

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

RAJYA SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO. 191

TO BE ANSWERED ON AUGUST 07, 2023

DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN

NO. 191. SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE:

Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the existing Drainage Master Plan is adequate to deal with crisis situations like the floods and water logging in the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD);
- (b) if not, the modifications undertaken by Government on the Drainage Master Plan and the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has identified low-lying areas that can be used as holding ponds in case of floods; if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has looked into nature-based solutions for mitigation of impact of extreme weather patterns on cities; if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

(SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI)

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

STATEMENT

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (a) TO (f) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION No. 191* DUE FOR ANSWER ON 7TH AUGUST 2023 REGARDING “DRAINAGE MASTER PLAN”.

(a) & (b): Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that Drainage Master Plan for Delhi was prepared in 1976 and stated that the existing Drainage Master Plan is not adequate to deal with crisis situations in Delhi. It has also informed that in the year 2018, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi had proposed a draft Drainage Master Plan. GNCTD has stated that Delhi now needs a comprehensive new Drainage Master Plan.

In the light of climatic changes taking place including high intensity rainfall events, this issue assumes even higher importance. This requires concerted efforts on part of all concerned agencies namely Public Works Department, GNCTD, Irrigation and Flood Control Department, GNCTD, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Council, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation, Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Cantonment Board and Delhi Development Authority.

(c) & (d): GNCTD has informed that select low lying areas have been identified. Strengthening and rejuvenation of Water Bodies including various water harvesting measures have also been taken up from time to time.

(e) & (f): Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) have informed that National Mission for a Green India (GIM) is one of the eight Missions outlined under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), which aims at protecting, restoring, and enhancing India's forest cover and responding to Climate Change by undertaking plantation activities in the forest and non-forest areas in the selected landscapes through landscape/ecosystem based approach.

In addition, National Afforestation and Eco-Development Board (NAEB) is implementing Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) which envisages developing 1000 Nagar Vans/Vatikas in the country during the period of 2020-21 to 2026-27.

The Central grants from funds under National Authority of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) is provided under the scheme to cover mainly the cost of fencing, soil-moisture conservation measures & related activities, administrative activities, plantation and maintenance.