

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. †1689**  
ANSWERED ON 11.02.2021

**CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS**

†1689. DR. BHARATIBEN DHIRUBHAI SHIYAL

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of construction of dams in the country along with the details of action being taken to ensure safety, conservation and protection of these dams;
- (b) the total number of dams constructed and proposed to be constructed in Gujarat during the last three years; and
- (c) the estimated cost for construction of these dams, district-wise?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

(a) Central Water Commission (CWC) compiles and maintains nation-wide register of Large Dams i.e. National Register of Large Dams (NRLD), as per information provided by dam owners. Latest edition of NRLD was published in June 2019. As per NRLD 2019, the country has 5334 completed large dams and 411 under- construction large dams.

Responsibility for safety, conservation and protection of dams primarily lies with Dam Owners who are State Govts, Central and State PSUs and some private players. Central Water Commission (CWC) has been working towards evolving unified practices of dam safety in the country and routinely advises dam owners to constitute State Dam Safety Organization (SDSO)/ Dam Safety Cell, to carry out pre-monsoon and post monsoon inspections and take necessary remedial measures and to constitute Dam Safety Review Panel (DSRP). Most of the states have SDSO and DSRP and carry out pre-monsoon and post monsoon inspection of Dams. On request of dam owning agencies, CWC also inspects the dams and guides the dam owners.

National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) is an advisory body which suggests ways to bring dam safety activities in line with the latest advancements in the field, suitably modified for Indian conditions and acts as a forum for exchange of views on techniques adopted for remedial measures to relieve distress in old dams. So far, 39 meetings of NCDS have been held.

Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation initiated World Bank assisted Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) in April

2012, with an objective to improve safety and operational performance of selected dams, institutional strengthening and adopting a systems management approach. It is a State Sector Scheme with central component with a provision of rehabilitation for 223 dams located in seven States i.e. Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand. The budget outlay of the Scheme is Rs.3466 Crore with scheduled closure on March 31, 2021.

Under DRIP, 14 nos. of guidelines/manuals related to dam safety have been revised/published. CWC recommends to the dam owners to implement these guidelines and manuals. These Guidelines are available on official website at <https://damsafety.in>.

CWC has developed web based asset management tools named Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA) and Seismic Hazard Analysis Information System (SHAISYS). DHARMA supports effective collection and management of authentic asset and health data for all large dams in India. It also provides a platform for multilateral collaboration of all dam owning or operating and maintaining agencies to directly enter dam asset and health data and update the same on a continuing basis. License of access to DHARMA has been issued to almost all the dam owning agencies. SHAISYS tool aims to ascertain the extent of seismic forces and its implication on safety of the dam structures.

Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the next Phase of DRIP i.e. DRIP Phase II and Phase III on October 29, 2020. The Scheme envisages comprehensive rehabilitation of 736 dams located in 19 States and 3 Central Agencies and entails financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). It is a State Sector Scheme with Central component, with duration of 10 years, to be implemented in two Phases i.e. Phase-II and Phase-III, each of six years duration with an overlap of two years. The total cost of the Project is Rs.10,211 Cr. Out of this cost, Rs.7000 Cr. is an external loan, Rs.3211 Cr. would be borne by the respective participating States and Central agencies.

The Dam Safety Bill 2019 has been passed in Lok Sabha on 2nd August, 2019. The Bill provides for the surveillance, inspection, operation, and maintenance of all specified dams across the country. The Bill is likely to be introduced in Rajya Sabha in near future.

(b) & (c) As per National Register of Large Dams (NRLD) 2019, 12 large dams are under construction phase in Gujarat. Besides this, total 5 Nos. of dams have been proposed to be constructed as per detailed project report of Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project (Gujarat & Maharashtra) submitted to CWC for appraisal.

Under National Register of Large Dams (NRLD), CWC does not maintain the data of cost of construction of dams. Further, Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project is one project and district wise bifurcation of its cost is not available.