GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 860

ANSWERED ON 04.12.2025

DILAPIDATED CONDITION OF INDIRA GANDHI FEEDER

†860. SHRI KULDEEP INDORA:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the total length of the Indira Gandhi Feeder originating from the Harike Barrage is 204 km, out of which 151 km is located in Punjab and approximately 11 km of relining work between RD 179 and RD 496 is still pending and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the water-carrying capacity of the feeder has reduced to about 12,000 cusecs instead of its designed capacity of 18,500 cusecs due to its dilapidated condition and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the surplus water has to be diverted towards Pakistan during the rainy season due to the dilapidated condition of the feeder which could be used by the farmers of Rajasthan if fully relining of the feeder is done and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY**)**

(a) & (b) The Indira Gandhi Feeder (Rajasthan Feeder) originates from Harikeheadworks and has a total length of 204 km. It is constructed with a capacity of 18,500 cusecs. Over the time its carrying capacity has reduced. The Union Cabinet approved the "Relining of Rajasthan Feeder (RD 1,79,000 to 4,96,000)" on 26.09.2018. A committee under the chairmanship of Member (Design and Research), Central Water Commission has assessed the present carrying capacity of Rajasthan Feeder as 15180 cusecs.

As far as the relining work of the canal from RD 1,79,000 to RD 4,96,000 is concerned, out of total target of 96.62 km, relining work of 80.00 km of the canal has been completed till October 2025.

(c) No water from the Sutlej and Beas rivers flow to Pakistan except during the monsoon season i.e. during the floods when substantial rainfall occurs in the catchment of these rivers. Such situation may arise in exceptional circumstances or, during short duration monsoons when the water levels stored by the dams become very high and there is necessity of release of water for Dam safety.

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