

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

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UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2040

ANSWERED ON 07.08.2023

MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL WATER SOURCES

2040. SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering the management of natural water sources;
- (b) if so, the action plan of Government every year for the prevention of floods in the rivers of different parts of the country;
- (c) whether these flood waters can be preserved;
- (d) whether these flood waters can be carried to drought prone areas;
- (e) whether Government is making any effort in the direction of interlinking rivers; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) The National Water Policy (2012) formulated by this Ministry, inter-alia, advocates conservation, promotion and protection of water and highlights the need for augmenting the availability of water through rainwater harvesting, direct use of rainfall and other management measures.

(b) Flood management falls within the purview of the States. Flood management and drainage projects are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments from own resources as per their priority. The Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and also promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Integrated flood approach aims at adopting judicious mix of structural and non-structural measures to provide a reasonable degree of protection against flood damages at economic cost.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. which subsequently continued as a component of "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme" (FMBAP) for the period from 2017-18 to 2020-21 and was further extended up to September 2022 with limited outlay. 427 completed projects under FMP component of FMBAP have given protection to an area of around 4.994 Mha and protected a population of about 53.57 million.

For Non structural measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) is the nodal Organisation entrusted with the task of flood forecasting & early flood warnings in the country. Presently, CWC issues flood forecasts for 338 forecasting stations (138 Inflow Forecast Stations & 200 Level Forecast Stations) which include 25 States and UTs. The network has been established in consultation with the State Government/Project authorities. In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modelling for 5 days advance flood forecast advisory at its forecasting stations.

(c) to (f) National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development was formulated by Government of India in the year 1980, for conserving flood waters and its transfer to water deficit areas. Link projects under NPP are planned for providing storages and transfer of surplus waters to water deficit regions so as to mitigate the impact of annually recurring floods and also to minimize the miseries brought by droughts.

Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component). Out of above 30 identified links, Pre Feasibility Reports (PFRs) of all the 30 links have been completed and Feasibility Reports (FRs) of 24 links and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of 11 links have been completed.
