

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

STARRED QUESTION NO. *17

ANSWERED ON 02.02.2023

STUDY ON DAMS

*17 DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken any survey to assess the structure and condition of dams in the country, including in the State of Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of dams found in dangerous condition therefrom;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to frame any guidelines to increase the safety of dams and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether the Government has allocated any funds to ensure repair/renovation of the dams which may be found dangerous in near future and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT)

- (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO, IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (d) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. *17 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.02.2023 IN LOK SABHA REGARDING “STUDY ON DAMS” ASKED BY DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY.

(a) The responsibility to ensure the safety of dams, including their operation and maintenance, rests primarily with dam owners which are mostly the State Governments and Central/State Public Sector Units. Dam owners generally carry out the safety audit (in terms of periodical pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections) of the dams under their jurisdiction. Some States have also constituted the Dam Safety Review Panel for comprehensive inspection of their dams.

Further, as per section 31 of the Dam Safety Act 2021, every owner of a specified dam has been mandated to undertake annually, through their dam safety unit, a pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspection in respect of each specified dam and to forward the inspection report to the concerned State Dam Safety Organization, which shall analyze the report and provide comments on safety, deficiency and remedial measures, if any, to the owner of the specified dam.

As per the information provided by the National Dam Safety Authority, pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections in respect of 3,919 and 3,930 dams respectively have been carried out across the country during this financial year. Pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections of 63 and 28 dams respectively have been carried out in the State of Jharkhand .

(b) As an outcome of pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections, dams are categorized into three categories on the basis of urgency of repairs / maintenance. Category III requires minor remedial measures which are rectifiable during the year; Category II indicates major deficiencies requiring prompt remedial measures and Category I indicates the deficiencies which may lead to their failure.

As reported by States and other dam owners so far, 11 dams across the country have been categorized under category I (Odisha-4, Uttar Pradesh-2, Tamil Nadu-2 and Madhya Pradesh-3).

(c) Central Water Commission has published several guidelines for dam safety. Under the recently concluded Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase-I Programme, guidelines/manuals relevant for various areas of dam safety have been prepared and published. These documents are intended to ensure uniformity and standardization of various procedures dealing with dam safety across the country. These guidelines/manuals can be accessed through the following link:

<https://damsafety.cwc.gov.in/index.php?lang=&page=Downloads&origin=front-end&tp=1&rn=1>

Further, the Union Government has enacted the Dam Safety Act, 2021 for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of the specified dams for prevention of dam failure related disasters and to provide for an institutional mechanism to ensure their safe functioning. Pursuant to the provisions of the Dam Safety Act 2021, the Central Government has constituted the National Committee on Dam Safety and established the National Dam Safety Authority for overseeing dam safety activities across the country and to evolve dam safety policies and recommend necessary regulations regarding dam safety standards in the country.

(d) As the dams are owned, operated and maintained by State Governments Departments/Boards/CPSUs/Private Agencies, etc.; funds for the operation and maintenance of dams are allocated by the respective agencies.

Further, section 21 of the Dam Safety Act, 2021 stipulates that:

“Every owner of the specified dam shall earmark sufficient and specific funds for maintenance and repairs of the specified dam and to implement the recommendations of the State Dam Safety Organisation”.

Necessary directions have been issued by the National Dam Safety Authority and the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India to the various dam owners to allocate the dam safety funds on annual basis to ensure repair/renovation of the dams.

Moreover, in order to improve the safety and operational performance of select existing dams in the country, Government of India is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with external funding. Under the World Bank funded DRIP Phase-I programme, which was implemented during April 2012 to March 2021, 223 existing dams located in 7 States have been comprehensively audited and rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 2,567 crore.

After completion of DRIP Phase- I programme, Government of India has now taken up DRIP Phase-II & III. The scheme envisages rehabilitation and safety improvement of 736 dams located in 19 States, with a budget outlay of Rs. 10,211 crore. The scheme is of 10 years duration. DRIP Phase-II has become operational from 12th October 2021, and is being co-financed by the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. State/Agency-wise number of proposed dams and the financial outlay under DRIP, Phase-II & III Scheme is given at Annexure. Under DRIP-II &III, 35 dams of Jharkhand have been included with total estimated cost of Rs. 238 crore. However, State of Jharkhand has not been onboard under this scheme due to non-fulfilment of readiness criteria set out by the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and the World Bank.

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (d) OF LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION
NO. *17 TO BE ANSWERED ON 02.02.2023 REGARDING STUDY ON DAMS**

State/Agency-wise List of Proposed Dams and Cost under DRIP-II & III

SI. No.	State / Agency	No. of dams	Estimated cost (Rs. crore)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	667
2.	Chhattisgarh	5	133
3.	Goa	2	58
4.	Gujarat	6	400
5.	Jharkhand	35	238
6.	Karnataka	41	612
7.	Kerala	28	316
8.	Madhya Pradesh	27	186
9.	Maharashtra	167	940
10.	Manipur	2	311
11.	Meghalaya	6	441
12.	Odisha	36	804
13.	Punjab	12	442
14.	Rajasthan	189	965
15.	Tamil Nadu	59	1,064
16.	Telangana	29	545
17.	Uttar Pradesh	39	787
18.	Uttarakhand	6	274
19.	West Bengal	9	84
20.	BBMB	2	230
21.	CWC	---	570
22.	DVC	5	144
Total		736	10,211
