

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1577

ANSWERED ON 15.12.2022

FLOODS IN METROPOLITAN CITIES

1577 SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that the major metropolitan cities in the country are annually affected by flood like situations during monsoon;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to redress the situation; and
- (c) whether the Government has prepared any master plan for flood and drought management in the country and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b) 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. As per flood forecasting network of CWC, during the last 3 years, in addition to existing flood prone states of Assam, Bihar & Uttar Pradesh, extreme floods were witnessed in the states of Kerala, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan due to excess to large excess rainfall in these states combined with extremely heavy rainfall in short duration.

Management of urban flooding falls under the domain of the State/UT Governments and the Urban Local Bodies/Urban Development Authorities concerned. For the guidance of the State/ UT Governments, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoUHA) has issued Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014 by integrating the guidelines on mitigation, prevention and preparedness for urban flooding issued by the National Disaster Management Authority. MoUHA has also issued Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for

Urban Flooding in 2017. The SOP lays down, in a comprehensive manner, the specific actions required to be undertaken by the ULBs, District Administration and the State Government. A Manual on Storm Water Drainage Systems, 2019 to provide guidance on sustainable design, planning and management of storm water drainage systems and emergency plan for flood response in urban area has also been published.

(c) 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). 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.
