

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**

**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3034**

ANSWERED ON 21.12.2023

**ASSESSMENT OF CONDITION OF DAMS**

†3034. SHRI RAMDAS C. TADAS

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

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the structure and the conditions of the dams in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the dams identified in dangerous conditions across the country;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to formulate any guidelines to enhance the safety of the dams;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the Government has allocated any funds to ensure repair/renovation of the dams identified in dangerous conditions in near future; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

**ANSWER**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI**

(SHRI BISHWESWAR TUDU)

**(a) & (b)** 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 inspection (in terms of periodical pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections) of the dams under their jurisdiction.

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 (NDSA), during 2023-24, 6414 pre-monsoon inspections and 925 post-monsoon inspections of specified dams respectively have been carried out across the country as on 14.12.2023.

**(c)** As an outcome of pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections, dams are being 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 indicate the most serious deficiencies, which if left unattended, may lead to their failure.

As reported by States and other dam owners, at present 2 specified dams across the country have been categorized under Category- I (both are in Uttar Pradesh) and have been taken up for rehabilitation under the externally funded Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Phase-II. Further, 183 dams have been

reported under Category- II by the dam owners on the basis of pre-monsoon inspections carried out during 2023-24. Necessary directions have been issued from NDSA to all the dam owners to rehabilitate these Category-II 183 dams on priority basis.

**(d) & (e)** Central Water Commission has published several guidelines for dam safety. Under the World Bank funded Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phase-I (2012-2021), 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 (NCDS) 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. Also, 28 States and 3 UTs having specified dams have constituted State Committee on Dam Safety and established State Dam Safety Organisation.

**(f) & (g)** 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 dedicated annual dam safety budget/ funds to ensure repair/renovation of the dams.

Moreover, in order to improve the safety and operational performance of selected 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 were comprehensively audited and rehabilitated at a cost of Rs. 2,567 crore.

After completion of DRIP Phase I programme, Government of India has 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 included dams and the financial outlay under DRIP, Phase-II & III Scheme is given at **Annexure**.

**ANNEXURE**

**ANNEXURE AS REFERRED TO IN REPLY OF PART (f) & (g) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3034 ANSWERED ON 21.12.2023 REGARDING “ASSESSMENT OF CONDITION OF DAMS”.**

**State/Agency-wise list of included dams and cost under DRIP –II & III**

<b>SI. No</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>No. of dams</b>	<b>Estimated cost (Rs. crore)</b>
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>10,211</b>

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