Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:
(a) whether the Government proposes to divert the surplus water from flood prone areas to the drought hit areas in order to address the annual crisis of recurring floods and droughts in the country;
(b) if so, the details thereof; and
(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide relief from flood and ensure proper use of rain water and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)
(a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.
(a) & (b) The large temporal and spatial variation in availability of water in country leads to recurrent floods in some parts, while some other parts experience drought. Interlinking of Rivers (ILR) programme has been envisaged to reduce regional imbalance in the availability of water. National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development was formulated by Government of India in 1980 for providing storages and transfer of surplus waters to water deficit regions so as to mitigate the effect of annually recurring floods and also to minimize the incidence of droughts.

The National Perspective Plan would give additional benefits of 25 million hectares of irrigation from surface waters, 10 million hectares by increased use of ground water, 34,000 MW of hydro-power generation and other benefits like augmenting domestic & industrial water supply, navigational facilities, employment generation, fisheries, salinity control, pollution abatement, etc. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) under the Ministry of Jal Shakti has identified 16 links under Peninsular Rivers Component and 14 links under Himalayan Component of NPP for inter basin transfer. 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 eight links have been completed. The Govt. of India has approved the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP), one of the link under Peninsular Rivers Component, in December, 2021 with an estimated cost of Rs 44605 Crores with central support of Rs 39317 Crores through a Special Purpose Vehicle viz; Ken Betwa Link Project Authority (KBLPA).

Further, under the intra-State link projects, NWDA received 49 link proposals from the 10 States, out of which PFRs of 39 link projects and DPRs of six link projects were completed and sent to concerned States.

(c) Central/State Governments have accorded high priority to the optimum utilisation of flood water through construction of storage and diversion projects. Water resources projects are primarily planned, funded, executed and maintained by the State Government as per their own need, priority and available resources. In order to supplement their efforts, Government of India provide technical and financial assistance to State Governments to encourage sustainable
development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programmes such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Har Khet ko Pani (HKKP), etc. under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). Many of the projects under PMKSY store flood water during monsoon season in their reservoirs and multi-purpose storages of these projects have helped greatly in moderating the intensity of flood in the downstream flood plain area. To ensure proper use of rain water in the country, Central Ground water Board (CGWB) has prepared a master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater - 2020 in consultation with State Government /Union Territories which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for different terrain conditions of the country. Ministry of Jal Shakti has launched “Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain” with the tagline “Catch the Rain where it falls, when it falls” to nudge states and stakeholders to create appropriate Rain Water Harvesting structures(RWHS), suitable to the climatic condition and sub soil strata of the area, with people’s active participation, during the pre monsoon and monsoon period. With a view to conserve water for the future, the Union Government launched “Mission Amrit Sarovar” on 24th April 2022 aimed at developing and rejuvenating 75 water bodies in each district of the country.

To strengthen the structural measures of flood management, Ministry had implemented during XI & XII Plan Flood Management Programme (FMP) 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 further extended up to September 2022 with limited outlay. So far Central Assistance amounting to Rs. 6763.42 Crores has been released to State Government /Union Territories under this Flood Management component of FMBAP since inception.

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 333 forecasting stations (199 river level forecast stations & 134 dam/ barrage inflow forecast stations). These stations cover 20 major river basins in 23 States & 2 Union Territories. 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 identified flood forecasting and inflow forecasting stations.

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