli Minor Irrigation Dam	10.72	6.97	3.75
Amthane Minor Irrigation Dam	5.81	2.93	2.88
Panchawadi Minor Irrigation Dam	4.36	3.11	1.25

(c) An amount of Rs.17.75 crore have been released to Salaulim Irrigation Project and Rs.255.42 crore have been released to Tillari Irrigation Project in Goa as central assistance(CA) up to March,2013 under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

(d) & (e) The interstate agreement of Tillari Irrigation Project was signed on 06.04.1990 between Maharashtra & Goa. As per interstate agreement, the common cost of the project is to be shared in ratio of 73.3% and 26.7% by Government of Goa and Government of Maharashtra respectively, on the basis of water utilization. The rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons (PAPs) was carried out as per Maharashtra Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act 1976 (Modified 1986). Both State Governments have to give preference in employment to PAPs in public employment in their respective States.

DECLARATION OF IRRIGATION PROJECTS AS NATIONAL PROJECTS

26th August, 2013

RSQ 2

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY

Will the Minister of Water resources be pleased to state:

a) The details of irrigation project declared/being declared a National Project across the country durng the last five years;
b) Whether the Government is also considering to declare Indira Sagar Polavarm Project as National Project; and
c) If so, the details thereof; and
d) If not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Government of India declared 14 projects as National Projects in February, 2008. Subsequently, one more project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects in 2012. The details of the 15 irrigation projects included under the scheme of National Projects are given at Annexure-I Apart from the above, the details of the proposals received from various State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects is at Annecure-II.

(b) to (d) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh had submitted the proposal of Indirasarag Polavaram Projects for inclusion in the Scheme of National Projects in April, 2009 to Central Water Commission. The

project was recommended for inclusion as National Project by the High Powered Steering Committee of Ministry of Water Resources in August, 2009. The proposal was discussed in the Expenditure Finance committee (EFC) Memorandum meeting held on 5.3.2013 and it was inter-alia decided that State Government may work out realistic cost & implementation programme for the project. The revised cost estimate of the project submitted by the State Government in August, 2010 has been found acceptable by Advisory committee of Ministry of Water Resources (MoWR) for Rs 16010.45 crores (Price Level 2010-11). A new project is declared as national project after ascertaining its eligibility for assistance, which includes investment clearance from Planning Commission, clearance from Expenditure Finance committee (EFC) /Project Investment Board, recommendation of the High Powered Steering Committee and approval of Union Cabinet. Investment clearance from Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

LIST OF PROJECTS DECLARED AS NATIONAL PROJECTS

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh
15	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1) 14.04 lakh ha	Uttar Pradesh

The details of proposals received from the State Governments for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects

Sl. No	State	Name of Project	Present status
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Restoration of capacity of Sharda Sahayak Canal	The EFC in its meeting held on 06.12.2012 considered this proposal to include in the scheme of National Projects.
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Polavaram (Indira Sagar) Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Bargi Diversion Project	The proposal is under process.
4.	Andhra Pradesh	J.Chokkarao Lift Irrigation Scheme	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
5.	Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal	Subernarekha Multipurpose Project	Proposal in prescribed format has not been submitted by the State Government.
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Pranahita Chevella Sujala Sravanthi Project	The proposal does not have investment clearance.
7.	Odisha	Rengali Irrigation Project	Investment Clearance of Planning Commission for revised cost estimate is to be obtained by the State Government.

	State	Name of Project	Present status
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanhar Irrigation Poject	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. **The State Government has been informed.**
9	Uttar Pradesh	Bansagar Canal Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. **The State Government has been informed.**
10	Uttar Pradesh	Baghain Project	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. **The State Government has been informed.**
11	Uttar Pradesh	Rajghat Canal Project Phase-II	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. **The State Government has been informed.**
12	Maharashtra	Bodwad Parisar Sinchan Yojana	The irrigation potential of the project is less than 2,00,000 hectare and hence not eligible to be considered as National Project. **The State Government has been informed.**
13.	Maharashtra	Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin	As per guidelines of National Project the project should inter-alia have investment clearance of Planning Commission for inclusion in the category of National Project. Presently the State Government has not obtained investment clearance of Planning Commission for proposal of "Clustered Projects from Tapi Basin", as out of the 6 projects included in the said Cluster, four projects are having investment clearance of Planning Commission. **The State Government has been informed.**

CONSTITUTION OF CAUVERY MANAGEMENT BOARD

26th August, 2013

RSQ *222

SHRI D. RAJA

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tamil Nadu Government has demanded for constitution of a Cauvery Management Board for the effective implementation of the final order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal; and
(b) if so, the details thereof and Government"s reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

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

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. * 222 REGARDING CONSTITUTION OF CAUVERY MANAGEMENT BOARD BY SHRI D. RAJA TO BE ANSWERED ON 26.08.2013.

(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu has requested Hon'ble Prime Minister for constitution of Cauvery Management Board.

Hon'ble Supreme Court in a case filed by Government of Tamil Nadu vide its order dated 4.2.2013 had directed to notify the Central Government the decision of the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal dated 5.2.2007. Accordingly, this award was notified on 19.2.2013.

Ministry of Water Resources in its affidavit filed had informed the Hon'ble Supreme Court that after notification of the said award, it had initiated action for constitution of Cauvery Management Board in consultation with the concerned Ministries. In the light of this affidavit, the Hon'ble Court directed that till such time some arrangements have to be made and accordingly, they advised to constitute a pro tem Supervisory Committee during hearing on 10th May 2013 of I.A. No. 5 of 2013 filed by the Government of Tamil Nadu. This pro tem Supervisory Committee was notified by Ministry of Water Resources on 22.5.2013 comprising Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi as Chairman, Chief Secretaries of concerned States and Union Territory of Puducherry and Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi as Member and Chief Engineer, CWC, New Delhi as Member-Secretary. Three meetings of this Committee have already been held.

NEW SCHEME FOR CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

26th August, 2013

RSQ *223

SHRI K. C. TYAGI

(a) whether Government has chalked out any new scheme to provide central assistance to the national projects for harnessing irrigation and hydro power potential in various States;
(b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the number of projects identified for funding under the scheme, State-wise and projectwise; and
(c) the funds sanctioned under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED IN REPLY TO PART (a) to (c) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION No.*223 (PRIORITY No. 03) REGARDING NEW SCHEME FOR CENTRAL ASSISTANCE DUE FOR REPLY ON 26.08.2013.
(a) & (b) The scheme of National projects was introduced in the year 2008 under the ambit of the ongoing Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) of Government of India. Initially 14 projects were declared as National Projects in February 2008. Subsequently, in August 2012, one more project namely Saryu Nahar Pariyojana of Uttar Pradesh has been included in the scheme of National Projects These projects envisage benefits for irrigation/hydro power/flood moderation. As per the Guidelines of National Projects, the projects are eligible for central assistance for 90% grant of the balance project cost (cost of work) of irrigation and drinking water components of the project.
State-wise and project-wise details of these National Projects are given at Annexure.
(c) At present, the scheme of National Projects is being funded from the allocation available under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). During XI Plan, a sum of Rs. 3253.1769 crore (including

State Share) was spent on three National projects namely Teesta Barrage Project of West Bengal, Shahpur Kandi project of Punjab and Gosikhurd Irrigation Project of Maharashtra. During XII Plan, an allocation of Rs.8150 crores is proposed for National Projects.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to Starred Question No 223 for reply on 26.08.2013 regarding New Scheme for Central Assistance

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF NATIONAL PROJECTS INCLUDED UNDER AIBP

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (ha.) 2) Power (MW) 3) Storage (MAF)	State
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5.	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6.	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7.	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal
8.	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttranchal
9.	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP

10.	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunanchal Pradesh
11.	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12.	Upper Siang	Indirect 9500 MW 17.50 MAF Flood moderation	Arunanchal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	6.46 lakh 72 MW 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh
15	Saryu Nahar Pariyojana	1) 14.04 lakh ha 4.96 lakh ha under National Project.	Uttar Pradesh

INCLUSION OF MINOR IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF CHHATTISGRAH UNDER AIBP

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1842

DR. BHUSHAN LAL JANGDE

(a) whether the Chhattisgarh Government has sent a proposal to the Central Government for including 171 minor irrigation schemes in Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 2012-13
(b) whether for 67 minor irrigation schemes an amount of Rs.217.69 crore is proposed on priority basis and out of which Rs.14.761 are meant for farm irrigation by tractors and whether the Government would help the farmers by providing the above-said amount; and
(c) whether the amount of Central assistance for Kelo and Maniyari projects under the major irrigation scheme of that State is insufficient and whether any immediate assistance is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. Government of Chhattisgarh had submitted the proposals of 171 number of new minor irrigation schemes for funding under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 2012-13.
(b) As per information provided by the State Government, no such minor irrigation schemes have been proposed by Government of Chhattisgarh for financial assistance.
(c) The Central Assistance under AIBP is released on year to year basis to the projects based on the budget provision by the State Governments, as per the annual state wise ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission and annual work plan of the State Governments. During 2013-14, funds could not be released to these projects under AIBP due to non fulfilment of eligibility criteria as per the AIBP guidelines.

SHARE OF RAJASTHAN IN RAVI BEAS WATER

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1843

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK

(a) whether Rajasthan has major share in Ravi Beas river water;
(b) whether the Central Government proposes to direct the Bhakra-Beas Management Board (BBMB) for installing automatic gauge recorder at the site agreed to by the partner States and if so, by when; and
(c) whether the Central Government proposes to direct BBMB for finalizing therest of the sites and if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. The supply of surplus Ravi-Beas waters to Rajasthan, Punjab and Haryana was decided in the Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) in 1982 as 49%, 30%, and 21% respectively.
(b) & (c) BBMB has already identified 22 sites for installation of automatic gauge recorder. As the minutes of the meeting of the Technical Committee of BBMB held on 29.05.2013, six automatic gauge recorders have already been installed. BBMB has planned to complete the installation of the remaining 16 automatic gauge recorders under Hydrology Project II by June 2014.

POLICY FOR OPEN BOREWELLS

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1844

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that several incidents of small children falling into borewells have taken place;
(b) whether any rules in this regard are being followed in several States and if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether any proposals for policy formulation with regard to open borewells is under consideration of the Central Government; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) Government is aware of occurrence of such incidents of small children falling into open borewells. The Honourable Supreme Court has directed all the States & UTs through Orders dated 11th February, 2010 and 6th August, 2010, to take preventive actions on cases of children falling in borewells. The action taken by the State Governments on the directives issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court is given at Annexure.

(c) & (d) A committee was constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources in March, 2009 to examine possibilities of preventing such fatal accidents, look into the legal and statutory measures available, action required for preventing such accidents and to suggest other administrative and technical measures for prevention of such accidents. The Committee had framed guidelines to be followed by the States/ Union Territory Governments for this purpose.
The Honourable Supreme Court has directed all the States to cap all discarded and abandoned borewells in their territories and to properly fence all the working wells to prevent small children falling into them, erecting barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction, filling of abandoned tubewells by clay/sand/ boulders/ pebble. from bottom to ground level. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that in rural areas, monitoring and execution should be done by Panchayat Raj Institutions and in urban areas by the Municipal Corporations/ Public Health Departments.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1844 to be answered on 26.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Policy for open borewells"

S.No.	State/ Union Territory	Action taken
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Instructed all the District Collectors and other Departments concerned vide G.O. Ms. No. 163 of Panchayat Raj and Rural Development Department dated 11.7.2011 to follow guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
2.	Assam	All the borewells are provided with proper threaded/ welded lids.
3.	Chhattisgarh	Instructions issued to all Chief Engineers of Water Resources Department to take necessary precautions.
4.	Gujarat	Instructions issued to all field level officers of the State Ground Water & Surface Water Departments to take precautions. Gujarat Water Supply and Sewerage Board (GWSSB) has verified that all the borewells are capped/ covered.
5.	Haryana	Instructions issued to all Deputy Commissioners for compliance.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Necessary instructions issued to all the field functionaries.
7.	Karnataka	Remedial measures taken by initiating closure of abandoned bore wells.
8.	Kerala	State Ground Water Department circulated the Order to all the District Officers to give publicity and adhere to safety guidelines.
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Instructions issued to all field officers.
10.	Maharashtra	Orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court circulated to all concerned agencies for strict implementation.
11.	Odisha	Wide publicity given through TV channels.
12.	Puducherry	Appropriate measures being taken in compliance to the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Order.
13.	Punjab	Issued instructions to all concerned.
14.	Rajasthan	Instructions of Hon'ble Supreme Court circulated to all District Collectors and progress is being reviewed regularly. Legal action taken against offenders. Efforts are made to create awareness among people.
15.	Tamil Nadu	Instructions issued to all field level officers of State Ground & Surface Water Resources Departments to take precautions. Tamilnadu Water Supply and Drainage Board (TWAD) has circulated the Hon'ble Supreme Court's instructions to all District Collectors/ Chief Engineers/ Superintending Engineers of TWAD Board.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Issued orders in this context.
17.	West Bengal	Issued necessary instructions to the concerned Circle level authorities for strict compliance. Top cap is normally provided on the mouth of housing pipe on the bore well.

DRAWINGS PENDING WITH CWC

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1845

DR. PRABHA THAKUR

(a) whether six civil drawings and thirty-six hydro-mechanical drawings are pending with the Central Water Commission (CWC) for approval/sanction; and
(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when CWC would grant approval/sanction
to these pending drawings received from Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b)Six civil drawings and thirty six hydro-mechanical drawings pertaining to Kalisindh Project, were submitted by Govt. of Rajasthan to Central Water Commission (CWC). As per the current status, all the hydro-mechanical drawings have been finalized & recommended for approval vide letter no. 290/1/2013/GD (N&W)/298-99 dated 15.07.2013. As far as civil drawings are concerned, observations on the submitted drawings were forwarded to the project authorities by CWC on 22nd June, 2013. Against this, response has been

received by CWC on 17.07.2013 only in respect of four drawings, which is presently under scrutiny. Compliance in respect of two drawings is still awaited from project authorities.
The drawings can be finalized/ recommended for approval by CWC only after the compliance of the comments with requisite information and proper compliance are received.

DESIGN OF POLAVARAM DAM

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1846

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY

(a) whether it is a fact that many Telangana leaders and experts are opposing the present design of Polavaram dam in Andhra Pradesh and have been requesting for changing the same;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) what action the Ministry has taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) ,(b) & (c) As per the information furnished by the Government of Andhra Pradesh, some Telengana leaders have represented the case related with alternative design of Polavaram Project. The proposal submitted by Shri T. Hanumanth Rao, former Engineer-in-Chief, Andhra Pradesh and UN Consultant was examined by the State Government and found not feasible both technically and economically. A proposal from him for taking up a series of barrages on Godavari river was also received in the Ministry of Water Resources through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Hon'ble Member of Parliament in December 2009. The series of barrages one below the other all along the river were termed as "Step Ladder Technology" by the author. The proposal was examined by Central Water Commission (CWC) and the main observations of CWC were as under.

1. Barrages are diversion structures for providing limited storage capacity during the time when water is available in the river.

2. A barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi irrigation and other purposes like dependable power generation, diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city etc.

3. The command area under existing lift schemes is getting irrigation in Kharif only. For providing irrigation supplies for Rabi and perennial crops as well, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken up Polavaram project.

SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE ON CAUVERY

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1847

SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI

(a) whether a Supervisory Committee on Cauvery has been constituted by Government in the recent past;
(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the terms and reference of the said Committee;
(c) whether the Committee has held any meeting so far;
(d) if so, the details of the issues discussed and the details of the decisions so far taken by the committee; and
(e) the details of action, so far, taken on such decisions by Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b) In pursuance to the direction dated 10th May, 2013 of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) notified the constitution of Pro tem Supervisory Committee on 22.5.2013 comprising Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi as Chairman, Chief Secretaries of concerned States and Union Territory of Puducherry and Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), New Delhi as Member and Chief Engineer, CWC, New Delhi as Member-Secretary. The terms and reference of the committee is to ensure implementation of the final order dated 5th Feb., 2007 of Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal (CWDT).

(c), (d) & (e) Till now, three meetings have been held. The committee has finalised its rules of business and reviewed the release position from time to time. The third & last meeting of the Supervisory Committee was held on 15th July, 2013. The Committee noted that the observed flow at Biligundulu Gauge & Discharge site from 1.6.2013 to 15.7.2013 is 34.18 TMC which is higher than 26.45 TMC (on prorata basis) i.e. the quantum of flow prescribed in Clause IX of Final Order dated 5.2.2007 of CWDT for the corresponding period.

MEGHALAYA AS FLOOD PRONE STATE

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1848

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM

(a) whether the Ganga Flood Control Commission, in its report submitted to Government in 2006, had identified Meghalaya as one of the flood-prone States qualifying for its share of Central funds under the Flood Management Programme;
(b) whether the Expert Committee, set up jointly by the Planning Commission and Central Water Commission excluded that State while carrying out the scientific assessment of flood prone areas in the country and if so, the reasons therefor; and
(c) whether large extent of habitations in Garo Hills region of the State is inundated during rainy season along the banks of rivers Ringgi and Jinjiram tributaries of Barhmaputra?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) No Sir. The Committee headed by Chairman, Ganga Flood Control Commission had in 2006 identified 39 flood prone districts in 5 States only namely Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
(b) No Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources had constituted an Expert Committee in July, 2012 for scientific assessment of flood prone areas in the entire country including the State of Meghalaya.
(c) As per data base maintained by Central Water Commission (CWC) and Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on the basis of information received from various States including the State of Meghalaya, no inundation or area affected due to floods has been reported by the State Government of Meghalaya since 2006 onwards.

DEPLETION OF GROUNDWATER LEVEL

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1849

SHRI MOTILAL VORA

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that level of groundwater in many parts of the country particularly Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the north-west of the country is depleting alarmingly;
(b) whether Government is of the opinion that excess water of flood affected areas can be supplied to the drought affected areas facing water scarcity through inter reservoir transfer for solving the problem of depleting level of groundwater; and
(c) if so, the steps taken to solve this problem in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Ground water is exploited for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes due to which ground water levels in many parts of the Country are declining. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional basis four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water monitoring wells located in the Country including Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and the North-West of the Country. Ground water level monitoring data of Pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of Pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicate that out of 10121 wells analysed 5688 wells have shown decline. In the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, decline is to the extent of 50%, 69% and 76% respectively. Details are given at Annexure.
(b) & (c) National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under the Ministry of Water Resources carries out technical studies to establish the feasibility of inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins.

Under the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development (1980), so far, NWDA has identified 14 links for Himalayan Component and 16 links for Peninsular Rivers Component. Out of these, Feasibility Reports of 14 links for Peninsular Component and 2 links for Himalayan Component (Indian portion) have been prepared.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1849 to be answered on 26.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Depletion of groundwater level"

S.No.	Name of State	Number of wells Analysed	Rise in Water Level		Fall in Water Level	
			Number of wells	Percentage of wells analysed	Number of wells	Percentage of wells analysed
1	Andhra Pradesh	731	349	47.74	382	52.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	66.67	1	33.33
3	Assam	194	105	54.12	89	45.88
4	Bihar	181	88	48.62	93	51.38
5	Chandigarh	16	7	43.75	9	56.25
6	Chhattisgarh	403	223	55.33	180	44.67
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
8	Delhi	119	43	36.13	76	63.87
9	Goa	43	19	44.19	24	55.81
10	Gujarat	699	311	44.49	388	55.51
11	Haryana	311	107	34.41	204	65.59
12	Himachal Pradesh	68	34	50.00	34	50.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	133	83	62.41	50	37.59
14	Jharkhand	172	90	52.33	82	47.67
15	Karnataka	783	242	30.91	541	69.09
16	Kerala	606	172	28.38	434	71.62
17	Madhya Pradesh	910	526	57.80	384	42.20
18	Maharashtra	849	421	49.59	428	50.41
19	Manipur	1	1	100.00	0	0.00
20	Meghalaya	27	9	33.33	18	66.67
21	Nagaland	12	6	50.00	6	50.00
22	Odisha	743	329	44.28	414	55.72
23	Pondicherry	7	4	57.14	3	42.86
24	Punjab	210	57	27.14	153	72.86
25	Rajasthan	830	428	51.57	402	48.43
26	Tamil Nadu	457	109	23.85	348	76.15
27	Tripura	28	13	46.43	15	53.57
28	Uttar Pradesh	777	360	46.33	417	53.67
29	Uttarakhand	47	22	46.81	25	53.19
30	West Bengal	756	269	35.58	487	64.42
	TOTAL	10121	4433	43.80	5688	56.20

Note: Ground water levels are not being monitored in Mizoram, Sikkim, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Data is not available for Andaman & Nicobar Islands

FUNDS FOR IRRIGATION

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1850

SHRI NATUJI HALAJI THAKOR

(a) the details of allocation and utilization of funds for irrigation by the Ministry during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, Statewise and year-wise; and
(b) how much funds were allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on irrigation during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) The details of State-wise and year-wise grant ceilings (Allocations) of Planning Commission for Water Resources Projects including Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) and the Central Assistance released under AIBP during the XI Plan period for the Major/Medium/Surface Minor Irrigation Schemes are given at Annexure-I&II respectively.

(b) Funds allocated and utilized by Government of Gujarat on irrigation during the XI Five Year Plan is at Annexure-III.

Annexure I

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 1850 for reply on 26.08.2013 regarding funds for irrigation

Fund allocations in XI Plan (from 2007-08 to 2011-12)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl.no.	States	Allocation 2007-08	Allocation 2008-09	Allocation 2009-10	Allocation 2010-11	Allocation 2011-12
1	Andhra Pradesh	1250.00	2000.00	2000	963.00	800.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60.00	30.00	20	50.00	49.63
3	Assam	49.50	74.50	69.09	449.00	500.00
4	Bihar	115.00	450.00	600	382.00	300.00
5	Chattisgarh	100.00	187.22	300	245.60	350.00
6	Goa	50.00	25.00	25	25.00	7.07
7	Gujarat	800.00	800.00	800	1179.73	1000.00
8	Haryana	10.00	10.00	40	35.00	35.46
9	Himachal Pradesh	140.00	150.00	200	175.00	160.00
10	Jharkhand	135.00	136.38	130	200.00	339.96
11	Jammu Kashmir	30.00	130.00	254.27	600.00	500.00
12	Karnataka	500.00	265.00	500	1027.47	1133.30
13	Kerala	22.00	40.00	40	40.00	40.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	550.00	605.00	1167	1142.00	942.00
15	Maharastra	1100.00	1700.00	2200	1065.00	2156.42
16	Manipur	110.00	192.00	190	250.00	226.75
17	Meghayala	10.00	30.00	40	130.00	166.84
18	Mizoram	22.50	22.50	50	59.60	67.00
19	Nagaland	49.00	60.00	97.3	114.00	121.00
20	Orissa	800.00	800.00	1200	1068.00	890.23
21	Punjab	200.00	100.00	110	175.00	365.81
22	Rajasthan	250.00	200.00	300	300.00	314.56
23	Sikkim	4.00	4.00	40	45.00	70.47
24	TamilNadu	3.00	3.00	4.86	5.00	25.00
25	Tripura	29.70	50.00	72.97	95.00	99.70
26	Uttar Pradesh	140.00	175.00	500	600.00	387.55
27	Uttaranchal	330.00	510.00	500	421.15	297.09
28	West Bengal	50.00	150.00	300	250.00	50.00
	Total(States)	6909.70	8899.60	11750.49	11091.55	11395.84

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No 1850 for reply on 26.08.2013 regarding Funds for Irrigation

CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE AIBP DURING 11th Plan

Sl No	State	Amount Rs in crore					Total
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
		GRANT					
1	Andhra Pradesh	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810	3564.3502
2	Arunachal Pradesh	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880	194.3406
3	Assam	77.3380	405.9540	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100	1904.3810
4	Bihar	62.2400	109.7029	77.9130	55.7535	15.5300	321.1394
5	Chhattisgarh	96.9640	193.0402	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660	727.1661
6	Goa	32.4800	39.2300	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500	132.2100
7	Gujarat	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000	1211.8297
8	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
9	Himachal Pradesh	114.0500	119.3178	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050	497.2738
10	Jammu & Kashmir	199.2251	393.0661	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180	1145.1709
11	Jharkhand	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560	815.7878
12	Karnataka	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040	2695.3103
13	Kerala	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000	14.7337
14	Madhya Pradesh	500.3450	473.7824	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640	2865.0290
15	Maharashtra	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920	7894.4243
16	Manipur	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500	662.7471
17	Meghalaya	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002	239.9576
18	Mizoram	34.3434	50.7176	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100	214.7133
19	Nagaland	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470	289.0409
20	Orissa	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420	3426.9925
21	Punjab	13.5000	9.5400	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300	229.1960
22	Rajasthan	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750	538.0220
23	Sikkim	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	53.9232
24	Tripura	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751	170.3588
25	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
26	Uttar Pradesh	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440	1416.6274
27	Uttarakhand	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	1157.1256
28	West Bengal	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020	228.7764

Annexure III

Annexure referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No.1850 for reply on 26.05.2013 regarding Funds for irrigation.

Details of the funds allocated and utilized by the Gujarat Government on Irrigation during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Annual Plan	Allocated fund	Expenditure
Annual Plan 2007-2008	64520.00	64040.84
Annual Plan 2008-2009	31532.00	31357.80
Annual Plan 2009-20010	5305.97	9037.53
Annual Plan 20010-20011	37235.86	37386.16
Annual Plan 20011-20012	18593.00	8588.33
Total of Eleventh Plan Period	157186.83	150410.66

CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS BY KARNATAKA

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1851

SHRI N. BALAGANGA

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnataka Government has been constructing many small and medium dams across the rivers passing through that State;
(b) whether it is also a fact that such constructions are posing severe problems to Tamil Nadu, being a riparian State; and
(c) the steps taken by the Central Government to amicably share the waters among the riparian States?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) (b) & (c) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List II in 7th Schedule of the Constitution. The development of irrigation thus falls in the ambit of respective State.Governments and as such the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are to be carried out by the States from their own resources as per their priorities. States are required to share the detailed project report of major and medium irrigation projects situated on inter State rivers for concurrence of the basin States. State Governments are also supposed to implement these projects based on inter-State agreements, orders of Hon'ble Supreme Courts/High Courts, awards of Tribunals, whichever applicable. Ministry of Water Resources examines the projects from inter-State aspect before clearing it from techo-economic consideration. Ministry does not maintain information of unapproved projects.

FILLING UP OF DAMS UPTO FULL RESERVOIR LEVEL

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1852

SHRI ASHK ALI TAK

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bhakra and the Pong dams are not filled up to Full Reservoir Level (FRL);
(b) if so, whether dams can be filled up to FRL by using latest technology appropriate planning and the technology of weather forecast; and
(c) whether Government proposes to direct BBMB for conducting a study on the issue of filling up empty dams?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir.
(b) As informed by the Bhakra Beas Management Board(BBMB), Real Time Decision Support System(TRDSS) can be able to monitor the water levels in dams on real time basis.
(c) BBMB has further informed that it has already taken up the World bank aided Hydrology Project Phase II and is in the process of developing RTDSS.

ASSISTANCE UNDER AIBP

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1853

SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI
SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA

(a) whether the Central Government has received letter(s) from the Chief Minister of Gujarat for considering DDP areas for financial assistance under AIBP;
(b) if so, what steps Government proposes to take to fulfil the said request;
(c) whether the Central Government has in the past, provided assistance under AIBP by treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas, in cases of two projects in Punjab and one project in Karnataka; and

(d) by when the Central Government proposes to extend the similar benefits to Sardar Sarovar Project and other eligible projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes Sir.
(b) The Accelerated Irrigation Benefited Programme (AIBP) scheme formulated for the XII Plan proposes Central Assistance (CA) for projects benefits Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas on a par with those benefitting Drought Prone Areas programme (DPAP) areas. The scheme requires clearance from the Union Cabinet.
(c) CA under AIBP has been provided to one project of Punjab and one project of Karnataka by treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas
(d) After approval of the proposal by the Union Cabinet, the projects benefitting DDP areas on par with DPAP areas including Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat will be considered for providing CA as per their eligibility of the modified norms of AIBP for XII Plan.

IMPLEMENTATION OF MODIFIED AIBP

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1854

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA

(a) whether the issue of treating DDP areas at par with DPAP areas has been duly approved by the Planning Commission and by the Union Cabinet and is duly incorporated under the nomenclature of modified AIBP during the Twelfth Five Year Plan document in view of the above provision; and
(b) by when Government proposes to implement the modified AIBP?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a)& (b) No, Sir. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) has appraised Accelerated irrigation Benefits Progarmme (AIBP) for the XII Plan. The scheme requires approval of Union Cabinet.

ASSISTANCE TO RAJASTHAN TO DEVELOP WATER BODIES

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1855

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA

(a) the details of water bodies in Rajasthan;
(b) whether Government has given any financial assistance to the State Government to develop these water bodies or their repair, renovation and restoration;
(c) the details of the fiancial assistance given and achievement thereon, till date; and
(d) whether the State Government has developed these bodies for their proper utilization?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) According to 3rd Minor Irrigation Census conducted by Ministry of Water Resources, the number of water bodies identified in the Rajasthan were 2813.
(b) Yes, Sir.
(c)&(d) An amount of Rs. 5.21 crore of central assistance was released to Government of Rajasthan for taking up works on 5 water bodies under Pilot Scheme for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" during Xth Five Year Plan. Works on all 5 water bodies were completed.
During XIth Plan, an amount of Rs. 7.07 crore of central assistance was released to Government of Rajasthan for taking up works on 16 water bodies under the scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies with domestic support. As per information provided by state government, works have been completed on 13 water bodies.

CLEARANCE TO WATER RESOURCES PROPOSALS OF RAJASTHAN

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1856

DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA

(a) the number of proposals sent by the Rajasthan Government regarding water resources to the Central Government for clearance during the last three years and the current year;
(b) the number of proposals, out of these, cleared by the Central Government along with the number of proposals lying pending; and
(c) by when the pending proposals are likely to be cleared by the Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) & (b): A number of proposals regarding water resources have been submitted by Rajasthan Government to Central Water Commission (CWC) during the last three years and the current year, as per details below:

Sl. No.	Item	No. of Proposals submitted	No. of Proposals cleared	Details of clearance
1.	Pre-feasibility report for Major/ Medium irrigation projects	1	1	in-principle consent has been accorded by CWC
2.	Detailed Project Reports for Major/ Medium Irrigation Projects	6	3	Accepted by Advisory Committee of Min. of Water Resources.
3.	Water Bodies (to be funded under Repair, Restoration and Renovation [RR&R] Scheme of MoWR)	61	16	Approved for funding under RR&R in the XI Plan.

(c) The proposals can be finalized / recommended for approval by CWC only after the compliance of the comments with requisite information and proper compliance are received/ the relevant funding scheme is approved for continuance in current plan.

FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES FOR COASTAL AREAS

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1857

SHRI RAGHUNANDAN SHARMA

(a) whether Government is contemplating certain measures to mitigate the effects of floods in coastal areas;
(b) if so, the details thereof;
(c) whether Government is contemplating to construct reservoirs on large scale for storing flood waters for irrigation or for planned marketing of flood waters; and
(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a)& (b) Government of India launched Flood Management Programme during XI Plan for providing central assistance to various State Governments for undertaking works related to river management, flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, restoration of earlier damaged flood management works and anti-sea erosion. Under this Programme, central assistance of Rs. 2.00 crore was provided to the Government of Gujarat for construction of sea walls and anti-erosion works in Jamnagar and Surat districts of Gujarat. Continuation of Flood Management Programme during XII Plan is envisaged.

(c) No Sir.
(d) Does not arise in view of reply under part (c) above.

PROMOTION OF WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1858

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE
SHRI ISHWAR SINGH

(a) whether the Central Government organizes awareness/training programmes for promotion of Water Conservation and management;
(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such programmes organized and the number of participants imparted training during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
(c) the success achieved through these programmes; and
(d) the order methods Government proposes to take to ensure water conservation?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Water Resources organises awareness/training programmes for promotion of water conservation and management and to build capacity of various stakeholders.

(b) State/UT-wise details of the programmes and number participants imparted training by the National Water Academy and the Central Ground Water Board are given in Annexure-I and Annexure-II respectively.
(c) The awareness/training programmes help in building the capacity of multiple stakeholders involved in water conservation and management including women, students and teachers. Evaluation study and impact assessment of mass awareness programme of Information, Education and Communication Scheme' (11th Five Year Plan)conducted by the Ministry of Water Resources indicates positive change in respect of awareness and attitude about water, its quality and proper use.

(d) The other methods Government proposes to take to ensure water conservation are at Annexure-III.

Annexure-I

Annexure referred to in the reply to admitted Unstarred Question No.1858 to be answered in RajyaSabha on 26/08/2013 regarding
"Promotion of water conservation and management"

Details of training programmes on water resources conservation and management organised bythe National Water Academy during the last three years are as below:

Name of the programme	Date	Total No. of Trainees attended
2010-11 (Maharashtra)		
Water Resources Management for school teachers	3.12.2010	37
2011-12 (Maharashtra)		
Introductory programme on "Water resources of India" for school teachers	24.2.2012	25
2012-13 (Maharashtra)		
Water Resources of India for school teachers	5.12.2012	47

Annexure-II

Annexure referred to in the reply to admitted Unstarred Question No.1858 to be answered in RajyaSabha on 26/08/2013 regarding "Promotion of water conservation and management".

Training programmes on water conservation and management conducted by the Central Ground Water Board during the last three years(*No programme was conducted during 2012-13).

		2010-11		2011-12		GRAND TOTAL	
S. No	States	No. of training Courses conducted	Total no. of participant s	No. of training Courses conducted	Total no. of participant s	No. of training Courses conducted	Total no. of participants
1	Assam	2	78	0	0	2	78
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Meghalaya	1	16	0	0	1	16
5	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Nagaland	1	33	0	0	1	33
7	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Andhra Pradesh	2	114	2	78	4	192
9	Bihar	2	140	1	100	3	240
10	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Chandigarh	1	23	0	0	1	23
12	Punjab	1	36	0	0	1	36
13	Haryana	1	32	0	0	1	32
14	Madhya Pradesh	2	271	2	145	4	416
15	Chhattisgarh	2	140	0	0	2	140
16	Delhi	1	19	0	0	1	19
17	Karnataka	2	76	0	0	2	76
18	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Gujarat	2	80	2	61	4	141
20	Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Himachal Pradesh	2	269	2	70	4	339
22	Jammu & Kashmir	2	85	0	0	2	85
23	Kerala	2	77	2	132	4	209
24	Maharashtra	2	54	0	0	2	54
25	D &N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Orissa	2	61	0	0	2	61
27	Rajasthan	2	70	2	400	4	470
28	Tamil Nadu	2	103	2	74	4	177
29	Uttar Pradesh	2	73	0	0	2	73
30	Uttarakhand	2	47	1	80	3	127
31	West Bengal	2	85	1	24	3	109
32	A& Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		40	1982	17	1164	57	3146

Annexure-III

Annexure referred to in the reply to admitted unstarred Question No.1858 to be answered in Rajya Sabha on 26/08/2013 regarding “Promotion of water conservation and management”.

The other activities the Ministry of Water Resources proposes to undertake for water conservation and management

I. National Water Mission (NWM)

The Ministry of Water Resources established National Water Mission (NWM) in 2011 under National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) with the objective of “conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources development and management”. The Comprehensive Mission Document for implementation of NWM, approved by the Union Cabinet on 6th April, 2011, identifies five goals:1)Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; 2) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; 3) Focused attention to vulnerable areas including over-exploited

areas;4) Increasing water use efficiency by 20% by 2017; and 5) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

II. Information, Education and Communication (IEC)

The Information, Education and Communication (IEC) Scheme of the Ministry of Water Resources was launched as a Central Plan Scheme during the XI Five Year Plan with the aim of creating awareness among various target groups about the importance of development and management of water resources in a holistic manner for addressing various water related issues. Various activities proposed to be undertaken during the XII Plan are as under:

S. No.	ACTIVITY
1	Organizing events for students
2	Publicity through Print Media
3	Exhibitions in prominent places
4	Organization of Special Days / Week
5	Organization / Participation in workshops/ seminars
6	Printing & distribution of Printed material
7	Display at prominent places as airports, bus stands etc.
8	Organizing events for empowering peoples organizations
9	Support to Non Govt. /autonomous bodies etc.
10	Publicity through Electronic Media
11	Production of documentaries, films etc.
12	Traditional media campaign
13	Evaluation study
14	Mass Awareness activities in Tribal Areas under the Tribal Sub Plan Component

III. Observance of Water Conservation Year-2013

The Ministry of Water Resources has declared Year 2013 as water conservation year to promote water conservation and management.

IV. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)

The Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) extends financial assistance to the States for creation of irrigation potential by completion of identified ongoing irrigation projects. As per the present pattern of assistance under the AIBP, the Centre is providing grant in the form of Central Assistance to the irrigation projects as an incentive to the States for creating irrigation infrastructure in the country. The AIBP is also partially meeting the demands of the Bharat Nirman programme under which a major thrust on irrigation is included. AIBP is also providing assistance to the irrigation projects under the Prime Minister's package for agrarian distressed districts. Presently, major, medium and Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects are eligible for Central Assistance under AIBP. The surface water minor irrigation schemes of Special Category States as well as such schemes satisfying specified criteria in Non-Special Category States are also eligible for Central Assistance under AIBP.

V. Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)

The implementation of the scheme is helpful in increasing agricultural production and productivity in the irrigated command on a sustained basis. It will lead to enhancement in the water use efficiency, reduction of gap between irrigation potential creation & utilization and water conservation.

VI. Repair, Renovation and Restoration(RRR) of water bodies

In order to restore and augment storage capacities of water bodies, and also to recover and extend their lost irrigation potential, the Government of India is implementing the scheme called "Repair, Renovation & Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies" under State sector. So far about 15000 water bodies have been taken up for restoration. During XII Five Year Plan, about 10000 water bodies with 6.235 lakh Ha of Cultivable Command Area is proposed to be covered under the Scheme.

VII. Groundwater Conservation

The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has been implementing pilot/ demonstrative projects for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water in various States/UTs in the country. The purpose of the activity is to demonstrate recharge projects in different hydro-geological environments and further, to share the technological knowhow with State Government organizations enabling them to replicate such recharge projects in similar hydro-geological environments. The Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)

has notified a total of 162 areas (Districts, Blocks, Mandals, Talukas, Municipal areas, etc.) till date, in the country for regulation of ground water development and management. CGWA has issued advisories for adopting water conservation measures like roof top rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water in Residential Group Housing Societies/ Institutions/Schools/ Hotels/ Industrial Establishments falling in the over-exploited and critical areas, National Highways, State Highways and other infrastructural project.

Sabha on 26/08/2013 regarding "Promotion of water conservation and management".

VIII. Review of National Water Policy
The National Water Policy 2012 was adopted by the National Water Resources Council in its meeting was held on 28.12.2012 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The State Governments have been requested to review their water policies in line with National Water Policy, 2012.

DIGGING WORK IN CANALS

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1859

SHRIMATI T. RATNA BAI
SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN

(a) whether it is a fact that digging work in many canals has not been started due to the shortage of funds during the Twelfth Five Year Plan in many States including Andhra Pradesh;
(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount spent so far, canal-wise; and
(c) the steps being taken to correct the situation in future?
THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)

(a) Water is a subject in the State List at Entry 17 of List II in 7th schedule of the Constitution. The development of irrigation (including digging of canals) thus falls in the ambit of respective State Governments and activities such as the planning, execution, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects including digging of canals are to be carried out by the States from their own resources as per their priorities.

(b) & (c) To supplement the financial requirement of irrigation sector and to expedite creation of the irrigation potential, Government of India has launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) and is providing Central Assistance (CA) to the State Governments for expeditious completion of the on-going major/medium/surface minor irrigation schemes (including digging of canals) which are part of major, medium and surface minor irrigation schemes. The details of CA released to the States and potential created and balance potential to be created of all ongoing projects under AIBP including Andhra Pradesh is enclosed at Annexure-1 & 2 respectively.

Annexure-1
Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 for reply on 26.08.2013 regarding Digging work in Canals
CENTRAL ASSISTANCE RELEASED UNDER THE AIBP DURING 1996-97 TO 2013-14

Sl. No.	State	1996-97 to 2001-02 (Loan)	(Amount Rs in crore)												
			2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Grand Total
			GRANT												
1	Andhra Pradesh	630.6150	33.1860	205.5300	87.5470	311.3815	843.4220	987.7692	855.1800	1300.7280	22.7920	397.8810	0.0000		5676.0317
2	Arunachal Pradesh	30.0000	1.5000	20.0000	10.0000	18.0000	27.0000	47.1800	33.9580	30.7800	48.6346	33.7880	54.6650		355.5056
3	Assam	84.7180	16.2738	19.2015	16.9300	34.9332	30.2685	77.3380	405.9540	589.9760	406.4030	424.7100	414.0410		2520.7450
4	Bihar	339.72	14.480	74.644	37.215	16.238	3.2300	62.240	109.70	77.913	55.753	15.530	9.7200		816.39

		50	5	0	0	0		0	29	0	5	0			19
5	Chhattisgarh	86.6500	104.00000	74.6300	2.9250	7.6645	10.7050	96.9640	193.04002	60.8853	174.8106	201.4660	157.2650		1171.0056
6	Goa	128.4000	0.0000	2.0000	0.6500	0.0000	1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	20.2500	20.0000	20.2500	8.0000		273.1700
7	Gujarat	1971.7330	1000.3300	650.3590	530.5000	339.6000	121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	6.0797	361.4200	0.0000	1285.9340		7112.1742
8	Haryana	44.5000	18.0000	7.7350	11.1350	6.0000	3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		90.5400
9	Himachal Pradesh	43.8060	8.1500	14.6920	3.6900	30.0785	3.9300	114.0500	119.3178	90.6797	43.5213	129.7050	48.5190		650.1393
10	Jammu & Kashmir	27.5100	34.9990	21.5450	12.7445	36.6878	37.7716	199.2251	393.0661	171.7276	156.0341	225.1180	167.9470		1484.3758
11	Jharkhand	51.4100	9.6700	1.8330	21.2850	5.0370	1.2900	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	242.8874	559.9560	568.9860		1475.2988
12	Karnataka	1066.8900	620.8500	266.4780	396.2952	140.7759	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	823.8280	567.7593	511.4040	368.9570		5715.9293
13	Kerala	52.4250	5.6650	31.0000	49.4400	9.3591	16.6468	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	10.0172	0.0000	0.0000		179.2696
14	Madhya Pradesh	716.5630	220.0000	568.6440	516.7010	168.0966	48.3100	500.3450	473.7824	758.7458	658.6918	473.4640	963.2170	121.9050	6188.4656
15	Maharashtra	305.8550	133.1341	164.3950	529.2860	167.3822	465.5213	972.2500	2257.8318	1395.3946	2069.0559	1199.8920	1019.0170		10679.0149
16	Manipur	73.7500	19.5000	15.5000	13.0000	75.7035	156.3042	103.9870	221.6733	42.5403	249.9965	44.5500	375.0000		1391.5048
17	Meghalaya	12.6758	1.5000	1.0880	1.7438	1.5750	0.7500	1.1600	24.8009	22.5018	110.1947	81.3002	59.8640		319.1542
18	Mizoram	4.8660	0.7500	9.3000	5.0000	9.3150	14.2354	34.3434	50.7176	36.4500	51.0923	42.1100	0.0000		258.1797
19	Nagaland	12.7300	2.6590	8.0000	4.0000	7.9987	10.5995	40.5100	48.5979	57.2860	70.0000	72.6470	76.9910		412.0191
20	Orissa	563.9950	179.5700	154.6850	24.2230	151.3742	133.8846	624.3590	724.4387	871.5717	591.6811	614.9420	14.8180		4649.5423
21	Punjab	378.8100	36.6600	0.0000	0.0000	26.3166	0.0000	13.5000	9.5400	22.0500	140.4760	43.6300	0.0000		670.9826
22	Rajasthan	466.1720	174.3850	499.8370	352.9040	90.2952	11.6000	156.5300	178.6200	157.5770	41.9200	3.3750	0.0000		2133.2152
23	Sikkim	3.7600	0.7500	0.7500	0.7500	0.9113	3.3236	3.2400	0.0000	2.6049	14.3639	33.7144	0.0000		64.1681
24	Tripura	82.4470	13.3947	13.3769	11.0000	31.9950	22.5131	8.1000	43.1750	36.2088	47.9999	34.8751	17.7500		362.8355
25	Tamil Nadu	20.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		20.0000
26	Uttar Pradesh	1154.5900	359.0000	274.7850	175.9200	133.1280	81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	238.0820	432.5382	279.8440	144.6380		3740.5838
27	Uttarakhand	0.0000	25.1625	25.5525	38.9917	80.4387	84.7298	265.6500	371.6580	127.0063	160.0600	232.7513	148.8010		1560.8018
28	West Bengal	125.4330	28.1330	3.1440	13.4610	0.0287	6.7000	8.9500	22.8100	0.9144	89.1000	107.0020	0.0000		405.6761
	Total	8480.02880	3061.7026	3128.7049	2867.3372	1900.3142	2301.9722	5445.7051	7598.2213	6945.5929	6837.2033	5783.9050	5904.1300	121.9050	60376.7205

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	Annexure-2 Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 for 26.08.2013 on Digging work in Canals AIBP : Irrigation Potential Created							
3						Potential in Th.Ha		

4	State	Sr. No	Project Name	Project Potential			Potential Created under AIBP up to March-2012	Balance Potential to be created
5				Ultimate Potential	Created before AIBP	Target for AIBP		
6								
7	Andhra Pradesh							
8		1.	Yerrakalva Res.	10.00	3.04	6.96	5.06	1.90
9		2.	FFC of SRSP	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
10		3.	SRSP St.II	178.07	0.00	178.07	119.42	58.65
11		4.	Tadipudi LIS	83.61	0.00	83.61	50.60	33.01
12		5.	Pushkara LIS	75.24	4.05	71.18	48.56	22.63
13		6.	Ralivagu	2.43	0.00	2.43	1.01	1.42
14		7.	Gollavagu	3.85	0.00	3.85	0.61	3.24
15		8.	Mathadivagu	3.44	0.00	3.44	2.02	1.42
16		9.	Peddavagu	6.07	0.00	6.07	0.00	6.07
17		10.	Gundlakdamma	32.40	0.00	32.40	23.44	8.96
18		11.	J. Chokka Rao LIS	249.00	0.00	249.00	16.19	232.81
19		12.	Neelwai	5.26	0.00	5.26	0.00	5.26
20		13.	Sri Komaram Bheem	9.92	0.00	9.92	0.00	9.92
21		14.	Thotapally Barrage	48.56	0.00	48.56	25.90	22.66
22		15.	Tarakarama thirtha Sagaram	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
23		16.	Palemvagu	4.10	0.00	4.10	0.00	4.10
24		17.	Musurumilli	9.16	0.00	9.16	6.54	2.63
25		18.	Rajiv Bhima LIS	82.15	0.00	82.15	0.00	82.15
26		19.	Indira Sagar (Polavaram)	436.00	0.00	436.00	0.00	436.00
27	Total			1289.25	7.09	1282.16	299.34	982.82
28	Assam							0.00
29		1.	Dhansiri	83.37	15.00	68.37	41.26	27.11
30		2.	Champamati	24.99	0.00	24.99	9.75	15.25
31		3.	Borolia	13.56	0.00	13.56	3.30	10.26
32		4.	Burhi Dihing lift	5.05	0.56	4.49	2.43	2.07
33	Total			126.98	15.56	111.41	56.73	54.68
34	Bihar						0.00	0.00
35		1.	Western Kosi	234.80	22.75	212.05	145.68	66.38
36		2.	Durgawati	36.32	16.02	20.30	3.30	17.00
37			Bansagar [IS]	94.00	0.00	94.00	0.00	94.00
38		3.	Batane	12.13	7.32	4.81	0.00	4.81
39		4.	Punpun	13.68	0.00	13.68	0.00	13.68
40	Total			390.92	46.09	344.83	148.98	195.86
41	Chhattisgarh						0.00	0.00
42		1.	Koserteda	11.12	0.00	11.12	6.50	4.62
43		2.	Kelo Project	22.81	0.00	22.81	0.00	22.81
44		3.	Kharung(ERM)	15.80	5.50	10.30	5.00	5.30
45		4.	Sutiapat	6.96	4.06	2.90	0.60	2.30
46		5.	Maniyari Tank (ERM)	14.52	3.04	11.48		11.48
47	Total			71.21	9.56	58.61	12.10	46.51
48	Goa						0.00	0.00

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	Annexure-2 Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 for 26.08.2013 on Digging work in Canals AIBP : Irrigation Potential Created							
3						Potential in Th.Ha		
4				Project Potential			Potential Created	Balance
5								

	State	Sr. No	Project Name	Ultimate Potential	Created before AIBP	Target for AIBP	under AIBP up to March-2012	Potential to be created
49		1.	Tillari	14.52	0.00	14.52	8.75	5.77
50	Total			14.52	0.00	14.52	8.75	5.77
51	Gujarat						0.00	0.00
52		1.	Sardar Sarovar	1792.00	0.00	1792.00	545.28	1246.72
53	Total			1792.00	0.00	1792.00	545.28	1246.72
54	Himachal Pradesh						0.00	0.00
55		1.	Shahnehar Irr. project	24.76	0.00	24.76	18.03	6.73
56		2.	Sidhata	5.35	0.00	5.35	0.82	4.53
57		3.	Changer Lift	3.04	0.00	3.04	3.04	0.00
58		4.	Balh Vally (Left Bank)	4.35	0.00	4.35	0.94	3.41
59	Total			37.51	0.00	37.51	22.83	14.67
60	J&K						0.00	0.00
61		4.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal*	15.27	1.60	13.67	7.44	6.22
62		5.	Mod. of New Pratap Canal	13.31	10.51	2.62	2.35	0.27
63		7.	Rajpora Lift	2.43	0.00	2.43	1.59	0.84
64		8.	Tral Lift	6.00	0.00	6.00	0.91	5.09
65		12.	Mod. Of Dadi Canal	4.65	2.08	2.57	1.97	0.60
66		16.	Mod. Kandi Canal	3.23	0.00	3.23	0.00	3.23
67		17.	Prakachik Khows Canal	2.26	0.00	2.26	0.40	1.86
68		18.	Mod. Of Ahji Canal	8.32	6.10	2.22	0.73	1.49
69		19.	Restoration & Mod. Of Main Ravi Canal	50.75	12.23	38.52	0.00	38.52
70	Total			106.21	32.52	73.51	15.40	58.12
71	Jharkhand						0.00	0.00
72		1.	Gumani	16.19	0.00	16.19	0.00	16.19
73		2.	Sonua	8.01	0.00	8.01	0.00	8.01
74		3.	Surangi	2.60	0.00	2.60	0.00	2.60
75		4.	Upper Sankh	7.07	0.00	7.07	0.40	6.67
76		5.	Panchkhero	3.09	0.00	3.09	0.00	3.09
77		6.	Subernarekha Multipurpose	236.85	2.20	234.65		234.65
78	Total			273.80	2.20	271.60	0.40	271.20
79	Karnataka						0.00	0.00
80		1.	Upper Krishna St.I	458.89	215.00	243.90	148.80	95.11
81		2.	Malaprabha	218.19	161.56	48.09	49.03	-0.94
82		3.	Karanja	35.64	4.67	30.97	18.12	12.85
83		4.	Upper Krishna St.II	226.69	18.80	178.32	165.25	13.07
84		5.	Varahi	15.70	0.14	15.56	0.38	15.18
85		6.	Dudhganga	15.17	3.80	11.37	0.00	11.37
86		7.	Mod. Canal System of Bhadra Reservoir Canal System (ERM)	177.34	153.22	24.11	147.56	-123.45
87		8.	Hipparagi LIS	74.74	0.00	74.74	31.81	42.93
88		9.	Restoration Bhimasamundra Tank	3.60	2.80	0.80	0.00	0.80
89		10.	Bhima LIS	24.29	0.00	24.29	0.58	23.71
90		11.	Guddada Malapura Lift	5.26	0.00	5.26	0.00	5.26
91	Total			1255.51	559.99	657.42	561.53	95.88

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	Annexure-2 Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 for 26.08.2013 on Digging work in Canals AIBP : Irrigation Potential Created							
3						Potential in Th.Ha		
4								

5	State	Sr. No	Project Name	Project Potential			Potential Created under AIBP up to March-2012	Balance Potential to be created
				Ultimate Potential	Created before AIBP	Target for AIBP		
92	Kerala						0.00	0.00
93		1.	Muvattupuzha	37.74	4.90	32.11	25.65	6.45
94		2.	Karapuzha	9.87	0.00	9.87	0.61	9.27
95		3.	Kanhirapuzha	9.71	8.47	1.25	1.24	0.01
96		4.	Chitturpuzha	16.94	11.98	4.96	6.23	-1.26
97	Total			74.27	13.37	48.19	33.73	14.46
98	Madhya Pradesh						0.00	0.00
99		1.	Indira Sagar Unit- I	0.00			0.00	0.00
100			Indira Sagar Unit- II (CCA)	169.00	0.00	62.20	41.73	20.47
101			Bansagar Unit-II (CCA)	249.36	0.00	154.54	128.74	25.80
102			Sindh Phase II	162.10	3.05	159.05	79.43	79.62
103		2.	Mahi	26.43	0.00	26.43	26.43	0.00
104		3.	Bariarpur LBC	43.85	0.00	43.85	32.46	11.39
105		4.	Bawanthadi	29.41	0.00	29.41	28.02	1.39
106		5.	Mahan	19.74	0.00	19.74	9.00	10.74
107		6.	Omkareshwar Phase I (CCA)	24.00	0.00	24.00	10.80	13.20
108		7.	Bargi Diversion Ph - I		0.00	21.19	15.25	5.95
109			Bargi Diversion Ph -I I		0.00	31.90	21.58	10.32
110			Bargi Diversion Ph -I I I	245.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00
111		8.	Pench Div-I	96.96	0.00	28.27	0.00	28.27
112			Omkareshwar, Ph.-II	19.58	0.00	19.58	0.30	19.28
113			Omkareshwar, Ph.-III	48.59	0.00	48.59	17.20	31.39
114			Indira Sagar Canal Ph. III	20.70	0.00	20.70	0.00	20.70
115		9.	Upper Beda	9.92	0.00	9.92	8.69	1.22
116		10.	Punasa LIS	35.01	0.00	35.01	17.60	17.41
117		11.	Lower Goi	15.69	0.00	15.69	0.00	15.69
118			Indira Sagar Unit IV	19.60	0.00	19.60	0.00	19.60
119		12.	Bargi Diversion Ph-IV		0.00	34.00	0.00	34.00
120		13.	Jobat	9.85	7.00	2.85	2.05	0.80
121		14.	Sagar(Sagad)	17.06	0.00	17.06	0.00	17.06
122		15.	Singhpur	10.20	0.00	10.20	0.00	10.20
123		16.	Sanjay Sagar (Bah)	17.81	0.00	17.81	0.00	17.81
124	Total			1289.85	10.05	877.58	439.28	438.30
125	Maharashtra						0.00	0.00
126		1.	Gosikhurd	250.80	0.00	231.08	25.19	205.90
127		2.	Waghur	38.57	0.00	38.57	13.66	24.92
128		3.	Upper Manar(W)	8.28	0.00	8.28	4.34	3.94
129		4.	Upper Penganga	116.73	70.96	44.47	26.30	18.17
130			Bawanthadi	27.71	0.00	27.71	26.20	1.51
131		5.	Lower Dudhna (W)	44.48	0.00	44.48	18.28	26.21
132			Tillari (Maharashtra Portion)(W)	6.68	0.11	6.57	4.76	1.81
133		6.	Warna	150.88	3.56	54.75	5.88	48.87
134		7.	Punad	10.85	0.00	10.85	8.90	1.94

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	Annexure-2 Statement referred to in reply to Rajya Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1859 for 26.08.2013 on Digging work in Canals AIBP : Irrigation Potential Created							
3						Potential in Th.Ha		
4								

5	State	Sr. No	Project Name	Project Potential			Potential Created under AIBP up to March-2012	Balance Potential to be created
				Ultimate Potential	Created before AIBP	Target for AIBP		
135		8.	Lower Wardha (W)	63.33	0.00	63.33	17.38	45.95
136		9.	Khadakpurna (W)	24.86	0.00	24.86	13.90	10.96
137		10.	Dongargaon Tank	3.94	1.18	2.77	1.98	0.79
138		11.	Gul	3.03	0.00	3.03	1.33	1.69
139		12.	Bembla	52.54	0.00	52.54	34.52	18.02
140		13.	Uttermand	5.28	0.55	4.73	3.15	1.59
141		14.	Sangola Branch Canal	11.29	0.00	11.29	5.82	5.47
142		15.	Tarali	14.28	0.00	14.28	3.77	10.51
143		16.	Dhom Balakwadi	18.10	0.00	18.10	5.68	12.42
144		17.	Morna (Gureghar)	3.08	0.00	3.08	0.09	2.99
145		18.	Arjuna	9.41	0.00	9.41	0.87	8.54
146		19.	Lower Pedhi	17.02	0.00	17.02	0.00	17.02
147		20.	Upper Kundalika	2.80	0.00	2.80	0.10	2.70
148		21.	Wang Project	7.07	0.00	7.07	0.62	6.45
149		22.	Lower Panzara	7.59	0.80	6.79	2.08	4.71
150		23.	Aruna	9.03	0.00	9.03	0.00	9.03
151		24.	Krishna Koyana Lift	109.13	4.96	104.17	20.27	83.90
152		25.	Naradave (Mahammadwadi)	8.08	0.16	7.92	0.46	7.46
153		26.	Gadnadi	4.30	0.82	3.47	0.50	2.97
154		27.	Kudali	5.33	0.00	5.33	0.00	5.33
155			Nandur Madhmeshwar Ph-II	20.50	0.00	20.50	0.00	20.50
156	Total			1054.95	83.09	858.26	245.98	612.29
157	Manipur						0.00	0.00
158		1.	Khuga	15.00	0.00	15.00	10.00	5.00
159		2.	Thoubal	33.45	4.00	29.45	10.86	18.59
160		3.	Dolaithabi Barrage	7.55	0.00	7.55	0.00	7.55
161	Total			55.99	4.00	51.99	20.86	31.13
162	Orissa						0.00	0.00
163		1.	Upper Indravati(KBK)	86.39	0.00	86.39	66.34	20.05
164		2.	Subernarekha	187.46	4.33	183.14	39.86	143.28
165		3.	Rengali	143.49	0.00	143.49	22.52	120.98
166		4.	Anandpur Barr. Ph.-I / Integrated	65.88	40.80	5.88	5.88	0.00
167		5.	Lower Indra(KBK)	38.87	0.00	38.87	17.16	21.71
168		6.	Lower Suktel(KBK)	40.42	0.00	40.42	0.00	40.42
169		7.	Telengiri(KBK)	13.83	0.00	13.83	0.00	13.83
170		8.	RET Irrigation(KBK)	8.50	0.00	8.50	0.00	8.50
171		9.	Kanupur	29.58	0.00	29.58	0.00	29.58
172		10.	Chheligada Dam	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00
173		11.	Rukura-Tribal	7.65	0.00	7.65	0.00	7.65
174	Total			625.07	45.13	560.74	151.75	408.99
175	Punjab						0.00	0.00
176		1.	Shahpur Kandi Dam [NP]	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
177		2.	Kandi Canal Extension (Ph.II) $	23.33	0.00	23.33	17.73	5.60

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3						Potential in Th.Ha		
4				Project Potential			Potential	

5	State	Sr. No	Project Name	Ultimate Potential	Created before AIBP	Target for AIBP	Created under AIBP up to March-2012	Balance Potential to be created
178		3.	Rehabilitation of Ist Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch Project	68.62	0.00	68.62	61.60	7.02
179		4.	Relining of Rajasthan Feeder	93.12	0.00	93.12	0.00	93.12
180			Cannal & Sirhind Feeder Canal [RD 179000 to RD 496000]	34.55	0.00	34.55	0.00	34.55
181	Total			219.62	0.00	219.62	79.33	140.29
182	Rajasthan						0.00	0.00
183		1.	IGNP Stage-II			1071.00	407.00	664.00
184		2.	Narmada Canal	245.88	0.00	245.88	216.09	29.79
185		3.	Mod. of Gang Canal	96.51	5.65	69.69	68.33	1.37
186	Total			342.39	5.65	1386.58	691.42	695.15
187	Tripura						0.00	0.00
188		1.	Manu	7.60	0.00	7.60	3.18	4.42
189		2.	Gumti	9.80	2.18	7.62	4.77	2.86
190		3.	Khowai	9.32	0.00	9.32	8.64	0.68
191	Total			26.72	2.18	24.54	16.59	7.95
192	Uttar Pradesh						0.00	0.00
193		1.	Saryu Nahar	1076.00	92.00	505.00	563.80	-58.80
194		2.	Bansagar Canal	150.13	0.00	150.13	0.00	150.13
195		3.	Mod. of Lachhura Dam	46.49	31.91	14.58	31.91	-17.34
196		4.	Improving Irr. Intensity of Hardoi Branch System	95.96	0.00	95.96	83.19	12.77
197		5.	Madhya Ganga Canal Ph-II	146.53	0.00	146.53	33.96	112.57
198		6.	Kachnoda Dam	10.85	0.00	10.85	3.26	7.60
199		7.	Arjun Shyak	59.49	15.10	44.38	0.00	44.38
200		8.	Restoring Cap. of Sarda Sahayak [NP]	790.00	0.00	790.00	105.56	684.44
201	Total			2375.45	139.01	1757.43	855.78	937.56
202	West Bengal						0.00	0.00
203		1.	Teesta Barrage	526.69	79.61	342.15	88.66	253.49
204		2.	Tatko	2.49	1.30	1.20	0.67	0.52
205		3.	Patloi	2.16	0.00	2.16	0.27	1.89
206		4.	Subarnarekha Barrage	114.20	0.00	114.20	0.00	114.20
207	Total			645.54	80.91	459.70	89.60	370.10
208		147.	Grand Total	12067.73	1063.91	10888.20	4295.65	6628.46
209								
210								
211								

EXCESS EXPLOITATION OF GROUNDWATER

26th August, 2013

RSQ 1860

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL
SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI

(a) whether water resources in many parts of the country are under severe stress leading to excessive exploitation of groundwater;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the details of the measures taken for greater efficiency in water use, especially in agriculture sector?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT)
(a) & (b) Ground water is used for drinking, irrigation and various other purposes, due to which ground water levels in same parts of the Country are declining. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources monitors ground water levels on regional basis, four times a year through a network of 15653 ground water monitoring wells located in the Country. Ground water level monitoring data of Pre-monsoon 2013, compared with decadal mean of Pre-monsoon (2003-2012), indicate that out of 10121 wells analysed 5688 wells have shown decline. Details are given at Annexure.
(c) As per the report of the National Commission for Integrated Water Resources Development, the overall irrigation efficiency of surface water projects could be enhanced from present level of about 35-40% to about 60 % through improvement in water conveyance efficiency as well as water application efficiency. Findings of several studies reported from time to time also indicate that through proper management of the canal system, the irrigation efficiency could be increased up to 15%. Emphasis is laid on extension, renovation and modernization (ERM) of the irrigation projects with a view to fully utilizing the created irrigation potential, improving the water use efficiency and enhancing the irrigation potential. Government of India provides assistance for ERM projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP). Government of India also provides assistance to States under the scheme "Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD &WM)" with the objective of ensuring optimal utilisation of the created facilities and thereby improving the water use efficiency etc.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the reply to Unstarred Question No. 1860 to be answered on 26.08.2013 in the Rajya Sabha regarding "Excess exploitation of groundwater"

S.No.	Name of State	Number of wells Analysed	Rise in Water Level		Fall in Water Level	
			Number of wells	Percentage of wells analysed	Number of wells	Percentage of wells analysed
1	Andhra Pradesh	731	349	47.74	382	52.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	66.67	1	33.33
3	Assam	194	105	54.12	89	45.88
4	Bihar	181	88	48.62	93	51.38
5	Chandigarh	16	7	43.75	9	56.25
6	Chhattisgarh	403	223	55.33	180	44.67
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	5	4	80.00	1	20.00
8	Delhi	119	43	36.13	76	63.87
9	Goa	43	19	44.19	24	55.81
10	Gujarat	699	311	44.49	388	55.51
11	Haryana	311	107	34.41	204	65.59
12	Himachal Pradesh	68	34	50.00	34	50.00
13	Jammu & Kashmir	133	83	62.41	50	37.59
14	Jharkhand	172	90	52.33	82	47.67
15	Karnataka	783	242	30.91	541	69.09
16	Kerala	606	172	28.38	434	71.62
17	Madhya Pradesh	910	526	57.80	384	42.20
18	Maharashtra	849	421	49.59	428	50.41
19	Manipur	1	1	100.00	0	0.00
20	Meghalaya	27	9	33.33	18	66.67
21	Nagaland	12	6	50.00	6	50.00
22	Odisha	743	329	44.28	414	55.72
23	Pondicherry	7	4	57.14	3	42.86

24	Punjab	210	57	27.14	153	72.86
25	Rajasthan	830	428	51.57	402	48.43
26	Tamil Nadu	457	109	23.85	348	76.15
27	Tripura	28	13	46.43	15	53.57
28	Uttar Pradesh	777	360	46.33	417	53.67
29	Uttarakhand	47	22	46.81	25	53.19
30	West Bengal	756	269	35.58	487	64.42
	TOTAL	10121	4433	43.80	5688	56.20

Note: Ground water levels are not being monitored in Mizoram, Sikkim, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. Data is not available for Andaman & Nicobar Islands