

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

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

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3099

ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN PURVANCHAL REGIONS INCLUDING SITAPUR

†3099. SHRI RAKESH RATHOR:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any long-term redressal plan in view of the massive loss of life and property every year due to floods in various States of the country, particularly in Purvanchal region and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether there is any permanent flood control programme in flood-affected districts of Uttar Pradesh, particularly Biswan, Laharpur and Mahmoodabad tehsils of Sitapur district wherein the construction of dam is proposed after conducting survey;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government is contemplating to have coordination at international level or construct dam to stop the uncontrollable discharge of water from the Suhani and Mahona rivers of Nepal and if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes to provide compensation to the affected farmers for loss of crops and increase the compensation amount for future in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) to (c) Flood management and anti-erosion schemes are formulated and implemented by concerned State Governments 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.

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.

Union Government is implementing "Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP)" for providing central assistance to States for works related to flood control, anti-erosion, drainage development, anti-sea erosion, etc. Total central assistance of Rs. 8737.65 Crore has been released under FMBAP Scheme upto March, 2025. In Purvanchal region flood management projects with an estimated cost of Rs. 503 Crore has been completed with central assistance of Rs. 377 Crore under FMBAP.

Government of Uttar Pradesh has informed that in the state of Uttar Pradesh 523 embankments have been constructed on the banks of various rivers having total length 3869 km.

As a non-structural measure of flood management, Central Water Commission (CWC) issues short-range flood forecasts with a lead time up to 24 hrs to concerned State Governments at identified locations. CWC also issues inflow forecasts to identified reservoirs for proper reservoir regulation. Presently, flood forecasts are issued by CWC at 350 stations (150 Inflow Forecast Stations + 200 Level Forecast Stations) as per Standard Operating Procedure. The network has been established in consultation with State Govt./ Project Authorities. CWC maintains 52 hydrological observation stations (including 02 stations in Sitapur district) in Purvanchal region in Uttar Pradesh from where hydrological observation data is being collected. CWC also maintains 15 Flood Forecasting stations in Purvanchal (Uttar Pradesh). Out of 15 forecasting stations 14 are level forecasting stations and 1 is inflow forecasting station in river Ganga and its tributaries. 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 modelling for 7 days advance flood forecast advisory for all the forecasting stations.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has continuously impressed upon the States the need to adopt flood plain zoning approach as an effective non-structural measure of flood management in the country. In order to enable States to undertake scientific assessment of flood plains and its zoning, a technical guideline on Flood Plain Zoning have been prepared and circulated to the States/UTs in August, 2025 by Ministry of Jal Shakti for implementation.

- (d) Suheli and Mohana rivers originate from Nepal and flow down in Uttar Pradesh. As informed by Government of Uttar Pradesh, at present there is no proposal to build dams on the said rivers.
- (e) National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), vide its Guidelines dated 11th July, 2023 proposed to provide assistance to the affected farmers for loss of crops. The relevant extract of the guidelines is provided at **Annexure**.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (e) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3099 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025 REGARDING “FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN PURVANCHAL REGIONS INCLUDING SITAPUR”

5	Agriculture		
(i)	Assistance to small & marginal farmers having landholding upto 2 ha		
(A)	Assistance for land and other loss	<p>a) De-silting of agricultural land (where thickness of sand/ silt deposit is more than 3", to be certified by the competent authority the State Government.)</p> <p>b) Removal of debris on agricultural land in hilly areas</p> <p>c) De-silting/ Restoration/ Repair of fish farms</p> <p>d) Loss of substantial portion of land caused by landslide, avalanche, change of course of rivers.</p>	<p>Rs 18,000/- per hectare for each item.</p> <p>Above is subject to a minimum assistance of no less than Rs. 2,200/- per farmer.</p> <p>(Subject to the condition that no other assistance/ subsidy has been availed of by/ is eligible to the beneficiary under any other Government Scheme).</p> <p>Rs 47,000/- per hectare to only those small and marginal farmers whose ownership of the land is legitimate as per the revenue records.</p> <p>Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 5,000/- per farmer.</p>
(B)	Input subsidy (where crop loss is 33% and above)		
	a) For agriculture crops, horticulture crops and annual plantation crops	<p>Rs. 8,500/- per ha. in rainfed areas.</p> <p>Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 1,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.</p> <p>Rs. 17,000/- per ha. in assured irrigated areas.</p> <p>Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.</p>	
	b) Perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland)	Rs. 22,500/- ha. for all types of perennial crops/Agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland), subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 2,500/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.	
	c) Sericulture	<p>Rs. 6,000/- per ha. for Eri, Mulberry, Tussar.</p> <p>Rs. 7,500/- per ha. for Muga.</p> <p>Above is subject to a minimum assistance of not less than Rs. 1000/- per farmer and restricted to sown areas.</p>	
(ii)	Input subsidy to farmers having more than 2 ha. of landholding	<p>Rs. 8,500/- per hectare in rainfed areas and restricted to sown areas.</p> <p>Rs. 17,000/- per hectare for areas under assured irrigation and restricted to sown areas.</p> <p>Rs. 22,500/- per hectare for all types of perennial crops/ trees including agro forestry (Plantation in own farmland) and restricted to sown areas.</p> <p>Assistance may be provided where crop loss is 33% and above, subject to a ceiling of 2 ha. per farmer.</p>	
