

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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2331

ANSWERED ON 03.08.2023

FLOOD CONTROL SCHEME

†2331. SHRIMATI SUMALATHA AMBAREESH

SHRI N. REDDEPPA

SHRI MARGANI BHARAT

SHRI MAGUNTA SREENIVASULU REDDY

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

- (a) whether the Government has implemented any schemes for flood control and drainage projects in flood-prone areas of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome and benefits achieved therefrom;
- (c) whether the Government is aware that existing mechanism for flood control has failed and floods are causing huge damage to properties and people;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to review the flood control system and plug the loopholes to safeguard the precious lives and property and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of other steps taken to control flood and drainage in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

(a) & (b) Flood management falls within the purview of the States. Flood management and drainage projects are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments from own resources 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. Flood management measures are broadly categorized as structural measures and non-structural measures. 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, Union Government had implemented Flood Management Programme (FMP) during XI & XII Plans 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 was further extended up to September 2022 with

limited outlay. 427 completed projects under FMP component of FMBAP have given protection to an area of around 4.994 mha and protected a population of about 53.57 million.

No project was funded by Government of India in Andhra Pradesh due to non receipt of eligible proposal from the State. In the State of Karnataka, 3 projects were taken up during under FMP and central assistance of Rs. 23.8 crore was provided to the State Government.

(c) to (e) Floods are natural calamity that India faces almost every year, in varying degrees of magnitude. The frequent 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, glacial lake outbursts, etc. Providing absolute protection to all flood prone areas against all magnitude of floods is practically not possible. The damages due to floods can be reduced to a large extent by facilitating timely evacuation of the people and shifting of their movable property to safer grounds by having advance warning of incoming flood through a flood forecasting system.

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 338 forecasting stations (138 Inflow Forecast Stations & 200 Level Forecast Stations) which includes 25 States and UTs. The network has been established in consultation with the State Governments and UTs. In order to provide more lead time to the local authorities to plan evacuation of people & take other remedial measures, CWC has developed basin wise flood forecasting model based on rainfall-runoff mathematical modeling for 5 days' advance advisory at its forecasting stations. CWC is providing flood forecasting service in the State of Andhra Pradesh at 20 locations (10 Level Forecast and 10 Inflow Forecast) and in Karnataka at 15 locations (1 Level Forecast and 14 Inflow Forecast).
