

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

RAJYA SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1511

ANSWERED ON 09.12.2024

INTER-STATE RIVER WATER DISPUTES

1511. SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA

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

- (a) the socio-legal implications of prioritizing urbanization and industrialization over agricultural and rural water needs in inter-State river water disputes, the details thereof;
- (b) whether power dynamics and hegemonic interests influence the negotiation and resolution of inter-State river water disputes, and what are the consequences for marginalized communities; and
- (c) what are the epistemological and ontological assumptions underlying dominant water management paradigms, and manner in which they shape the framing and resolution of inter-State river water disputes?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) to (c) 'Water' being a State subject, steps for augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources which positively impact over addressing the urban and rural water needs are primarily undertaken by the respective State Governments. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Central Government provides technical and financial assistance to them through various schemes and programmed.

For adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers and river valley thereof, the Parliament has enacted the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISWRD) Act, 1956 (as amended). Tribunals formed for adjudication on such disputes under the provisions of this Act; the issues raised in the request made by the State/ States to the Central Government u/s 3 of this Act are adequately considered, heard and addressed.
