

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**LOK SABHA**  
**STARRED QUESTION NO. \*161**  
ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021

**INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS**

\*161. DR. HEENA GAVIT  
DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE

Will the Minister of JAL SHAKTI be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the inter-linking of rivers programme under National Perspective Plan has achieved its objectives, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the manner in which Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP- I) will promote new technologies and improve institutional capacities for dam safety evaluation and implementation at the Centre and State levels and in some identified premier academic and research institutes of the country;
- (c) the details on Information, Education and Communication activities Campaigns under 'Catch the Rain' Awareness Generation Campaign in various States and UTs particularly in Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Thane, Jalgaon and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra along with the number of open rain centres (technical guidance centre) which have been initiated/installed in various States and UTs particularly in the above districts of Maharashtra; and
- (d) whether the Government has set a target of providing clean drinking water to all by 2024 and if so, the achievements made so far under this proposal?

**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.\*161 TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021 REGARDING “INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS” RAISED BY DR. HEENA GAVIT AND DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE.**

(a) The National Perspective Plan (NPP) was prepared by the then Ministry of Irrigation (now Ministry of Jal Shakti) in 1980 for development of water resources through inter basin transfer of water, for transferring water from water surplus basins to water deficit basins. Under the NPP, the National Water Development Agency (NWDA) has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component & 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of Feasibility Reports. The details of above river linking projects are given at **Annexure-I**. The ILR programme is pursued by Government of India in a consultative manner through consensus building amongst the party States.

(b) Under the World Bank assisted Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Phase-I, which was implemented during April 2012 to March 2021, new technologies and innovations were utilized for dam rehabilitation and repairs. Details of the same are given at **Annexure-II**. Apart from structural measures to improve hydrologic safety, hydro-mechanical measures, seepage reduction, structural stability etc., non structural measures such as dam break analyses, emergency action plans, O&M manuals, were put in place for the selected dams. In addition, DHARMA (Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring), a system to monitor the health of dams, has been developed. A seismic hazard analysis information system (SHAISYS) has also been developed.

This project has also laid emphasis on the dam safety institutional strengthening as per details given at **Annexure-III**.

(c) The “**Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch The Rain**” campaign was launched by Hon’ble Prime Minister, mainly to conserve rain water, with active participation of the people in all districts (rural as well as urban areas) in the country, during the pre-monsoon and monsoon period, ie from 22.03.2021 to 30.11.2021. The main theme of the campaign is "Catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls". In order to build adequate awareness about the campaign, Ministry of Jal Shakti in collaboration with Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), had started “Catch The Rain: Awareness generation campaign”, which was launched on 21 December, 2020. NYKS has implemented the awareness generation campaign in 623 districts of the country. Capacity building trainings were organised for over 700 officials of NYKS and volunteers at the district levels, in January 2021. The activities of NYKS have resulted in the participation of over 2.50 crore people, including District Magistrates, Municipal Commissioners, public representatives, Hon’ble MPs, etc. In all about 18.88 lakh activities like talks, oath taking programmes, rallies, quizzes, debate competitions, writing of slogans, posters, banners, wall writings, nukkad-nataks, community work etc have been organized. These activities covered all districts in the country, including Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Thane, Jalgaon and Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra.

All the State Governments, including State Government of Maharashtra, have been requested to set up ‘**Jal Shakti Kendras**’ in every district headquarters as a part of the campaign. ‘Jal Shakti Kendras’ (JSK) are to act as “**knowledge centers**” for disseminating information related to water conservation techniques and will provide technical guidance to people. 276 Jal Shakti Kendras have been set up in various States/UTs so far including the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Ahmednagar, Thane, Jalgaon and Nadurbar districts of Maharashtra.

(d) Government of India in partnership with States, is implementing "Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) – Har Ghar Jal” which aims at providing potable water in adequate quantity and of prescribed quality on regular and long-term basis to every rural household, through tap water connection, by 2024. This scheme has an estimated outlay of Rs.3.60 lakh crore. At the time of announcement of JJM, out of total 18.93 crore rural households, 3.23 crore rural households (17.07%) of the country had tap water connections. Since then, over 5.38 crore (28%) families living in rural areas have been provided with tap water connections in their homes and as on 06.12.2021, about 8.62 crore (48.84%) households are having tap water connections.

\*\*\*\*\*

**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.\*161 TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021 REGARDING “INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS”.**

**Details and Status of the Proposals for Inter-State Linking of Rivers under the Inter Linking of Rivers Programme**

S. No	Name	Rivers	States concerned	Present Status
<b>Peninsular Component</b>				
1	Mahanadi (Manibhadra) -Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link	Mahanadi & Godavari	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, MP, Telangana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh	FR Completed*
2	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Pulichintala) link	Godavari & Krishna	Odisha, Maharashtra, AP, MP, Telangana, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh	FR Completed
3	Godavari (Inchampalli) - Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed DPR Completed
4	Godavari (Polavaram) - Krishna (Vijayawada) link	Godavari & Krishna	-do-	FR Completed
5	Krishna (Almatti) – Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka & Telangana	FR Completed
6	Krishna (Srisailem) – Pennar link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed
7	Krishna (Nagarjunasagar) - Pennar (Somasila ) link	Krishna & Pennar	-do-	FR Completed # DPR Completed
8	Pennar (Somasila) - Cauvery (Grand Anicut) link	Pennar & Cauvery	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	FR Completed # DPR Completed
9	Cauvery (Kattalai) - Vaigai - Gundar link	Cauvery, Vaigai & Gundar	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala & Puducherry	DPR Completed
10	Ken-Betwa link	Ken & Betwa	Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh	DPR (Phase-I,II & Comprehensive report ) Completed
11 (i)	Parbati -Kalisindh- Chambal link	Parbati, Kalisindh & Chambal	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh (UP requested to be consulted during consensus building)	FR Completed
(ii)	Parbati-Kuno-Sindh link	Parbati, Kuno and Sindh	MP and Rajasthan	PFR completed \$
12	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Par, Tapi & Narmada	Maharashtra & Gujarat	DPR Completed
13	Damanganga - Pinjal link	Damanganga & Pinjal	Maharashtra & Gujarat	DPR Completed

14	Bedti - Varda link	Bedti&Varda	Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka	PFR Completed
15	Netravati – Hemavati link	Netravati& Hemavati	Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Kerala	PFR Completed
16	Pamba - Achankovil - Vaippar link	Pamba, Achankovil& Vaippar	Kerala & Tamil Nadu,	FR Completed
* FR of alternate Mahanadi (Barmul) – Rushikulya – Godavari (Dowlaiswaram) link project completed				
\$ Integration of Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project of Rajasthan and Parbati- Kalisindh-Chambal link.				
<b>Himalayan Component</b>				
1.	Manas-Sankosh-Tista-Ganga (M-S-T-G) link	Manas, Sankosh, Tista and Ganga	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar & Bhutan	FR completed
2.	Kosi-Ghaghra link	Kosi&Ghaghra	Bihar , Uttar Pradesh & Nepal	PFR completed
3.	Gandak-Ganga link	Gandak& Ganga	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
4.	Ghaghra-Yamuna link	Ghaghra& Yamuna	-do-	FR completed (Indian portion)
5.	Sarda-Yamuna link	Sarda & Yamuna	Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttarakhand & Nepal	FR completed (Indian portion)
6.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Yamuna & Sukri	Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana & Rajasthan	Draft FR completed
7.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Sabarmati	-do-	FR completed
8.	Chunar-Sone Barrage link	Ganga & Sone	Bihar & Uttar Pradesh	Draft FR completed
9.	Sone Dam – Southern Tributaries of Ganga link	Sone & Badua	Bihar & Jharkhand	PFR completed
10.	Ganga(Farakka)-Damodar-Subernarekha link	Ganga, Damodar&Subernarekha	West Bengal, Odisha & Jharkhand	FR completed
11.	Subernarekha-Mahanadi link	Subernarekha & Mahanadi	West Bengal & Odisha	FR completed
12.	Kosi-Mechi link	Kosi&Mechi	Bihar , West Bengal & Nepal	PFR completed
13.	Ganga (Farakka)-Sunderbans link	Ganga & Ichhamati	West Bengal	FR completed
14.	Jogighopa-Tista-Farakka link (Alternative to M-S-T-G)	Manas, Tista & Ganga	-do-	Dropped

- PFR- Pre Feasibility Report
- FR- Feasibility Report
- DPR- Detailed Project Report

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) OF STARRED QUESTION NO.\*161 TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021 REGARDING “INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS”.**

**Under the World Bank assisted Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Phase-I, new technologies and innovations were utilized for dam rehabilitation and repair as under:**

1. New construction materials like crystalline cementitious mortars in masonry dams were adopted.
2. A hydrophilic compound for repair of the broken seal at construction joints, geo-membrane for profusely leaking concrete/masonry dams, special admixtures for grouting were adopted for fixing the existing problems in specified dams.
3. Many modern instrumentation were provided at dams for monitoring their health status.

### **ANNEXURE-III**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (b) OF STARRED QUESTION NO. \*161 TO BE ANSWERED ON 09.12.2021 REGARDING “INTER-LINKING OF RIVERS”.**

**Details of activities carried out under the dam safety institutional strengthening component of DRIP-I are as under:**

1. 13 important guidelines/manuals relevant for dam safety have been published.
2. Training programmes on various topics of dam safety were conducted for dam safety officials of State and Central Government.
3. 5 international training programmes benefiting 101 officials were also organized. Five National Dam Safety Conferences were organized.
4. Nine academic institutions, including IIT Madras, IIT Roorkee, IISc Bangalore, NIT Calicut, College of Engineering Trivandrum, Centre for Water Resources, Anna University, MANIT Bhopal, MNNIT Allahabad and NIT Rourkela, were included under the programme for their capacity building in dam safety areas.
5. 2 central research agencies viz. Central Soil and Material Research Station (CSMRS) and Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS) were also included.
6. Quality Management System (QMS) was upgraded to ISO 9001: 2015 and the certification of Central Dam Safety Organisation, CWC was renewed in August 2018.

\*\*\*\*\*