

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

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1566

ANSWERED ON 13.02.2025

CONNECTING RIVERS IN WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

1566. SHRI CHAVAN RAVINDRA VASANTRAO
SHRI DHAIRYASHEEL SAMBHAJIRAO MANE
SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to connect 11 major and minor rivers in western part of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of rivers selected for the said purpose;
- (c) the total amount of expenditure is likely to be incurred on the said project and the funds sanctioned/released for the purpose;
- (d) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) has been prepared by the Government for the project and if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether the Government has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with respective State Governments regarding the said project and if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the extent to which this project would be helpful in solving the water problem in water scarce States of western India?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) to (f) In 1980, the Government of India formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for the Inter linking of Rivers (ILR) for transferring water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas. 30 link projects have been identified under the NPP with two components, viz; Himalayan Component (14 link projects) and Peninsular Component (16 link projects).

There are 5 ILR projects under the NPP, in the western part of the country, viz; Yamuna- Rajasthan link, Rajasthan-Sabarmati link, Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal (Modified PKC) link, Damanganga-Pinjal link and Par-Tapi-Narmada link. The details of these projects along with the status of preparation of the Detailed Project Report (DPR)/ Feasibility Report (FR)/ Pre-Feasibility Report (PFR) of these projects, the States benefitted, irrigation, industrial and domestic water supply benefits of the projects and rivers to be interlinked therein are given at **Annexure-I**.

The above 5 ILR projects in the western part of the country have not yet reached the stage of implementation, as it is for the party States to reach a consensus for implementation of the respective ILR projects. Sanction/release of funds to the projects would arise when these projects reach the stage of implementation. The estimated cost of the projects is given at **Annexure-II**.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) TO (f) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1566 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 13.02.2025 REGARDING “CONNECTING RIVERS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY”

DETAILS AND BENEFITS OF 5 ILR PROJECTS IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY

Sl.No	Name of the Link	States benefitted	Annual Irrigation [lakh hectare (ha)]	Domestic and Industrial [Million Cubic metre (MCM)]	Hydro Power [Megawatt (MW)]	Status DPRs/FRs/PFRs	Rivers
1.	Yamuna Rajasthan Link	Haryana and Rajasthan	2.51 (0.11 + 2.40)	30	--	FR completed	Yamuna
2.	Rajasthan Sabarmati link	Rajasthan and Gujarat	11.53 (11.21+0.32)	102	--	FR completed	Luni, Sukri, Sagi, Bandi and Sukal Banas
3.	Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link project	Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh	Benefits to States are detailed below this table			FR completed	Parbati, Kalisindh, Chambal, Kul, Banas, Mej, Kuno, Chamla, Shipra, Lakhunder and Newaj
4.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Maharashtra	--	895	5	FR completed	Damanganaga, Pinjal
5.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Gujarat	2.27	76	21	FR completed	Par, Tapi and Narmada
		Maharashtra	0.05	--	--		

Other details of the above ILR projects are as under:

- 1. Yamuna – Rajasthan Link project:** The Yamuna-Rajasthan link is envisaged to offtake from the proposed Yamuna barrage in Haryana State and will terminate in the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan State. Bhiwani district of Haryana and the desert areas of Hanumangarh, Bikaner and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan benefit from this link canal. The link canal is to provide for 2.51 lakh hectares (ha) of Annual irrigation (0.11 lakh ha in Haryana and 2.40 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 30 Million Cubic Meters (MCM) of water for en-route domestic needs).
- 2. Rajasthan-Sabaramati link project:** The Rajasthan-Sabaramati link canal is the extension of the Yamuna-Rajasthan link canal and it offtakes from the Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan and terminates at Banaskantha district of Gujarat State. The link project provides Annual irrigation for 11.53 lakh ha of total area (11.21 lakh ha in Rajasthan and 0.32 lakh ha in Gujarat) and a Domestic Water supply of 102 MCM (97 MCM in Rajasthan and 5 MCM in Gujarat).
- 3. Modified PKC link project:** The draft PFR of the Modified PKC link and a draft Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for preparing the DPR of the Modified PKC link was circulated to both States in January 2023. The persistent efforts of Govt. of India have led to the signing of MoU by both these States with Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Govt. of India (GoI) on 28.01.2024 in New Delhi in the presence of Hon’ble Chief Ministers of both the states, for preparation of its DPR followed by

the signing of Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on 05.12.2024 amongst the States of Rajasthan and MP and the Government of India. The project is envisaged to provide benefits to MP extending annual irrigation to command area of about 6 lakh hectares (ha) by utilizing about 1815 Million Cubic Meter (MCM) of water and drinking water supply of about 71 MCM of water to the districts of Shivpuri, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Sheopur, Shajapur, Agar Malwa, Rajgarh, Sehore, Guna, Ratlam, Mandsaur, Ujjain, Dhar and Dewas including Malwa region. In Rajasthan, the link project is planned to provide drinking water (about 1744 MCM of water) to targeted population of 21 districts of Eastern Rajasthan (Jhalawar, Baran, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Sawai Madhopur, Gangapur city, Dausa, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur, Deeg, Alwar, Khairthal-Tijara, Kotputali - Behror, Jaipur urban, Jaipur rural, Dudu, Ajmer, Beawar, Kekri) and en-route towns, tanks and villages as well as to meet industrial water demand of about 205 MCM of water for Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) and other industries. There is also a provision of about 1360 MCM of water for irrigating more than 2.5 lakh ha of new command area as well as stabilizing the existing command area of about 1.5 lakh ha in Rajasthan.

4. **Damanganga-Pinjal Link** envisages diversion of water from Bhigad [(7.441 Thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC)] dams in Damanganga river basin to Vaitarna river basin, which will make an additional 1586 MLD (20.44 TMC) of water will be available from Pinjal dam in Vaitarna river basin. Thus, total of 31.60 TMC of water will be available for water supply to Mumbai city.
5. **Par-Tapi-Narmada Link Project** envisages utilization of 46.96 TMC of surplus water of Par, Auranga, Ambica and Purna river basins for utilization in enroute irrigation and to meet drinking water needs in the vicinity of the project. This project will also take over a part of the commands area of the existing Miyagam Branch canal of Narmada canal system so that water saved in Sardar Sarovar Project could be taken further northwards to benefit water scarce areas of Saurashtra and Kutch regions in Gujarat.

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Estimated Cost of the ILR project in the western part of the country

S.No.	Name of Link	Project Cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Yamuna-Rajasthan link	Rs. 33,744.64 at Price Level (PL) of 2020-21
2.	Rajasthan-Sabarmati link	Rs. 25,299.39 at PL of 2019-20
3.	Modified Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link project	
4.	Damanganga-Pinjal link	Rs. 3,008 at PL of 2015-16
5.	Par-Tapi-Narmada link	Rs. 10,211 at PL of 201-15
