

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA  
REJUVENATION

**RAJYA SABHA**

**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*193**

ANSWERED ON 07.08.2023

**MAINTENANCE OF DAMS**

\*193 SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has identified the old dams across the country which are in a bad condition and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (b) whether Government has any centralized mechanism to monitor and address these issues and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has received any representations/requests in this regard and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (d) the steps taken/to be taken to repair and strengthen each of the weak, dilapidated and old dam in the country?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

(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. \*193 TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2023 IN RAJYA SABHA REGARDING “MAINTENANCE OF DAMS”**

**(a)** As per the National Register of Large Dams compiled by the Central Water Commission, there are 5,334 completed large dams and 411 large dams are under construction in the country. Out of these, 234 large dams are more than 100 years old (constructed in or before 1922). Further, there are 1,034 large dams in the country are between 50 to 100 years old. State/UT-wise details of these old dams are given in **Annexure**.

**(b)** Responsibility for safety of dams, including their operation and maintenance, rests primarily with dam owners, which are mostly the State Governments and Central/State Public Sector Undertakings. The details of dam safety conditions, maintenance, repair and renovations of dams are available with the concerned dam owners.

In order to address the dam safety issues holistically, Union Government has enacted the Dam Safety Act (the Act) in December 2021 for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the specified dams. This Act has been notified by the Government of India on 14.12.2021 and has come into force from 30.12.2021. The Act aims for preventing dam failure related disasters and provides for institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning.

At national level, the Act provides for constitution of (a) National Committee on Dam Safety, whose functions inter alia are to evolve dam safety policies and recommend necessary regulations; and (b) National Dam Safety Authority, whose functions inter alia include implementing policies of the National Committee, providing technical assistance to State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSO), and resolving matters between SDSOs of States or between a SDSO and any dam owner in that State and act as a regulatory body. In terms of provisions of the Act, 31 dam owning States/UTs have constituted State Committee on Dam Safety (SCDS) and established SDSOs.

Further, in compliance of the provisions of the Act, dam owners are required to carry out pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of their dams to identify deficiencies or areas that require monitoring or immediate attention or maintenance or repair works. It has been reported that so far, 6,186 specified dams have been inspected during 2023-24 by the respective dam owners.

**(c) & (d)** Regular inspections and maintenance of the dams is required to be carried out by the dam owning agencies. Government of India is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with external funding to address the proposals/requests received from the State Governments and other dam owning agencies for rehabilitation & improvement of selected numbers of existing dams.

Under the World Bank funded DRIP Phase-I scheme, which was implemented during April 2012 to March 2021, 223 existing dams located in 7 States were comprehensively audited and rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 2,567 crore. After completion of DRIP Phase-I Scheme, Government of India has taken up DRIP Phase-II & III scheme envisaging rehabilitation and safety improvement of 736 dams located in 19 States, with a budget outlay of Rs. 10,211 crore. The scheme is of 10 years duration, being implemented in two phases, each of 6 years duration with 2 years of overlap. Phase II of DRIP has been declared effective by the World Bank from October 2021, and is being co-financed by the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank.

As per the Act, the dam owners are required to earmark sufficient and specific funds for maintenance and repairs of the specified dams.

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**ANNEXURE****ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. \*193 TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2023 “MAINTENANCE OF DAMS”**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Constructed Large Dams	Under constructi on Large dams	Large dams more than 50 years & upto 100 years old (constructed during 1923 to 1972)	Large dams more than 100 years old (constructed in or before 1922)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	2	0	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	149	17	27	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	-	-
4.	Assam	3	1	-	-
5.	Bihar	24	2	9	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	249	9	28	7
7.	Goa	5	0	-	-
8.	Gujarat	620	12	194	30
9.	Haryana	1	0	-	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	19	1	1	-
11.	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	15	2	2	-
12.	Jharkhand	55	24	16	-
13.	Karnataka	230	2	72	15
14.	Kerala	61	0	27	1
15.	Madhya Pradesh	899	7	143	63
16.	Maharashtra	2117	277	286	44
17.	Manipur	3	1	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	8	2	4	-
19.	Mizoram	1	0	-	-
20.	Nagaland	1	0	-	-
21.	Odisha	200	4	15	3
22.	Punjab	14	2	1	-
23.	Rajasthan	204	8	61	25
24.	Sikkim	2	0	-	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	118	0	49	1
26.	Tripura	1	0	-	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	117	13	54	17
28.	Uttarakhand	17	8	6	-
29.	West Bengal	30	0	2	-
30.	Telangana	168	16	37	21
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,334</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>234</b>

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