

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 288

ANSWERED ON 08.12.2022

FLOODS IN BIHAR

288 DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the flood situation during the rainy season in Bihar is perennial problem and the same has been noticed by the Ministry repeatedly;
- (b) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government has formulated any programme or policy to control the flood and rehabilitate the displaced people particularly in Gopalganj district of Bihar;
- (d) whether it is a fact that the flood situation of Bihar is mainly connected with the overflow of river water from Nepal; and
- (e) if so, the measures taken in this regard?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI
(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) Floods are natural calamity that the country faces almost every year, in varying degrees of magnitude. The occurrence of floods can be attributed to various factors, including wide variations in rainfall both in time and space with frequent departures from the normal pattern, inadequate carrying capacities of rivers, river bank erosion and silting of river beds, landslides, poor natural drainage in flood prone areas, snowmelt and glacial lake out-bursts. Central Water Commission (CWC) issues flood forecasts at identified locations as a non-structural measure of flood management. Flood situation in State of Bihar monitored through CWC network during the past four years is given at **Annexure-I**.

(b) & (c) Flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States. Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments 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, Ministry had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plan 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. From the State of Bihar, 48 projects were included for central assistance under FMP component of ongoing FMBAP of Ministry of Jal Shakti. The 42 completed projects have given protection to an area of around 28.67 lakh ha and protected a population of about 22.34 million. Central Assistance amounting to the tune of Rs. 924.41 Crore has been released to the State of Bihar under FMP component of FMBAP. State Government of Bihar has informed that 152 km embankments have been constructed on river Gandak in Gopalganj District as a flood protection/ anti erosion measures.

For Non structural measures, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues flood forecasts for rivers common to Nepal and India namely Sharda, Ghaghra, Rapti, Gandak, Burhi Gandak, Bagmati, Kamala, Kosi and Mahananda using hydro-meteorological data of CWC stations and that available on the website of Department of Hydrology & Meteorology, Government of Nepal. At present, CWC has 40 level forecasting stations (for villages/towns on the bank of the rivers) and 3 inflow forecasting stations (for Dams/ Barrages) in the State of Bihar.

(d) & (e) Main reason for floods in the State of Bihar is on account of increased discharge in rivers of North Bihar like Gandak, Burhi Gandak and Bagmati, Kamla, Kosi and Mahananda due to heavy rainfall in the upper catchment areas which mainly lie in Nepal. The management of floods due to these rivers has been a concern. The related issues are discussed in the existing Indo-Nepal bilateral mechanisms comprising of (i) Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) (ii) Joint Standing Technical Committee (JSTC), (iii) Joint Committee on Gandak & Kosi Projects (JCKGP) and (iv) Joint Committee on Inundation and Flood management (JCIFM). Government of India is having regular dialogue with the Government of Nepal on measures for water management for mutual benefit of the two countries which includes flood control.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 288 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 08.12.2022 REGARDING “FLOODS IN BIHAR”.**Summary of Flood Situation in Bihar from 2019-2022(till Nov)**

Year	No. of Flood Forecasting Station flowed in Extreme Flood	No. of monitoring Station (other than FF) flowed in Extreme Flood	No. of FF Station flowed in Severe Flood	No. of forecast issued	No. of forecast within limit	% age of accuracy (%)
2019	1	3	32	2186	2155	98.58
2020	3	6	28	3223	3192	99.04
2021	2	2	33	3317	3248	97.92
2022	3	1	21	2429	2384	98.14

Extreme Flood Situation (Above Highest Flood Level):

Flood Forecasting Stations Flowed in Extreme Flood Situation in Bihar during (2019-2022)

Sl. No	State	District	River	Station	Period	
					From	To
2019						
1	Bihar	Madhubani	Kamlabalan	Jhanjharpur	14/07/2019	14/07/2019
2020						
1	Bihar	Gopalganj	Gandak	Dumariaghat	23/07/2020	25/07/2020
2		Muzzafarpur	Gandak	Rewaghat	24/07/2020	25/07/2020
3		Samastipur	BurhiGandak	Rosera	31/07/2020	05/08/2020
2021						
1	Bihar	Patna	Ganga	Hatidah	13/08/2021	19/08/2021
2		Bhagalpur	Ganga	Bhagalpur	16/08/2021	19/08/2021
2022						
1	Bihar	Kishanganj	Mahananda	Taibpur	29/06/2022	29/06/2022
2		Supaul	Kosi	Basua	02/08/2022	02/08/2022
3		Siwan	Ghagra	Darauli	14/10/2022	16/10/2022
