

**18**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES  
(2022-23)**

**SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI – DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES,  
RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2022-23)**

**[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations /  
Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok  
Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources]**

**EIGHTEENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

December, 2022 / Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

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**(2022-23)**

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RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (2022-23)**

**(Action Taken by the Government on the Observations /  
Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report on ‘Demands for  
Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti -  
Department of Water Resource, River Development and Ganga  
Rejuvenation)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.12.2022*

*Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 20.12.2022*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

December, 2022 / Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES  
(2022-23)**

**Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel - Chairperson**

**LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Bhagirath Choudhary
5. Shri Chandra Prakash Choudhary
6. Shri Guman Singh Damor
7. Dr. Heena Vijaykumar Gavit
8. Dr. K. Jayakumar
9. Shri Dhanush M. Kumar
10. Shri Sunil Kumar
11. Shri Mohammad Akbar Lone
12. Shri Kuruva Gorantla Madhav
13. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
14. Shri Sanjay (Kaka) Ramchandra Patil
15. Shri P. Ravindhranath
16. Ms. Nusrat Jahan Ruhi
17. Smt. Agatha K. Sangma
18. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
19. Shri Chandan Singh
20. Shri D.K. Suresh
21. Shri Shivkumar C. Udasi

**RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri H.D. Devegowda
23. Shri Aneel Prasad Hegde
24. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
25. Smt. Mausam Noor
26. Shri Sharad Pawar
27. Shri V. Vijayendra Prasad
28. Shri Arun Singh
29. Sant Balbir Singh
30. Shri Pramod Tiwari
31. Vacant

## **SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                             |
|----|----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Shri Chander Mohan   | - | Joint Secretary             |
| 2. | Shri Ajay Kumar Sood | - | Director                    |
| 2. | Shri Ram Lal Yadav   | - | Additional Director         |
| 3. | Shri Gaurav Jain     | - | Assistant Committee Officer |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2022-23) having been authorized by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Eighteenth - Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti -Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

2. The Fifteenth Report of the Committee was presented to Lok Sabha and laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 23 March 2022. The Action Taken replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received in this Secretariat on 23 June, 2022.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 15.12.2022.

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Annexure-IV.

**New Delhi**  
**16 December, 2022**  
**25 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)**

**Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel**  
**Chairperson**  
**Standing Committee on Water Resources**

## CHAPTER I REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2022-23) deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (17th Lok Sabha) on the Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti – Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

2. The Fifteenth Report was presented to Lok Sabha on 23.03.2022 and was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on the same date. The Report contained 18 Observations/Recommendations.

3. Action Taken Notes in respect of all the 18 Observations/Recommendations of the Committee have been received from the Government. These have been examined and categorized as follows: -

- (i) Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government (Chapter II):

Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18

(Total – 15)

- (ii) Observations / Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies (Chapter III):

Recommendation Nos. NIL

(Total – NIL)

- (iii) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee (Chapter IV):

Recommendation Nos. 3, 11 and 15

(Total – 03)

- (iv) Observations / Recommendations in respect of which final replies of the Government are still awaited (Chapter V):

Para Nos. NIL

(Total – NIL)

4. The Committee desire that replies to recommendations made in the Chapter-I of this Report may be furnished to the Committee expeditiously.

5. The Committee will now deal with action taken by the Government on some of their Observations/Recommendations that require reiteration or merit comments.



## **A. Water Resources Scenario**

### **Recommendation No. 3 (Para No. 2.3)**

6. The Committee noted that water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and the per capita water availability in the country is reducing progressively. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively, which may further reduce due to increase in population. Annual per capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. The Committee further noted with concern that the biggest water consuming sector in the country was the agriculture, followed by domestic and industrial sector(s). The Committee had been informed that the Department had taken various steps to increase the per capita water availability, viz., launching of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, formulation of National Perspective Plan (NPP), implementation of National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM), Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL) etc. Notwithstanding these measures, the Committee were of the view that there was an urgent need to decrease the water consumption in the agriculture sector. The Committee believed that crop diversification and crop planning accompanied with application of modern technologies like moisture sensor would be of significant help in improving the per capita water availability by producing more with less usage of water. The Committee therefore recommended that the Department takes proactive steps and work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in order to achieve the goal of decreasing the usage of water in agriculture sector. Further, keeping in view the fact that subsidized electricity and fertilizer had encouraged farmers to grow water-intensive crops even in the areas having water scarcity, the Committee were of the considered opinion that institutional changes were the need of the hour. The Committee, therefore, urged the Department to work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Power and the concerned States to explore the option of having energy efficient pricing which may become an important tool for sustainable management of groundwater resources.

7. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

*“CGWB, an attached body under the aegis of DoWR, RD &GR, has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during XII Plan, under the scheme ‘Ground Water Management and Regulation’. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans with community participation. The management plans including agriculture sector like crop diversification, sprinkler system, drip irrigation, etc. are shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures/implementation. Further, Public Interaction Programs (PIP) are being organized at grass root level for disseminating the tenets of the Aquifer Management Plans as part of the National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme for the benefit of the stakeholders, including farmers. So far, 1,093 such programs have been conducted in different parts of the country including ‘over-exploited’ and ‘critical’ ground water areas in which nearly 90,000 people including farmers have been sensitized on various aspects of water conservation and ground water management. The NAQUIM outputs are shared with the State Governments through the State Ground Water Coordination Committees (SGWCC) which are headed by the concerned Principal Secretaries of the respective States. From 2018, CGWB has started sharing the NAQUIM*

recommendations to the District Authorities and so far outputs in respect of 377 districts are already shared with the District authorities. Outputs are also being shared with other central agencies for their effective utilization. CGWB also provides technical assistance to the State Governments, as and when requested for such assistance. Best practices of water conservation by various entities including private persons, NGOs, PSUs etc have been compiled and put on the web site of this Department for the benefit of general public. An interactive link on best practices has also been created for receiving inputs from public, which, after necessary evaluation/validation are put on the website for the benefit of the public.

Mass awareness programmes (Trainings, Seminars, Workshops, Exhibitions, Trade Fares and Painting Competitions etc.) are conducted from time to time each year under the information, Education & Communication (IEC) Scheme of DoWR, RD & GR in various parts of the country to promote water conservation techniques including in the irrigation sector.

For crop diversification and water use efficiency in agriculture sector, an awareness campaign viz. 'Sahi Fasal' campaign was launched by National Water Mission on 14.11.2019 to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which are not water intensive, but use water very efficiently; and are economically remunerative; are healthy and nutritious; suited to the agro-climatic-hydro characteristics of the area; and are environmentally friendly. Under Sahi Fasal, series workshops have been organized in Amritsar (Punjab) on 14.11.2019, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) on 13.01.2020 and Kurukshetra (Haryana) on 14.02.2020 and with technical experts in New Delhi on 26-27.11.2019.

Working in close coordination with other Ministries/Departments Jal Shakti Abhiyan : Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) Campaign was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22.03.2021 to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country during 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 - the pre-monsoon and monsoon period. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) -2022 has been launched by Hon'ble President on 29.03.2022 in all districts (rural as well as urban areas) of the country with the theme "**Catch the Rain, where it falls, when it falls**". The campaign will be implemented from 29 March, 2022 to 30 November, 2022 - the pre-monsoon and monsoon period in the country.

A Joint D.O. letter signed by 10 Secretaries of Various Ministries/Departments was written to all Chief Secretaries on 15.04.2022 for implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) - 2022 campaign during pre-monsoon and monsoon period from 29.03.2022 to 30.11.2022 in all rural and urban districts of the country, focussing on harvesting and conservation of rainwater. The principle of reuse, recycle and recharge of water would be inherent to the Abhiyan and the management of used or waste water specially grey water would also be part of the campaign.

As the country is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence, it has been decided to create or revive 75 water bodies called 'Amrit Sarovars' in each districts of the country. Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his Mann Ki Baat addressed to the Nation on 24th April, 2022 gave a clarion call to construct 75 Amrit Sarovars in each district. Efforts in this direction have already been initiated and approximately 50,000 Amrit Sarovars nationwide shall be accomplished during the Amrit Kal from 24th April, 2022 to 15th August, 2023. A Joint advisory in this regard has also been issued to all State/UTs on 18.04.2022 by 6 Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Guidelines for Amrit Sarovars have been issued by Department of Rural Development to share district wise plan with them and as well as with National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti. The action plan should include GPS mapping and time required to complete the activity. While finalising

*the sites, Districts may provide focus on water-stressed blocks specially with reference to drinking water.*

*There commendation of the Committee to decrease water consumption in Agriculture is also being followed under Atal Bhujal Yojana, where emphasis has been given on efficient irrigation so as to increase the water efficiency through demands side interventions such as use of micro irrigation systems, crop diversification etc. States will be incentivized based upon their performance on these parameters.*

*A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR on 13.04.2022 with the representatives of Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and States of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to discuss more efficient use of water in agriculture and related issues”.*

**8. The Committee regret to note that the Action Taken Reply furnished by the Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is silent on the specific recommendation of the Committee urging the Department to explore the option of having energy efficient pricing in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Power and the concerned States which may become an important tool for sustainable management of groundwater resources. Considering the fact that managing water use in agriculture is a way forward to prevent rampant wastage of water, the Committee reiterate their recommendation that the Department should pursue actively in coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Power and the concerned States the option of effective water pricing for a more sustainable use of water in agriculture sector. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department in this regard within 3 months of presentation of this Report.**

**B. Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)**

**Recommendation No. 9 (Para No. 2.9)**

9. The Committee noted that the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), a Multidisciplinary Scientific Organization had been entrusted with the onerous responsibility of developing and disseminating information technologies, monitor and implement national policies for the scientific and sustainable development and management of India's Ground Water resources including their exploitation, assessment, conservation, augmentation, protection from pollution and distribution based on principles of economic and ecological efficiency and equity. However, the Committee noted with concern from the submission made by the Department that the CGWB had been plagued by a serious problem of lack of manpower which was hampering its functioning. At present out of total sanctioned staff strength of 4017, almost 32% posts i.e., 1300 are lying vacant in the Board. Further, out of 882 Sanctioned Strength in Scientific category, only 545 posts are filled and appx. 38% (337) are vacant. Similarly, out of 1868 Sanctioned Strength in Engineering category 1338 are filled and 530 (39.61%) are vacant. The Committee were dismayed to observe such a huge shortage of human resources in CGWB in general and Scientific and Engineering categories in particular which indicates the lackadaisical attitude of the Department towards such an important organ of the Department. The Committee were of the view that such a huge shortage of manpower did not auger well for the smooth working of the CGWB. The Committee, therefore, recommended the Department to take urgent measures to fill up all the vacancies particularly in its Scientific and Engineering sections which are the backbone of CGWB, on pro-active and urgent basis at

the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

10. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

*“The following steps have been/are being taken by CGWB to strengthen its manpower*

- 1. Requisition for filling up posts through direct recruitment has been initiated and submitted to UPSC / SSC.*
- 2. Action has been taken/being taken to fill up the promotion vacancies.*
- 3. To fulfill the immediate requirement of CGWB, young professionals and consultants are engaged on a contractual basis.*

*The vacant posts in the scientific and engineering discipline in CGWB will be filled up as per the nominations being received from the recruitment agencies i.e UPSC and SSC.*

*The details of the vacant posts in scientific and engineering disciplines in CGWB and the steps being taken for filling the vacancies are given in **Annexure II**”.*

**11. The Committee are concerned that the lack of manpower particularly in Scientific and Engineering sections for a long time is hampering the functioning of Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) which is entrusted with the onerous responsibility of developing and disseminating information technologies, monitor and implement national policies for the scientific and sustainable development and management of India's Ground Water resources including their exploitation, assessment, conservation, augmentation, protection from pollution and distribution based on principles of economic and ecological efficiency and equity. The Committee have flagged this issue from time to time in their earlier DFG reports. The Department has now furnished the steps taken by it to augment the manpower of the CGWB. The Committee hope that the steps taken by the Department will yield desired results and the posts particularly in Scientific and Engineering sections will be filled urgently for the proper functioning of the CGWB thereby resulting in the proper and efficient management of groundwater resources for sustainability and their efficient utilization.**

**C. Amendment to 'The India Easement Act, 1882'**

**Recommendation No. 11 (Para No. 2.11)**

12. The Committee noted that though Government of India had taken various steps and launched some Programmes to improve the Ground water situation in the country, however, there still remained some gaps in the institutional framework, one of them being 'The India Easement Act, 1882' which is a stumbling block in ground water control. The Act prohibits the creation of easementary rights over ground water and enables the owner to have full control of the water beneath his property enabling him to use it as deemed appropriate which also results in mining of ground water at many places leading to its over-exploitation. Taking cognizance of the dangerous depletion of water table coupled with deteriorating water quality, the Committee urged upon the Department to take necessary steps in cooperation with the Ministry of Law and

Justice to amend 'the India Easement Act, 1882' on a priority basis so as to plug the much needed loophole in groundwater conservation mechanism by providing legislative and institutional backing.

13. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

*“A meeting was held on 25.04.2022 under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Admin, IC & GW) regarding the proposed amendment to the Easement Act in which Chairman, CGWB, Member, CGWA, Director (GW, DoWR, RD & GR) and representatives from the Ministry of Law and Justice participated. The Ministry of Law and Justice informed that the subject matter of amendment to the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is the responsibility of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and it can propose the amendment if required.*

*A question was raised in the meeting considering the present scientific knowledge of ground water flows and data generated through NAQUIM Studies, when it is established beyond doubt that the ground water flows pass in a defined channel based on the water table elevations in shallow aquifers and piezometric heads in deep aquifers, whether the amendment in the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is necessarily required or not.*

*In this regard, CGWB organized a brainstorming session on 24th May 2022 through online mode wherein senior officers of CGWB, experts from various organizations and retired officers of CGWB participated.*

*The outcome of the brainstorming session revealed that the amendment to section 7 (b) (g) of the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is not required. Further, it has been decided that a brief explanation can be added to the Explanation for section 7 (b) (g) which is “The ground water flowing below the land surface flows in a defined channel following the hydraulic head and water table contouring”. Hence, the owner of the land has no absolute right to the water flowing beneath his land to use it as deemed appropriate. However, the right of the owner mentioned in 7 (b) (j) remains the same”.*

**14. The Committee have been informed that the Department has organized a brainstorming session on 24th May 2022 through online mode wherein senior officers of CGWB, experts from various organizations and retired officers of CGWB participated which emerged with the view that amendment to section 7 (b) (g) of the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is not required, however, a brief explanation can be added to the Explanation for section 7 (b) (g) which says “The ground water flowing below the land surface flows in a defined channel following the hydraulic head and water table contouring”. Hence, the owner of the land has no absolute right to the water flowing beneath his land to use it as deemed appropriate. However, the right of the owner mentioned in 7 (b) (j) remains the same. The Committee are not convinced with the contention of the Department as the Action taken reply of the Department is silent with regard to measures taken/proposed to be taken to address the problem of depleting groundwater table by providing legislative and institutional framework. The Committee are of the view that amending the Easement Act is required for creating the easementary rights over ground water and to ensure that no one is at liberty to exploit and pollute water resources. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their recommendation that Department makes concerted efforts to make required amendments to the 'The India Easement Act, 1882'.**

#### **D. National River Conservation Plan - Other Basins**

##### **Recommendation No. 15 (Para No. 2.15)**

15. The Committee noted that under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)', financial assistance is being provided to State Governments on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments for conservation of rivers. While the Capital expenditure is shared between Central and State/Union Territories, Operating expenses is borne 100% by the State /Union Territories (UTs) Governments. The Committee further noted that for the fiscal year 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 250.68 crore had been kept for the NRCP - other Basins, which was a minuscule amount in comparison to budgetary allocation of Rs. 2800 crore earmarked for river Ganga under Namami Gange Mission II Project. In this regard, the Department had apprised the Committee that if required additional allocation would be sought at RE stage. However, the Committee in this regard would like to recall that during the examination of the DFG (2020-21), on the issue of meager allocation under this Scheme (BE was just Rs. 220 crore in FY 2020-21), it was informed by the Department that higher allocations under this Scheme would be sought when approval to revised Scheme was obtained. The Committee were not satisfied with the meager allocation of mere Rs. 250.68 crore for FY 2022-23 to this Scheme considering the fact that NRCP covers 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country. The Committee were thus constrained to observe that the Department had displayed callous and lackadaisical attitude in its endeavours for increasing the budgetary allocations for this very important Programme. The Committee were of the considered view that since all other major rivers of the country are also equally polluted as river Ganga, they also require the same attention and remedial measures. They, therefore, recommended the Department to take proactive steps in augmenting the budgetary allocations for this Programme at RE stage / Supplementary Demand stage. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department within three months of presentation of this Report.

16. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

*"NRCP is a centrally sponsored scheme with sharing of capital expenditure between Central and State/Union Territories (UTs) Governments, and operational expenditure is borne 100% by the State/Union Territories (UTs) Governments. Also total outlay for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 is Rs.1,252 crore, with an average annual outlay of around Rs.225 crore. In case of Namami Gange Mission-II both capital and operational expenditure are borne by the NMCG.*

*Apart from this, there is a difference in funding pattern between Namami Gange Mission (NGM) and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NGM is central sector scheme with 100% funding, while NRCP is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the Central Government normally funds to the extent of 60% of fund in non-NE States/UTs and 90:10 for NER, Himalayan States/UTs. This is why the difference of budgetary allocation between NMCG and NRCP is substantial.*

*Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. Rivers and other water bodies in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/ towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments. It is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs), Local Bodies and Industrial Units to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into rivers and other water bodies, coastal waters or land to prevent and control of pollution therein. For conservation of rivers, this Department has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance*

*for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers in the country through the central sector scheme of Namami Gange for rivers in Ganga basin, and centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers.*

*NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches on 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with the project sanctioned cost of Rs. 6,050.18 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2,677 million litres per day (mld) has been created. Proposals for pollution abatement works/schemes in identified towns along polluted river stretches are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under the NRCP, which are sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with the NRCP guidelines, availability of funds etc. At RE stage, supplementary demand for additional funds may be made in compliance of recommendation of the Committee”.*

17. From the action taken reply furnished by the Department, the Committee note that the Department has merely stated the reason for huge gap in the budgetary allocation of the ‘National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)’ and Namami Gange Programme and did not give a specific reply to the issue raised by the Committee in their recommendation, i.e. taking proactive steps in augmenting the budgetary allocations for the NRCP. Keeping in view the miserable condition of many rivers of the country and rising pollution therein, affecting humans as well as other flora and fauna, the Committee reiterate their recommendation of substantially increasing the budgetary allocations under the NRCP so that sufficient funds may be available for conserving other major rivers of India. The Committee further hope that additional funds would be made available at RE stage, supplementary demand for additional funds may be made in compliance of recommendation of the Committee.

#### **E. Need to frame a National Embankment Policy**

##### **Recommendation No. 17 (Para No. 2.17)**

18. The Committee understood that at present there was no comprehensive Embankment Policy to repair and maintain river banks in the country. In this regard, the Committee were constrained to note that the Department had not furnished specific reply to their query with regard to the preparation of a National Embankment Policy. The Department merely stated that flood management falls within the purview of the State Governments and hence flood management and anti-erosion projects are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments. It was also stated that regular review meetings are held with State Governments officials to sensitize about the issue of upkeep and maintenance of the embankments, however, State Governments fail to maintain embankments as per requirements due to paucity of funds on their part. The Ministry further stated that there is no proposal under consideration to provide financial assistance to the States for upkeep and maintenance of the embankments. Taking cognizance of the fact that floods wreak havoc and bring untold miseries to thousands of the people every year, the Committee were of the considered opinion that river embankments, if properly maintained, may play an important role in minimizing the devastating impact of floods. The Committee, therefore, urged upon the Department to review their stated policy / position and explore ways and means to frame a comprehensive national embankment policy specifying protocols/ SoPs required to be followed scrupulously for re-enforcement of the river banks. Further, the Committee also desired that the Department should make arrangements for

providing financial assistance to the needy States to upkeep the embankments. Keeping in view the recurring devastation taking place in the border areas of the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh every year due to the menace of floods by the rivers originating from neighbouring country, the Committee further recommended that the Department may explore the feasibility of providing financial assistance to the States under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP).

19. The Department in its action taken note has replied as follows:

*“The primary responsibility of flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States, the Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Under the ongoing Flood Management and Border Areas Programme ( FMBAP) of DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, the State Governments/ UTs have been provided central assistance of Rs.2,252.53 crore during the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 for undertaking flood management/anti erosion projects. The 415 completed projects under FMBAP have given protection to an area of around 4.99 mha and protected a population of about 52.21 million.*

*The Government of India has been making continuous efforts to assist the State Governments in effective flood management and erosion control. Morphological Studies by various IITs and NIITs have been carried out form major rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Sharda, Rapti, Kosi, Bagmati, Subansari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Mahanada, etc. These studies aid in finding the vulnerable spots for bank erosion/deposition, aggradations/de gradation etc. As far as embankments are concerned, these are generally considered economical, quick and most popular method of flood protection and have been constructed extensively in the past. Embankments (including ring bunds and town protection works) confine the flood flow sand prevents pilling, there by reducing the damage. However, construction of embankments is to be carried out after proper scientific, morphological and modelling studies of river for identifying changes in river courses, vulnerable locations, rise in afflux due to jacketing etc.*

*As far as feasibility of providing financial assistance to the States under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) is concerned, it is mentioned that projects for raising and strengthening of embankments are considered eligible for funding under the programme. Moreover, the scope of exiting FMBAP has been modified to include flood protection works on all cross border/border rivers where as the earlier scope was limited to flood management works on Border Rivers with Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan and embankments on Kosi and Gandak rivers in Nepal portion.*

*Central Water Commission has published a detailed handbook for “Flood Protection, Anti-erosion, and River Training Works” to deal primarily with structural measures of*



*flood management like flood protection works, anti erosion measures and river training works. This handbook contains details of construction materials, guidelines for design embankment, bank revetment, spurs/groynes, RCC porcupines, drainage improvement works, Construction methodology, cost estimate and unit rate analysis to provide a ready reference to plan, construct and monitor the flood management projects in an integrated manner. The handbook is available on the official website of CWC [http://www.cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Handbook-05-Jun-12\\_0.pdf](http://www.cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Handbook-05-Jun-12_0.pdf) Besides above, Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna has prepared guidelines for “Use of Geo-textiles/ Geo-bag / Geo-tubes in Construction of Flood Management Works” keeping in view flood management works is progressively increasing in the country with above material as a possible alternative for boulders in construction of anti-erosion and river training works”.*

**20. The Committee note from the action taken replies that the Department has taken a number of steps for strengthening the flood management and anti-erosion works in the country. As far as embankments are concerned, the Department has merely stated that construction of embankments is to be carried out after proper scientific, morphological and modeling studies of river for identifying changes in river courses, vulnerable locations, rise in afflux due to jacketing etc. However, the reply has remained silent on the aspect of framing a National Embankment Policy. The Committee therefore once again urge the Department to carry out the scientific, morphological and modeling studies of river and based on the outcome of these studies, frame a National Embankment Policy.**

## CHAPTER - II

### OBSERVATIONS / RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 1 (Para 2.1)

##### **Budget Analysis**

The Committee are happy to note that in comparison to Budgetary Estimates (BE) allocations of Rs. 9022.57 crore for Financial Year (FY) 2021-22, the BE allocations of Rs. 18967.88 crore for FY 2022-23 has shown a massive hike of appx. 110%. However, the overall budgetary allocation for FY 2022-23 has shown increase of approx. 5% vis-a-vis Revised Estimates (RE) allocations of Rs. 18008.70 crore for FY 2021-22. The budgetary allocation of Rs. 18967.88 crore includes Rs. 18548.05 crore under Revenue section and Rs. 419.83 crore under Capital section. The massive increase in budgetary allocations for FY 2022-23 vis-a-vis BE allocations for FY 2021-22 is because till the year 2020-21, the Central share for the projects under PMKSY-AIBP & CADWM was raised through long term loan from NABARD, however, from the current year, the same is being funded through budgetary support instead of raising loan from NABARD. Moreover, an amount of Rs. 1,400 crore has been set aside for the project of interlinking of rivers. In this regard, the Committee would like to point out that the Committee in their earlier Demand For Grants (DFG) Reports have always flagged the issue of increasing committed liability of the Department on account of huge borrowing and servicing of loans, which has been a large proportion of the budgetary allocation resulting in impairing the leverage of the Department in financing its ambitious and important projects to a large extent. The Committee commend the Department for their persistent efforts in pursuing the matter with Ministry of Finance which has resulted in this enhanced budgetary allocation.

However, at the same time, the Committee observe with concern that there is a continuous tendency on the part of the Department to surrender the budgetary allocations at the end of fiscal year. While, in 2018-19, against the budgetary allocation of Rs. 8860/- crore, the amount surrendered was Rs. 1467.14 crore, similarly in FY 2020-21, an amount of Rs. 1695.30 crore was surrendered against allocation of Rs. 8960.39 crore. Even in FY 2021-22, only Rs. 6327.04 crore has been spent in first three quarters against the RE allocation of Rs. 18008.70 crore. The Committee further observe that utilization of funds on many important Schemes of the Department like Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP), National River Conservation Plan - Other Basins, Atal Bhujal Yojana, Research & Development and Implementation of National Water Mission, Namami Gange Programme and Ground Water Management and Regulation Scheme have been negligible as compared to the budgetary allocations at RE level for FY 2021-22 (upto 31.12.2021). The Committee also observe that the Department has spelled out various reasons for under utilization of funds under the various Schemes/Programmes which inter alia include restrictions and lockdown in connection with

COVID-19; delay in the award of contracts due to poor response by the bidders, due to which implementation of the planned activities got delayed; non submission of audited statement of expenditure by State Governments; and delay in compliance by the States in designating of Single Nodal Agency as per directions of Department of Expenditure on revised procedure for release of funds to States for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) & monitoring utilization of the funds. The Committee express their concern over the under utilization of budgetary allocations of such a magnitude under different Schemes of the Department towards the major part of the Financial Year and feel that it is not a one off event and has become a continuous trend as indicated by recurring surrender of allocated funds by the Department to the Ministry of Finance. The Committee are therefore constrained to take the view that the Department has been lackadaisical in implementation of various programmes/schemes run by it, thus resulting in surrendering of such large amount of funds. The Committee do not appreciate the manner in which the Department has been surrendering the unspent balances year after year. The Committee are apprehensive that going by the earlier trend of the Department in surrendering the budgetary allocations, the Department would not be able to fully utilize the increased allocations in FY 2021-22. Taking into account the growing population and rising water needs of a fast developing nation as well as the indications of the impact of climate change resulting in great strain on availability of utilizable water, huge underutilization and subsequent surrendering of funds does not auger well for development and conservation of water sector of India. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to adhere to monthly and quarterly expenditure plans from fiscal year 2022-23 strictly. The Committee also recommend that the pace of expenditure and flow of funds under the various Schemes should be monitored at regular intervals so as to avoid such huge surrender of funds.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

DoWR, RD & GR humbly acknowledges the appreciation given by the Committee to this department for its persistent effort in pursuing the Ministry of Finance and resolving the issue of increasing committed liability of the Department on account of huge borrowing and servicing of loans which has also resulted in the enhanced budgetary allocation.

Further, it is important to note that in the FY-2021-22, the BE of Rs. 9,022.57 crore (net) was allocated to this Department at the outset of the financial year which was revised at RE stage to Rs. 18,008.70 crore in December, 2021 by MoF. Despite massive hike of allocation of approx 99.59% at RE stage in December, 2021 leaving only 3 months' time for utilization of funds, the Department made all out efforts and utilized Rs. 17,258 crore i.e. 96% of the total allocation made in RE 2021-22.

The concern of Committee over the underutilization of budgetary allocations under different schemes of the Department has been noted by the Department. To implement the recommendation of the Committee to adhere to Monthly and Quarterly expenditure plans from

fiscal year 2022-23 and avoid huge surrender of funds, regular monitoring of progress of schemes is being undertaken.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 2 (Para 2.2)**

The Committee are dismayed to find wide disparity between BE and RE estimations in respect of the budgetary allocations of the Department. While in the FY 2018-19, the BE was pegged at Rs. 8860/- crore, it was reduced to Rs. 7612.52 crore at RE stage, similarly in Fiscal year 2020-21, the BE of Rs. 8960.39 crore was reduced to Rs. 7262.09 crore at RE level. Further, the Committee find that in comparison to BE allocations for FY 2021-22 which was just Rs. 9022.57 crore, the budgetary allocations of Rs. 18008.70 crore at RE stage for FY 2021-22 has shown a massive hike of appx. 99.59%. The Department have attributed the reasons to enhancement in the budgetary allocations at RE stage in FY 2021-22, to the addition of new projects under schemes, namely, 'Interlinking of Rivers', 'Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and special/National Projects (PMKSY-AIBP)' and 'Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM)' and the need of additional funds for a few existing schemes. Though, the Committee are glad to note increased allocation for the Department at RE stage for FY 2021-22, however, such a hike also indicates the lack of foresight and planning on the part of the Department in projecting their estimates at BE stage. The Committee are of the view that such a disproportionate level of budgetary allocations at RE stage jeopardizes the sanctity of initial budgetary allocations at BE stage. The Committee recommend that the Department maintains budgetary discipline, conduct proper pre-Budget planning and exercises thoroughly, and make necessary changes to its budgetary estimations procedure so that prudent and realistic budgetary allocations are projected / made at the BE stage itself in order to avoid disproportionate budgetary estimations at RE stage. As regards actual utilization, the Committee note that as on 31.12.2021, only Rs. 6327.04 could be spent by the Department and Rs. 11681 crore is yet to be spent. The Department has informed that Rs. 4300 crore earmarked for Ken-Betwa link project is to be utilized during the financial year. Besides a number of proposals under Namami Gange, AIBP, CADWM, SMI & RRR are ready for release. The Committee urge upon the Ministry to formulate monthly expenditure management plans followed by its close monitoring so as to ensure that the balanced fund is fully utilized by the end of the fiscal year.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Though the budgetary allocations to the Department may appear to be gradually decreasing at RE stage in absolute numbers, the reduction rate at RE stage has been gradually improving over the years. During FY-2021-22, there were significant developments that led to significant higher budget allocation in the Revised Estimates and also the budget allocation for FY-2022-

23. Firstly, the first interlink river project under national perspective plan, viz., Ken Betwa Link Project (KBLP) was approved for which, in the revised estimate stage, an allocation of Rs. 4,300 crore was made. The Government of India approved the implementation of ILR-KBLP at an estimated cost of Rs 44,605 crore with central support of Rs 39,317 crore through an SPV in December 2021. Secondly, the change in mechanism of funding for the AIBP component of PMKSY was effected. The funding under PMKSY-AIBP/ special projects and CADWM was made through Extra Budgetary Resources (EBRs) up to March 2021. No BE allocation was kept as EBR for 2021-22 as Ministry of Finance did not authorize the raising of EBR for these schemes in 2021-22. With the change in system of funding, budgetary allocation of Rs. 3,700 crore was made at RE stage for the AIBP & CADWM scheme. These two are the primary reasons for increase in the budget of the Department of Rs. 8,000 crore, out of total increase of Rs. 8986.13 crore at the RE stage.

Moreover, all the schemes of this Department were reviewed and approved afresh for implementation for the next five years. In the process, some guidelines were also revised giving more flexibility to the department to take up new projects which has been a pressing demand from the State Governments.

Further, it is important to note that in the FY-2021-22, the BE of Rs. 9,022.57 crore (net) was allocated to this Department which was revised at RE stage to Rs. 18,008.70 crore on 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 by MoF. It would not be out of place to mention that despite massive hike of allocation of approx 99.59% at RE stage and paucity of time for utilization of funds, this Department made all out efforts and utilized Rs. 17,258 crore i.e. 96 % of the total allocation of RE 2021-22.

The Budget Estimates (BE) are proposed keeping in view the planned activities linked with annual targets during a particular financial year, whereas provisions proposed at RE stage is based on the mid-term review and actual/current status of planned targets and achieved targets. At times, some variations occur due to uncertainties in materialization of originally planned targets. The department accepts the recommendation of the Committee that close monitoring of planned activities and linked expenditure plans, can help in minimizing the gap between BE and RE figures and will implement the recommendation through rigorous and regular monitoring of its activities and associated expenditure.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

#### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 4 (Para 2.4)**

##### **Interlinking of Rivers**

The Committee note that Union Cabinet has accorded approval for the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project at an estimated cost of Rs. 44,605 crore with Central support of Rs. 39,317 crore and also approved formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle for its implementation. Further,

budgetary allocation of Rs. 4300 crore in RE 2021-22 and Rs.1400 crore in year 2022-23 has been made for this programme with focus on land acquisition and environment management plan at the initial stage. The Committee also note that the Finance Minister in her budget speech has stated that draft detailed project report of five river links, namely Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada, Godavari-Krishna, Krishna-Pennar, and Pennar-Cauvery have been finalized. The Ministry has stated that once a consensus is reached among the beneficiary States, the Centre will provide support for implementation. However, the Committee observe that the main problem in execution of interlinking of rivers projects is the lack of consensus among the different States for implementation of this Project. The Committee are of the view that Interlinking of rivers will go a long way not only in eliminating the impacts of famines and recurring devastating floods to a great extent but also provides a much needed viable solution to the problems of dependence of Indian agriculture on monsoon. Nevertheless, the Committee are also aware that interlinking of rivers is a complicated issue as sensitivity and emotions are attached with the subject 'water' in respective States and Inter-State nature of the rivers make it difficult for the States to arrive at a mutually agreed decision. Under such a scenario, the role of the Union Government assumes critical importance and the Committee feel that it is high time that Union Government intervenes pro-actively and engage all the stakeholders in addressing the contentious issues. In this regard, the Committee call upon the Department to redesign its strategies according to the socio-political and economic realities of the regions where the Department wishes to implement inter-linking of rivers project. The Department may also in consultation with the Ministry of Finance work out some solution in form of providing various concessions like devolution of larger share of tax resources and grants, tax relief, tax holidays etc. to encourage the States to opt for this important Scheme.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Interlinking of Rivers programme has been accorded priority by the Government of India. Further, as directed by the Supreme Court of India, it is to be promoted as a national programme for the benefit of the nation.

As observed by the Committee, the main challenge in implementation of interlinking of rivers projects is the lack of consensus among the different States for implementation of ILR projects. The States surpluses in water resources generally do not agree to such surpluses and some States in general demand more water. The States are apprehensive about disturbing the existing allocation of water as per awards/inter-State agreement.

As decided in the 4<sup>th</sup> meeting of Task Force for Interlinking of Rivers held on 15<sup>th</sup> June 2016, a legal group was constituted vide office memorandum dated 18.07.2016 to look into legal aspects and required enabling provisions for implementation of Interlinking of Rivers and other related issues. The legal group submitted its report during March, 2017. The key recommendations of the legal group are:

- There is no need for any constitutional amendment for bringing the subject 'water and its management' either under the concurrent list or under the Union list. In particular, the group felt that no such change is called for in regard to the planning and implementation of the inter basin water transfers or the NPP.
- It is very important that the decisions in regard to ILR are taken by building the consensus, if not unanimity, amongst all the States concerned.
- However, agreeing to a negotiated settlement will be facilitated if an alternative decision making process, through legal means, is available for use.

**The broad strategy adopted by Govt. of India in pursuing the ILR programme in the country is as under:**

1. Looking at the sensitivity of the States, the Government of India is pursuing the inter-linking of rivers (ILR) program in a consultative manner on priority. The consultations with States and other experts/ stakeholders are being held on regular basis at various platforms i.e. at AGM of NWDA Society chaired by Hon'ble Minister, MoJS, Special Committee for ILR (SCILR) chaired by Hon'ble Minister, MoJS, Governing Body of NWDA chaired by Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR, MoJS, Task Force –ILR chaired by Advisor, MoJS, etc. The Hon'ble, Minister, MoJS, Secretary (DoWR, RD&GR) and Director General, NWDA also pursue the matter with party States to sort out the issues and reach consensus. After a prolonged persuasion and deliberations, a tripartite agreement was signed amongst States of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Central Government, for the implementation of Ken-Betwa Link Project (KBLP) on 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2021 in the august presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister. Most of the statutory clearances for the link project have been obtained. The Govt. of India has approved the implementation of KBLP with 90% (Central): 10% (State) funding pattern, with an estimated cost of Rs 4,4605 crore (year 2020-21 price level) with central support of Rs 39,317 crore through a Special Purpose Vehicle viz; Ken Betwa Link Project Authority (KBLPA) on 08.12.2021. The Gazette Notification for constitution of the Steering Committee and KBLPA has been issued on 11.02.2022. An allocation of budget of Rs. 4,300 crore in RE of FY 2021-22 and Rs. 1,400 crore in FY 2022-23 has been made for the project. An expenditure of Rs 4,639.46 cr was spent on the project during FY 2021-22. The project is planned to be completed in 8 years.
2. The approval of KBLP with financial support on 90 (C ): 10 (S) funding pattern will not only help in expediting the implementation of such capital intensive project in a time bound manner but also encourage other States to come forward for implementation of other ILR projects.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 5 (Para 2.5)**

### **Namami Gange Programme**

The Committee note that the Government of India (GOI) has launched the Namami Gange Programme to accomplish the twin objectives of effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of the river Ganga and its tributaries. The Committee further note that under the Namami Gange Programme, as on 31.12.2021, a total of 363 Projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 30841.53 crore, out of which, 177 projects have been completed and made operational, and rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation. Further, out of these 363 Projects, 161 pertains to Sewerage Infrastructure, and only 74 of these Projects have since been completed. While appreciating the ambitious Programme of Namami Gange, which aims at cleaning and rejuvenating river Ganga, the Committee are disappointed to note the slow progress of the Projects particularly the projects related to the sewerage infrastructure which the Committee believe is the focal point and mainstay of Namami Gange Programme. In view of this, the Committee recommend that Department should take all possible steps to streamline and improve their monitoring mechanism and strive to remove the hindrances / bottlenecks faced in the implementation of the projects, so that all the pending projects are completed within the defined timeline so as to obviate the possibility of cost and time over-runs.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Till 31st March 2022, a total of 366 projects have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 30,671 crore, out of which, 197 projects have been completed and made operational, and rest of the projects are at various stages of implementation. Further, out of these 366 projects, 160 pertain to sewerage infrastructure, with 81 of these projects completed since.

2. A three-tier monitoring mechanism is in place to track the progress of projects:
  - a. Executing agency – The DPRs are prepared by the executing agency at the State level, which is responsible for the execution as well as day to day monitoring of the project. The designs are vetted by reputed institutes including IITs and other accredited universities.
  - b. Project engineer – Independent project engineers are appointed for HAM based PPP projects, to ensure that the project is undertaken in a timely manner.
  - c. NMCG – NMCG is involved in the monitoring of the projects to remove bottlenecks and also for expediting the pace of projects being.
3. In order to expedite implementation of the sewerage infrastructure projects by overcoming the bottlenecks and ensure timely completion of projects, the following measures/monitoring mechanisms are being taken by NMCG:
  1. Continuous coordination/ meetings/ follow up with SPMGs/ Executing Agencies.



2. Resolving delay in road/railway crossing permissions by conducting high level inter-Ministerial meeting with Railways and NHAI.
3. Regular review meetings are chaired by DG-NMCG with State agencies. Project reviews are also carried out by the Hon'ble Minister, DoWR, RD &GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti as well as Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR not only with various officers of NMCG and the State Governments to remove bottlenecks and also for expediting the pace of projects being executed at various levels.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 6 (Para 2.6)**

The Committee note that Namami Gange Programme has been renamed as Namami Gange Mission II which includes National Ganga Plan, National River Conservation Plan and Ghat Works for beautification of River Front. The allocation for this Scheme has been earmarked at Rs 2800 crore at BE stage for the fiscal year 2022-23. The salient features of Namami Gange Mission II inter alia include: accelerated interventions on tributaries, convergence of existing schemes of Central and State Governments with the Namami Gange Programme and introduction of new interventions, scaling up Public-Private Partnership (PPP) development efforts and 'one city one operator' model, enhanced focus on Fecal Sludge and Septage Management (FSSM) in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and rural areas and decentralized wastewater treatment system in non-sewered small and medium towns, developing of 'circular economy' model focusing on reclaim, reuse, recycling and responsible manufacturing in addition to waste management etc. The Committee observe that though the nomenclature of the Scheme has been renamed as Namami Gange Mission II, however, under its previous version, there was recurring underutilization of funds under this Scheme vis-à-vis BE allocation. In the year 2017-18, actual expenditure was only Rs. 1423.21 crore as against budgetary allocation of Rs. 2550/- crore. Similarly, there was an expenditure of mere Rs. 2307.5 crore and Rs. 1553.40 crore vis-a-vis BE allocation of Rs. 3070/- crore and Rs. 1970/- crore during FY 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively. The Committee also find wide disparity between BE and RE in respect of the Namami Gange Programme. The Committee feel that that continuous disparity in budgetary allocation at RE level indicates deficiency in financial planning by the Department. The Committee strongly feel that in order to make Namami Gange Mission II a success, the underlying factors which hinder the implementation of the projects under the earlier version of Namami Gange need to be overcome. Further, the Committee also desire that the Department should make efforts to put in a place a stringent monitoring mechanism to ensure that the funds allotted to different Schemes including Namami Gange Programmes are utilized to the maximum extent and there is no wastage of earmarked outlays. They also recommend the Department to maintain fiscal discipline and undertake proper pre-Budget planning and exercises so that prudent budgetary allocations are projected / made at BE stage in order to obviate huge tweaking of allocations at RE stage.

## REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

In FY 2021-22, enhanced allocation at RE stage was sought and provided based on actual progress achieved in implementation of various projects. The enhanced allocation of Rs. 1,900 crore was almost fully utilized. Under Namami Gange, various steps have been taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds. The projects are being closely monitored to ensure progress of projects to ensure better utilization of funds.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### RECOMMENDATION NO. 7(Para 2.7)

#### **Atal Bhujal Yojana**

With a view to improve the management of groundwater resources with community participation and convergence of ongoing schemes in select water stressed areas in identified States viz. Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, Atal Bhujal Yojana was launched by the Government in April 2020. The Committee note that in 2020-21, as against Rs. 330 crore allocated in RE stage for the scheme, only Rs. 147.21 crore has been spent as on 17.02.2022. In 2022-23, the allocation for the scheme has more than doubled to Rs. 700 crore. Explaining the reasons for hike in allocation, the Ministry stated that after two years, now almost all the States have their institutional structure in place and are ready to implement the scheme. As regards extending the scheme to other States, it has been stated that a mid-term review of the scheme and on that basis, a view will be taken for expansion of the scheme. The Committee are of the view that since all the States have now established their institutional structure, the Department during its mid-term review of this Scheme should explore every possibility of making this Scheme broad based, expanding its scope at Pan India level so that all the water scarce regions of the country may be benefited by this important Scheme. The Committee may also be apprised of the outcome of the mid-term review of the Atal Bhujal Yojana.

## REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

The low utilisation of fund upto 31.12.2021 was mainly because a large portion of the fund was for incentive to the States which was to be released only after getting physical verification report by the third party verification agency which got completed in February, 2022 and subsequently more than 99% of the fund was utilised by March, 2022. The BE-21-22 allocation to Atal Jal was Rs. 330 crore, which remained same at RE-2021-22 stage, the total fund utilized was Rs.

327.48 crore. Mid-term review is scheduled to be completed in this calendar year and based upon the evaluation/feedback, decision on extension of the scheme will be taken. The Committee would also be apprised of the outcome of the mid-term review after it is completed.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 8 (Para 2.8)**

#### **Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals**

The Committee note that presently 5 Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals, viz. Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal, Mahadayi Water Disputes Tribunal, Mahanadi Water Disputes Tribunal and Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal are in operation in the country. A cumulative expenditure of Rs. 106.31 crore has been incurred on the Tribunals till 31.12.2021. In order to further streamline the adjudication of inter-State river water disputes, the Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 25.07.2019 and considered and passed by Lok Sabha on 31.07.2019. The Bill envisages to establish a single Tribunal with permanent establishment and infrastructure so as to obviate the need to set up a separate tribunal for water dispute in respect of each river basin which is invariably a time-consuming process. However, the Ministry has now informed that further amendment is required in clause-3 (related to Section-4 of ISRWD Act, 1956) of the proposed Bill and the issue was discussed with the Solicitor General of India and consequently it was decided by the Ministry of Jal Shakti that before the Bill is taken up for consideration in Rajya Sabha, clause-3 of the Bill (related to section-4 of ISRWD Act, 1956) needs to be amended by adding the words “and the Tribunal shall proceed to deal with such water disputes from the stage at which it was so transferred”, at the end of line 17 after the word ‘Tribunal’. In view of the above facts, the Ministry has declined to set any definite time frame for passage of the Bill. The Committee are of the considered view that multifarious tribunal/authorities will be of no use in resolving the issue of water disputes between different States. The Committee believe that a new tribunal with permanent establishment and its own permanent infrastructure as envisaged in the Bill passed by Lok Sabha in 2019 will play an important role in not only cutting down cost of establishment and other expenditures of multiple tribunals but also be of great help in facilitating faster adjudication of water disputes in a time bound manner. The Committee urge the Department to take necessary steps for early passage of ‘The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 in Rajya Sabha. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard by the Department within three months of presentation of this Report.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2019 proposed to setup a single, permanent Tribunal to adjudicate all inter-State river water disputes replacing existing Tribunals

so as to obviate with the need to set up a separate tribunal for each water dispute which is invariably a time-consuming process. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 25.07.2019 and was subsequently passed by the House on 31.07.2019. The Bill would next be taken up for consideration in Rajya Sabha.

Pursuant to passage of the Bill in Lok Sabha, it has been observed that further amendment is required in clause-3 (related to section-4 of ISRWD Act, 1956) of the proposed Bill. The issue in question pertains to the intention that in case a Tribunal is already in existence after the Act comes in to force, the concerned bench of the single tribunal shall proceed to deal with such dispute from the stage at which it is transferred. However, this aspect has only been specifically mentioned in the context of the Ravi Beas Waters Tribunal in clause-12 of the Bill and not as a general principle in clause 3.

The issue was discussed with the Solicitor General of India and consequently it was decided by this Department that before the Bill is taken up for consideration in Rajya Sabha, clause-3 of the Bill (related to section-4 of ISRWD Act, 1956) needs to be amended by adding the following in the last line at the end of line 17 after the word 'Tribunal'- **“and the Tribunal shall proceed to deal with such water disputes from the stage at which it was so transferred.”**

As discussed with SGoI, the following course of action is required for official amendment to be made in ISRWD (Amendment) Bill, 2019:

- i. To move a Cabinet Note seeking approval of the Cabinet to amend the proposed ISRWD (Amendment) Bill, 2019 (as passed by Lok Sabha), inserting the provision.
- ii. After the Cabinet approves the changes, the Bill will be introduced in the Rajya Sabha in the coming Session of Parliament, 2021. After the Rajya Sabha clears the Bill, it will go back to the Lok Sabha to be passed.

Accordingly, draft Cabinet Note was prepared and after approval of Hon'ble Minister for Jal Shakti, the approved draft Cabinet Note was sent to Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department vide this Division's OM dated 11.08.2021 for consideration and vetting. Legislative Department vide OM dated 05.10.2021 requested that 'administrative Ministry may confirm that the draft Official Amendments, as prepared by Legislative Department, meets with intentions and requirements of this Ministry and is in consonance with this Ministry's proposal contained in the Draft Note for the Cabinet'. In response, this Department vide OM dated 09.11.2021 conveyed Legislative Department that draft official amendments, as prepared by Legislative Department, meet with intentions and requirements of this Ministry and is in consonance with this Ministry's Proposal contained in the Draft Note for the Cabinet.

Further, Legislative Department vide their Note dated 11.11.2021 after approval of Hon'ble Minister for Law and Justice has concurred the proposal and has also informed that Department of Legal Affairs has also concurred with the same. Accordingly the draft Cabinet Note has been revised and got approved by the Hon'ble Minister for Jal Shakti.

7.The revised draft Cabinet Note was circulated on 28.02.2022 to concerned departments for comments. The comments/ observations of concerned Departments have been incorporated in the draft Cabinet Note, and after approval of Hon'ble Minister for Jal Shakti, the draft Cabinet Note has been sent on 07.04.2022 to Cabinet Secretariat for consideration.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 9 (Para 2.9)**

#### **Central Ground Water Board (CGWB)**

The Committee note that the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), a Multidisciplinary Scientific Organization has been entrusted with the onerous responsibility of developing and disseminating information technologies, monitor and implement national policies for the scientific and sustainable development and management of India's Ground Water resources including their exploitation, assessment, conservation, augmentation, protection from pollution and distribution based on principles of economic and ecological efficiency and equity. However, the Committee note with concern from the submission made by the Department that the CGWB has been plagued by a serious problem of lack of manpower which is hampering its functioning. At present out of total sanctioned staff strength of 4017, almost 32% posts i.e., 1300 are lying vacant in the Board. Further, out of 882 Sanctioned Strength in Scientific category, only 545 posts are filled and appx. 38% (337) are vacant. Similarly, out of 1868 Sanctioned Strength in Engineering category 1338 are filled and 530 (39.61%) are vacant. The Committee are dismayed to observe such a huge shortage of human resources in CGWB in general and Scientific and Engineering categories in particular which indicates the lackadaisical attitude of the Department towards such an important organ of the Department. The Committee are of the view that such a huge shortage of manpower does not auger well for the smooth working of the CGWB. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Department to take urgent measures to fill up all the vacancies particularly in its Scientific and Engineering sections which are the backbone of CGWB, on pro-active and urgent basis at the earliest. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard within three months of presentation of this Report.

#### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The following steps have been/are being taken by CGWB to strengthen its manpower

1. Requisition for filling up posts through direct recruitment has been initiated and submitted to UPSC / SSC.
2. Action has been taken/being taken to fill up the promotion vacancies.
3. To fulfill the immediate requirement of CGWB, young professionals and consultants are engaged on a contractual basis.

The vacant posts in the scientific and engineering discipline in CGWB will be filled up as per the nominations being received from the recruitment agencies i.e UPSC and SSC.

The details of the vacant posts in scientific and engineering disciplines in CGWB and the steps being taken for filling the vacancies are given in **Annexure II**.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

**Comment of the Committee**  
**(Please see Para No. 11 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

**RECOMMENDATION NO. 10 (Para 2.10)**

From the submission of the Department, the Committee note that CGWB had a network of around 15000 monitoring wells in the year 2012. It was proposed to increase monitoring wells by 35000 through in-house as well as through participatory mode. However, as of 31<sup>st</sup>December 2021, CGWB has only 22800 monitoring wells, as the activities under the participatory ground water management component of the scheme for 2012-17 could not take off. The Committee are of the view that measurements of water levels in wells is the most fundamental indicator of the status of this resource and are critical to meaningful evaluation of the quantity and quality of groundwater and its interaction with surface water. In order to achieve this objective, the Committee recommend the Department to take effective steps to increase the number of observation wells with Digital Water Level Recorders and Telemetry to monitor the ground water level. Taking cognizance of the fact that only 19 States/UTs have enacted the Model Bill for regulation and development of ground water so far, the Committee express their disappointment that the advantages of this Model Bill in restoring and ensuring groundwater security through availability of sufficient quantity and appropriate quality of groundwater to all stakeholders in rural and urban areas remain untapped. They, therefore, urge the Department to make all concerted efforts to persuade the remaining States to enact this important Bill at the earliest. The efforts / steps taken in this regard may be apprised to the Committee within three months of presentation of the Report to Parliament.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

CGWB, an attached body under the aegis of DoWR, RD &GR, periodically monitors the groundwater levels throughout the country on a regional scale, four times in a year during the months of March/April/May, August, November and January through a network of monitoring wells. At present, CGWB has a network of 22,835 monitoring wells (as on March 2021) (**Annexure III**). Further, the State Governments also have their own ground water level monitoring network of around 43,500 stations making the total number of ground water monitoring stations in the country around 66,000.

In order to increase the number of observation wells, a proposal has been prepared to install 9,000 piezometers. All these 9,000 piezometers are proposed to be fitted with Digital Water Level Recorder (DWLR) with telemetry system. In addition to above, CGWB has also taken up installation of 5,260 DWLRs with telemetry system in the existing piezometers of CGWB in convergence with NHP.

Model Bill has been enacted and implemented in 19 States/ UTs (14 States and 5 UTs). 13 States/ UTs (10 States and 3 UTs) have taken initiatives for enactment of Model Bill and the remaining States have intimated that it is not necessary to enact legislation.

Ministry of Jal Shakti has issued new guidelines on 24.09.2020 to be implemented by Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) for regulation of ground water withdrawal by industrial, infrastructure and mining projects. As per these guidelines, ground water extraction for agricultural activities has been exempted from regulation. These guidelines have pan-India applicability. The matter is being pursued with State Authorities to adopt CGWA Guidelines/ enact Act in line with CGWA guidelines.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 12 (Para 2.12)**

#### **National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme**

The Committee observe that the National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) programme is the major component of the Ground Water Management and Regulation (GWM&R) Scheme. The objectives of NAQUIM studies include delineation and characterization of aquifers, preparation of ground water management plans, implementation of demonstrative projects on aquifer rejuvenation, conducting public interaction programmes for disseminating the tenets of the Aquifer management plans at the grass-root level. The Committee note that out of the total identified area of nearly 25 lakh sq. km. under NAQUIM studies as on 31st December 2021, an area of 18.7 lakh sq. km. (18.97 covered upto 31<sup>st</sup> January 2022) has been covered. The Committee are, however, concerned over the fact that Aquifer Mapping Reports in respect of only 11.25 lakh sq. km. have been finalized and placed on the CGWB website. The Committee feel that such a huge gap that exist in mapping and preparation of Aquifer Reports under such an important Scheme will undermine the whole exercise of this important and ambitious project of mapping the aquifers of the country. In view of the fact that NAQUIM is essential for sustainable management of Ground Water Resources in the country and further given the fact that output of NAQUIM are also shared with the States/UTs for suitable intervention, the Committee urge upon the Department to take necessary steps to complete the finalization of Aquifer Reports within a prescribed time limit as soon as mapping has been carried out. The steps taken in this regard may be apprised to the Committee within three months of presentation of the Report to Parliament.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

As on date, reports in respect of 14 lakh sq km have been issued. Earnest attempts are being made to issue reports in respect of the entire area covered as on 31st March 2022, which is nearly 21 lakh sq km by September 2022. The steps taken in this regard include deploying more number of officers to the regional offices where such requirements are there. The progress is being reviewed at regular intervals.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 13 (Para 2.13)**

#### **Irrigation Census**

The Committee observe that the scheme 'Rationalization of Minor Irrigation Statistics' (RMIS) was launched in 1987-88 in the DoWR, RD &GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), with 100% Central assistance to the States/UTs. In 2017-18, the scheme was renamed as "Irrigation Census" and brought under the Centrally sponsored umbrella scheme, "PMKSY and other schemes" to build up a comprehensive and reliable database in the Minor Irrigation (MI) sector for effective planning and policy making. Detailed data base on Minor Irrigation works in the country has been generated through five census carried out under the Scheme so far with reference years 1986-87, 1993-94, 2000-01, 2006-07 and 2013-14 respectively. The Committee are happy to observe that the scope of irrigation census has now been expanded to include census of water bodies with 100% Central assistance. The first census of water bodies has been launched in the States/UTs in convergence with Sixth Minor Irrigation Census. The census of water bodies inter alia includes collection of information on all important aspects of the water bodies, including their size, condition, status of encroachments, use, storage capacity, status of filling up of storage etc. While appreciating the steps taken by the Government to include census of water bodies with 100% Central assistance in the Irrigation Census, the Committee urge upon the Department to explore the feasibility of expanding the scope of Irrigation Census to cover medium and micro-irrigation schemes as it will help in bringing most of the irrigation schemes and their data under a single platform, which in turn will be of great use in formulating better informed schemes for the irrigation sector and will address irrigation issues in much more broader framework.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The Minor Irrigation(Statistics) Wing of the DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti has been conducting census of Minor Irrigation structures quinquennially since 1986-87. So far, five censuses have been conducted with reference years 1986-87, 1993-94, 2000-01, 2006-07 and 2013-14 respectively. The scope of 'Irrigation Census' scheme was already enlarged by the launch of first census of water bodies in convergence with the 6<sup>th</sup> Minor Irrigation Census (Reference year 2017-18).



Before taking up the census work each time, a Steering Committee is constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD&GR with representatives of line Ministries/stakeholders like NITI Aayog, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Chairman of Central Water Commission (CWC) & Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), Principal Secretaries from selected State Governments etc. for finalizing the statistical instruments like questionnaire, guidelines etc. The Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for continuation of the 'Irrigation Census' scheme for a period of 5 years from 2021-22 to 2025-26 has recommended that the expansion of scope of Minor Irrigation census with coverage of major and medium irrigation schemes may be explored for discussion in the Steering committee that will be constituted in due course for 7<sup>th</sup> Minor Irrigation Census and the 2<sup>nd</sup> Census of water bodies with reference year 2022-23.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 14 (Para 2.14)**

#### **Special Package for Irrigation Projects**

The Committee note that a Special Package was approved during the meeting of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) held on 18.07.2018 for providing Central Assistance to complete 83 Surface Minor Irrigation (SMI) projects and 8 Major / Medium Irrigation (MMI) Projects in drought prone districts in Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra in phases up to the year 2023-24. The overall balance cost of the said projects as on 1.4.2018 is estimated to be Rs.13651.61 crore. The Ultimate Irrigation Potential of the projects under the Special Package is 4.06 L Ha out of which an irrigation potential of 0.33 L Ha has been created up to 03/2018. An additional irrigation potential of 0.97 L Ha has been created during 2018-21. The Committee note that during 2021-22, the allocation in RE was Rs. 600 crore vis-à-vis BE allocation of Rs. 400 crore. During 2022-23, the BE has been pegged at Rs. 800 crore. The Committee express the hope that going by past trend, the entire amount allocated in 2021-22 would be utilized under the scheme. The Department have informed that challenges like land acquisition, court cases, resettlement & rehabilitation and Railway and Highway crossings are the bottlenecks that are hindering the progress of the projects and a number of steps are being taken to overcome these challenges. The Committee welcome the efforts of the Government to provide not only the much needed relief to address the agrarian distress in Vidarbha and Marathwada and other chronically drought prone areas of rest of Maharashtra but also making all out endeavours to make this programme successful by putting in place a vibrant mechanism to overcome the challenges being faced in the implementation of this Programme. The Department has apprised the Committee that presently there is no proposal for extending this Special Package to other parts/regions of the country facing similar challenges. The Committee desire that the Department may review their stand and actively examine the feasibility of extending similar package to address agrarian distress prevailing in other chronically drought prone areas of rest of the country.

## REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

"The RE allocation for 2021-22 under the Special Package for Maharashtra was Rs.600 crore. However, this was subsequently revised to Rs.725 crore and the utilization is 100%. The Special Package was a one-time approval and not a regular scheme of the Ministry. Under the Special Package, Central Assistance (CA) @ 25% of the balance cost of projects as on 1.4.18 (as well as 25% reimbursement for the expenditure incurred during 2017-18) is eligible. CA is released @25% of the expenditure made on reimbursement basis. However, States can propose their Major Medium Irrigation(MMI)/Extension, Renovation & Modernization(ERM)projects for inclusion under the PMKSY–AIBP scheme approved for implementation during 2021-26. Projects benefitting special area, i.e., more than 50% command of the project falls under Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Tribal area, Flood prone area, Left Wing Extremist area, Bundelkhand, Vidarbha, Marathwada and KBK (Odisha) can avail central assistance @ 60(Central): 40 (State) against 25 (Centre): 75 (State) for the projects falling in general area. Also, provision for relaxation in inclusion criteria has been made for the project benefitting such special areas and they can be included under PMKSY-AIBP even if their physical progress is less than 50%.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### RECOMMENDATION NO. 16 (Para 2.16)

#### **Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Programme (DRIP)**

The Committee note that the Ministry of Jal Shakti, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR,RD&GR) 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 along with institutional strengthening with system wide management approach. The overall coordination and supervision was entrusted to Central Water Commission. The physical rehabilitation activities have been completed for 99% (221 out of 223 dams) of the dam portfolio and the rehabilitation at balanced two dam projects was under progress and would be completed under new Scheme DRIP Phase II. The Committee observe that actual expenditure under this head has been lower vis-a-vis BE allocation. In FY 2018-19 and 2019-20, the actual expenditure incurred was Rs. 49.32 crore and 41.61 crore as against BE allocation of Rs. 124 crore and Rs. 89.37 crore respectively. Similarly, in 2020-21, only Rs. 30.51 crore was spent against BE allocation of Rs. 55/- crore. The Department have attributed the reasons for underutilization of resources to delay in payment of few liabilities viz DC-DR system (part of Main and Backup Server), restrictions during COVID period, Non-materialization of International Training Program for officials of

CSMRS, not placing the requisite procurement orders by the CSMRS before March 31, 2021, in order to enable them to incur the planned expenditure. Keeping in view the importance of DRIP Programme in improving the safety parameters of the dams of the country and also noting that coronavirus pandemic is waning due to widespread vaccination drive, the Committee urge the Department to now tighten their belt and make every possible effort to make full utilization of budgetary provisions under this important Scheme.

### **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

In DRIP Scheme, the major provisions allocated under BE 2022-23 is towards advance payment to new CPMU Consultant, which is currently under advanced stage of procurement, monthly payment invoices of the Consultant, payment to IIT Roorkee in respect of establishment of Centre of Excellence, payment towards equipments already procured under previous DRIP scheme whose installation and commissioning got delayed due to COVID-19 pandemic. The progress of these activities is being regularly monitored by Department at various levels as well as official mechanism available for the scheme, and all possible efforts are being made to ensure efficient utilization of allocated funds.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

### **RECOMMENDATION NO. 17 (Para 2.17)**

#### **Need to frame a National Embankment Policy**

The Committee understand that at present there is no comprehensive Embankment Policy to repair and maintain river banks in the country. In this regard, the Committee are constrained to note that the Department has not furnished specific reply to their query with regard to the preparation of a National Embankment Policy. The Department has merely stated that flood management falls within the purview of the State Governments and hence flood management and anti-erosion projects are formulated and implemented by the concerned State Governments. It was also stated that regular review meetings are held with State Governments officials to sensitize about the issue of upkeep and maintenance of the embankments, however, State Governments fail to maintain embankments as per requirements due to paucity of funds on their part. The Ministry further stated that there is no proposal under consideration to provide financial assistance to the States for upkeep and maintenance of the embankments. Taking cognizance of the fact that floods wreak havoc and bring untold miseries to thousands of the people every year, the Committee are of the considered opinion that river embankments, if properly maintained, may play an important role in minimizing the devastating impact of floods. The Committee, therefore, urge upon the Department to review their stated policy / position and explore ways and means to frame a comprehensive national embankment policy specifying protocols/ SoPs required to be followed scrupulously for re-enforcement of the river banks. Further, the Committee also desire that the Department should make arrangements for

providing financial assistance to the needy States to upkeep the embankments. Keeping in view the recurring devastation taking place in the border areas of the States of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh every year due to the menace of floods by the rivers originating from neighbouring country, the Committee further recommend that the Department may explore the feasibility of providing financial assistance to the States under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP).

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

The primary responsibility of flood management including erosion control falls within the purview of the States, the Union Government supplements the efforts of the States by providing technical guidance and promotional financial assistance for management of floods in critical areas. Under the ongoing Flood Management and Border Areas Programme( FMBAP) of DoWR, RD & GR, Ministry of Jal Shakti, the State Governments/ UTs have been provided central assistance of Rs.2,252.53 crore during the period 2016-17 to 2020-21 for undertaking flood management/anti erosion projects. The 415 completed projects under FMBAP have given protection to an area of around 4.99 mha and protected a population of about 52.21 million.

The Government of India has been making continuous efforts to assist the State Governments in effective flood management and erosion control. Morphological Studies by various IIT and NIIT have been carried out form major rivers like Ganga, Brahmaputra, Sharda, Rapti, Kosi, Bagmati, Subansari, Krishna, Mahanadi, Mahanada, etc. These studies aid in finding the vulnerable spots for bank erosion/deposition, aggradations/de gradation etc. As far as embankments are concerned, these are generally considered economical, quick and most popular method of flood protection and have been constructed extensively in the past. Embankments (including ring bunds and town protection works) confine the flood flow sand prevents pilling, there by reducing the damage. However, construction of embankments is to be carried out after proper scientific, morphological and modelling studies of river for identifying changes in river courses, vulnerable locations, rise in afflux due to jacketing etc.

As far as feasibility of providing financial assistance to the States under Flood Management and Border Areas Programme (FMBAP) is concerned, it is mentioned that projects for raising and strengthening of embankments are considered eligible for funding under the programme. Moreover, the scope of exiting FMBAP has been modified to include flood protection works on all cross border/border rivers where as the earlier scope was limited to flood management works on Border Rivers with Bangladesh, Nepal and Pakistan and embankments on Kosi and Gandak rivers in Nepal portion.

Central Water Commission has published a detailed handbook for “Flood Protection, Anti-erosion, and River Training Works” to deal primarily with structural measures of flood management like flood protection works, anti erosion measures and river training works. This handbook contains details of construction materials, guidelines for design embankment, bank

revetment, spurs/groynes, RCC porcupines, drainage improvement works, Construction methodology, cost estimate and unit rate analysis to provide a ready reference to plan, construct and monitor the flood management projects in an integrated manner. The handbook is available on the official website of CWC [http://www.cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Handbook-05-Jun-12\\_0.pdf](http://www.cwc.gov.in/sites/default/files/Handbook-05-Jun-12_0.pdf)

Besides above, Ganga Flood Control Commission, Patna has prepared guidelines for “Use of Geo-textiles/ Geo-bag / Geo-tubes in Construction of Flood Management Works” keeping in view flood management works is progressively increasing in the country with above material as a possible alternative for boulders in construction of anti-erosion and river training works.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

**Comment of the Committee**  
**(Please see Para No. 20 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

**RECOMMENDATION NO. 18 (Para 2.18)**

**Rain Water Harvesting**

The Committee note with satisfaction that the Government of India has taken several initiatives like launching of Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA), institution of National Water Awards, organizing mass awareness programmes, preparation of Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater, compiling best practices of water conservation by various entities and putting them on the websites of the Ministry for the benefit of the general public for sustainable management of groundwater including rainwater harvesting. However, at the same time, the Committee are disheartened to note from the written submission of the Department that CGWB has not set any target and fixed timelines to increase the adoption and propagation of Rainwater harvesting technology in the country. The Committee are of the view that without having quantifiable goals/targets in place, no programme can achieve the desired outcome however, noble the intentions are. Taking into account the rapid depletion of groundwater table in large part of the country, the Committee recommend that on the lines of NAQUIM Programme, the Department should identify the geographical area where rainwater harvesting technology may be used effectively to replenish the groundwater table and take pro-active action to carry out the exercise within the defined timeline.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

Master Plan for Artificial Recharge to Groundwater- 2020 has been prepared by CGWB, an attached body under the aegis of DoWR, RD & GR, in consultation with States/UTs which is a macro level plan indicating various structures for the different terrain conditions of the country including estimated cost. In the Master Plan geographical areas where feasible areas for artificial recharge to ground water has already been identified. The Master Plan envisages

construction of about 1.42 crore rain water harvesting and artificial recharge structures in the country to harness 185 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM) of monsoon rainfall. DPR has to be prepared by the concerned line department at an implementable level like any other water supply project or city development project. Implementation has to be done through existing schemes only and no separate scheme/fund has been envisaged for implementation.

The Ministry of Rural Development in consultation and agreement with the Department of Water Resources, RD & GR and the Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare has developed an actionable framework for Natural Resources Management (NRM), titled 'Mission Water Conservation' to ensure gainful utilization of funds. The Framework strives to ensure synergies in Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), erstwhile integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) now PMKSY Watershed development Component and Command Area Development & Water Management (CADWM), given their common objectives. Types of common works undertaken under these programmes/ schemes are water conservation and management, water harvesting, soil and moisture conservation, groundwater recharge, flood protection, land development, Command Area Development & Watershed Management.

Along with other Ministries/Department, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation (DoWR, RD&GR) and its organizations including CGWB are working to achieve the targets of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) and JSA:CTR-2022 as per the focused interventions of the campaigns during defined timelines.

The interventions of JSA:CTR and JSA:CTR-2022 mainly focus on water conservation and rain water harvesting. Intervention-wise progress (completed as well as ongoing works) as on 07.04.2022 includes (i) Water Conservation & Rain water Harvesting Structures :16,22,957; (ii) Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies: 2,96,958; (iii) Reuse and Recharge Structures: 8,31,961; (iv) Water shed Development: 19,18,395; (v) Intensive Afforestation :36,75,68,460.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

**CHAPTER – III**

**RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO  
PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLIES**

**NIL**

## CHAPTER – IV

### RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE

#### RECOMMENDATION NO. 3 (Para 2.3)

##### Water Resources Scenario

The Committee note that water availability per person is dependent on population of the country and the per capita water availability in the country is reducing progressively. The average annual per capita water availability in the years 2001 and 2011 was assessed as 1816 cubic meters and 1545 cubic meters respectively, which may further reduce due to increase in population. Annual per capita water availability of less than 1700 cubic meters is considered as water stressed condition, whereas annual per capita water availability below 1000 cubic meters is considered as a water scarcity condition. The Committee further note with concern that the biggest water consuming sector in the country is the agriculture, followed by domestic and industrial sector(s). The Committee have been informed that the Department has taken various steps to increase the per capita water availability, viz., launching of Jal Shakti Abhiyan, formulation of National Perspective Plan (NPP), implementation of National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM), Atal Bhujal Yojana (ATAL JAL) etc. Notwithstanding these measures, the Committee are of the view that there is an urgent need to decrease the water consumption in the agriculture sector. The Committee believe that crop diversification and crop planning accompanied with application of modern technologies like moisture sensor will be of significant help in improving the per capita water availability by producing more with less usage of water. The Committee therefore recommend that the Department takes pro-active steps and work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in order to achieve the goal of decreasing the usage of water in agriculture sector. Further, keeping in view the fact that subsidized electricity and fertilizer have encouraged farmers to grow water-intensive crops even in the areas having water scarcity, the Committee are of the considered opinion that institutional changes are the need of the hour. The Committee, therefore, urge the Department to work in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Power and the concerned States to explore the option of having energy efficient pricing which may become an important tool for sustainable management of groundwater resources.

#### REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT

CGWB, an attached body under the aegis of DoWR, RD &GR, has taken up Aquifer Mapping and Management Programme during XII Plan, under the scheme 'Ground Water Management



and Regulation'. The Aquifer Mapping is aimed to delineate aquifer disposition and their characterization for preparation of aquifer/area specific ground water management plans with community participation. The management plans including agriculture sector like crop diversification, sprinkler system, drip irrigation, etc. are shared with the respective State Governments for taking appropriate measures/implementation. Further, Public Interaction Programs (PIP) are being organized at grass root level for disseminating the tenets of the Aquifer Management Plans as part of the National Aquifer Mapping and Management (NAQUIM) Programme for the benefit of the stakeholders, including farmers. So far, 1,093 such programs have been conducted in different parts of the country including 'over-exploited' and 'critical' ground water areas in which nearly 90,000 people including farmers have been sensitized on various aspects of water conservation and ground water management. The NAQUIM outputs are shared with the State Governments through the State Ground Water Coordination Committees (SGWCC) which are headed by the concerned Principal Secretaries of the respective States. From 2018, CGWB has started sharing the NAQUIM recommendations to the District Authorities and so far outputs in respect of 377 districts are already shared with the District authorities. Outputs are also being shared with other central agencies for their effective utilization. CGWB also provides technical assistance to the State Governments, as and when requested for such assistance. Best practices of water conservation by various entities including private persons, NGOs, PSUs etc have been compiled and put on the web site of this Department for the benefit of general public. An interactive link on best practices has also been created for receiving inputs from public, which, after necessary evaluation/validation are put on the website for the benefit of the public.

Mass awareness programmes (Trainings, Seminars, Workshops, Exhibitions, Trade Fares and Painting Competitions etc.) are conducted from time to time each year under the information, Education & Communication (IEC) Scheme of DoWR, RD & GR in various parts of the country to promote water conservation techniques including in the irrigation sector.

For crop diversification and water use efficiency in agriculture sector, an awareness campaign viz. 'Sahi Fasal' campaign was launched by National Water Mission on 14.11.2019 to nudge farmers in the water stressed areas to grow crops which are not water intensive, but use water very efficiently; and are economically remunerative; are healthy and nutritious; suited to the agro-climatic-hydro characteristics of the area; and are environmentally friendly. Under Sahi Fasal, series workshops have been organized in Amritsar (Punjab) on 14.11.2019, Aurangabad (Maharashtra) on 13.01.2020 and Kurukshetra (Haryana) on 14.02.2020 and with technical experts in New Delhi on 26-27.11.2019.

Working in close coordination with other Ministries/Departments Jal Shakti Abhiyan : Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) Campaign was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22.03.2021 to cover all the blocks of all districts (rural as well as urban areas) across the country during 22<sup>nd</sup> March 2021 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2021 - the pre-monsoon and monsoon period. Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) -2022 has been launched by Hon'ble President on 29.03.2022 in all districts (rural as well as urban areas) of the country with the theme "**Catch the Rain, where it**

**falls, when it falls”** The campaign will be implemented from 29 March, 2022 to 30 November, 2022 - the pre-monsoon and monsoon period in the country.

A Joint D.O. letter signed by 10 Secretaries of Various Ministries/Departments was written to all Chief Secretaries on 15.04.2022 for implementation of Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA:CTR) - 2022 campaign during pre-monsoon and monsoon period from 29.03.2022 to 30.11.2022 in all rural and urban districts of the country, focussing on harvesting and conservation of rainwater. The principle of reuse, recycle and recharge of water would be inherent to the Abhiyan and the management of used or waste water specially grey water would also be part of the campaign.

As the country is celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence, it has been decided to create or revive 75 water bodies called 'Amrit Sarovars' in each districts of the country. Hon'ble Prime Minister, in his Mann Ki Baat addressed to the Nation on 24th April, 2022 gave a clarion call to construct 75 Amrit Sarovars in each district. Efforts in this direction have already been initiated and approximately 50,000 Amrit Sarovars nationwide shall be accomplished during the Amrit Kal from 24th April, 2022 to 15th August, 2023. A Joint advisory in this regard has also been issued to all State/UTs on 18.04.2022 by 6 Secretaries of Ministries/Departments of Government of India. Guidelines for Amrit Sarovars have been issued by Department of Rural Development to share district wise plan with them and as well as with National Water Mission, Ministry of Jal Shakti. The action plan should include GPS mapping and time required to complete the activity. While finalising the sites, Districts may provide focus on water-stressed blocks specially with reference to drinking water.

There commendation of the Committee to decrease water consumption in Agriculture is also being followed under Atal Bhujal Yojana, where emphasis has been given on efficient irrigation so as to increase the water efficiency through demands side interventions such as use of micro irrigation systems, crop diversification etc. States will be incentivized based upon their performance on these parameters.

A meeting was held under the chairmanship of Secretary, DoWR, RD & GR on 13.04.2022 with the representatives of Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and States of Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to discuss more efficient use of water in agriculture and related issues.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

**Comment of the Committee**  
**(Please see Para No. 8 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

## **RECOMMENDATION NO. 11 (Para 2.11)**

### **Amendment to 'The India Easement Act, 1882'**

The Committee note that though Government of India has taken various steps and launched some Programmes to improve the Ground water situation in the country, however, there still remains some gaps in the institutional framework, one of them being 'The India Easement Act, 1882' which is a stumbling block in ground water control. The Act prohibits the creation of easementary rights over ground water and enables the owner to have full control of the water beneath his property enabling him to use it as deemed appropriate which also results in mining of ground water at many places leading to its over-exploitation. Taking cognizance of the dangerous depletion of water table coupled with deteriorating water quality, the Committee urge upon the Department to take necessary steps in cooperation with the Ministry of Law and Justice to amend 'the India Easement Act, 1882' on a priority basis so as to plug the much needed loophole in groundwater conservation mechanism by providing legislative and institutional backing.

## **REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

A meeting was held on 25.04.2022 under the chairmanship of the Joint Secretary (Admin, IC & GW) regarding the proposed amendment to the Easement Act in which Chairman, CGWB, Member, CGWA, Director (GW, DoWR, RD & GR) and representatives from the Ministry of Law and Justice participated. The Ministry of Law and Justice informed that the subject matter of amendment to the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is the responsibility of the Ministry of Jal Shakti and it can propose the amendment if required.

A question was raised in the meeting considering the present scientific knowledge of ground water flows and data generated through NAQUIM Studies, when it is established beyond doubt that the ground water flows pass in a defined channel based on the water table elevations in shallow aquifers and piezometric heads in deep aquifers, whether the amendment in the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is necessarily required or not.

In this regard, CGWB organized a brainstorming session on 24th May 2022 through online mode wherein senior officers of CGWB, experts from various organizations and retired officers of CGWB participated.

The outcome of the brainstorming session revealed that the amendment to section 7 (b) (g) of the Indian Easement Act, 1882 is not required. Further, it has been decided that a brief explanation can be added to the Explanation for section 7 (b) (g) which is "The ground water flowing below the land surface flows in a defined channel following the hydraulic head and water table contouring". Hence, the owner of the land has no absolute right to the water flowing

beneath his land to use it as deemed appropriate. However, the right of the owner mentioned in 7 (b) (j) remains the same.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

**Comment of the Committee**  
**(Please see Para No. 14 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

**RECOMMENDATION NO. 15 (Para 2.15)**

**National River Conservation Plan - Other Basins**

The Committee note that under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)', financial assistance is being provided to State Governments on cost sharing basis between the Central & State Governments for conservation of rivers. While the Capital expenditure is shared between Central and State/Union Territories, Operating expenses is borne 100% by the State /Union Territories (UTs) Governments. The Committee further note that for the fiscal year 2022-23, an amount of Rs. 250.68 crore has been kept for the NRCP - other Basins, which is a minuscule amount in comparison to budgetary allocation of Rs. 2800 crore earmarked for river Ganga under Namami Gange Mission II Project. In this regard, the Department has apprised the Committee that if required additional allocation will be sought at RE stage. However, the Committee in this regard would like to recall that during the examination of the DFG (2020-21), on the issue of meager allocation under this Scheme (BE was just Rs. 220 crore in FY 2020-21), it was informed by the Department that higher allocations under this Scheme would be sought when approval to revised Scheme is obtained. The Committee are not satisfied with the meager allocation of mere Rs. 250.68 crore for FY 2022-23 to this Scheme considering the fact that NRCP covers 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country. The Committee are thus constrained to observe that the Department has displayed callous and lackadaisical attitude in its endeavours for increasing the budgetary allocations for this very important Programme. The Committee are of the considered view that since all other major rivers of the country are also equally polluted as river Ganga, they also require the same attention and remedial measures. They, therefore, recommend the Department to take proactive steps in augmenting the budgetary allocations for this Programme at RE stage / Supplementary Demand stage. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken by the Department within three months of presentation of this Report.

**REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT**

NRCP is a centrally sponsored scheme with sharing of capital expenditure between Central and State/Union Territories (UTs) Governments, and operational expenditure is borne 100% by the State/Union Territories (UTs) Governments. Also total outlay for a period of 5 years from 2021-

22 to 2025-26 is Rs.1,252 crore, with an average annual outlay of around Rs.225 crore. In case of Namami Gange Mission-II both capital and operational expenditure are borne by the NMCG.

Apart from this, there is a difference in funding pattern between Namami Gange Mission (NGM) and National River Conservation Plan (NRCP). NGM is central sector scheme with 100% funding, while NRCP is a centrally sponsored scheme wherein the Central Government normally funds to the extent of 60% of fund in non-NE States/UTs and 90:10 for NER, Himalayan States/UTs. This is why the difference of budgetary allocation between NMCG and NRCP is substantial.

Cleaning and rejuvenation of rivers is a continuous process. Rivers and other water bodies in the country are polluted mainly due to discharge of untreated or partially treated sewage from cities/ towns and industrial effluents in their respective catchments. It is the responsibility of the States/Union Territories (UTs), Local Bodies and Industrial Units to ensure required treatment of sewage and industrial effluents to the prescribed norms before discharging into rivers and other water bodies, coastal waters or land to prevent and control of pollution therein. For conservation of rivers, this Department has been supplementing the efforts of the States/UTs by providing financial and technical assistance for abatement of pollution in identified stretches of rivers in the country through the central sector scheme of Namami Gange for rivers in Ganga basin, and centrally sponsored scheme of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) for other rivers.

NRCP has so far covered polluted stretches on 34 rivers in 77 towns spread over 16 States in the country with the project sanctioned cost of Rs. 6,050.18 crore, and inter-alia, a sewage treatment capacity of 2,677 million litres per day (mld) has been created.

Proposals for pollution abatement works/schemes in identified towns along polluted river stretches are received from the States/UTs from time to time for consideration under the NRCP, which are sanctioned based on their prioritization, conformity with the NRCP guidelines, availability of funds etc. At RE stage, supplementary demand for additional funds may be made in compliance of recommendation of the Committee.

[O.M. No. G-30013/2/2022-Budget Section-MoWR-Part (1)/30]

**Comment of the Committee**  
**(Please see Para No. 17 of Chapter – I of the Report)**

**CHAPTER – V**  
**RECOMMENDATION/OBSERVATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLY OF THE**  
**GOVERNMENT IS STILL AWAITED**

**NIL**

**New Delhi**  
**16 December, 2022**  
**25 Agrahayana, 1944 (Saka)**

**Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel**  
**Chairperson**  
**Standing Committee on Water Resources**

**MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER  
RESOURCES (2022-23) HELD ON THURSDAY, 15 DECEMBER, 2022**

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1715 hours in Main Committee Room, Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

**PRESENT**

**Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel** – Chairperson

**MEMBERS**

**Lok Sabha**

2. Shri Vijay Baghel
3. Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan
4. Shri Bhagirath Choudhary
5. Shri Guman Singh Damor
6. Dr. K. Jayakumar
7. Shri Dhanush M. Kumar
8. Shri Sunil Kumar
9. Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel
10. Shri Pratap Chandra Sarangi
11. Shri Shivkumar C. Udasi

**Rajya Sabha**

12. Shri Aneel Prasad Hegde
13. Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena
14. Smt. Mausam Noor
15. Sant Balbir Singh

**SECRETARIAT**

- |    |                      |   |                     |
|----|----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Chander Mohan   | - | Joint Secretary     |
| 2. | Shri Ajay Kumar Sood | - | Director            |
| 3. | Shri Ram Lal Yadav   | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee convened to consider and adopt Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation).

- |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 3. | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 4. | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |
| 5. | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** | *** |

6. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation). After some deliberation, the Committee adopted the aforesaid draft Report without any modification.

7. The Committee authorized the Chairperson to present the Reports on their behalf to both the Houses of Parliament in the current Session.

The Committee then adjourned.

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## Annexure II

| <b>Status of filling up of vacancies in CGWB as on 06.06.2022</b> |  |                |                          |                                |                              |   |                         |   |  |
|---|--|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|--|
| SL<br>N<br>O  | Designati<br>on of<br>Post                             | CGWB<br>Stream | Level                    | Sancti<br>oned<br>Strengt<br>h | Filled<br>up<br>Streng<br>th | DR /<br>PR<br>Criteri<br>a as<br>per RR | Vaca<br>nt<br>Post<br>s | Action taken<br>to fill up <u>DR</u><br><u>vacancies</u>                              | Action taken to fill up <u>PR</u><br><u>vacancies</u>  |
|   | <b><u>GROUP -<br/>A</u></b>                            | -              |                          | -                              | -                            | -                                       | -                       | -   | -  |
| 1   | Chairma<br>n   | SCI            | Level<br>15<br>(HAG<br>) | 1                              | 1                            | 100%<br>Promot<br>ion                   | 0                       |   |  |
| 2   | Member   | SCI            | Level<br>14              | 4                              | 1                            | 100%<br>Promot<br>ion                   | 3                       |   | Vacancy advertised by DoWR<br>for filling 03 vacancies by<br>Deputation  |
| 3   | Member   | Engg.          | Level<br>14              | 1                              | 0                            | 100%<br>Promot<br>ion                   | 1                       |   | Not eligible in 2022. DPC for<br>2023 submitted to DoWR  |
| 4   | Project<br>Director<br>(Member<br>Scientific<br>level) | SCI            | Level<br>14              | 1                              | 0                            | By<br>deputa<br>tion                    | 1                       |   | Advertised by the DOWR-<br>under process.  |
| 5   | Regional<br>Director                                   | SCI            | Level<br>13              | 18                             | 17                           | 100%<br>Promot<br>ion                   | 1                       |   | DPC for 01 post will be<br>submitted.  |
| 6   | Regional<br>Director                                   | Engg.          | Level<br>13              | 3                              | 3                            | 100%<br>Promot<br>ion                   | 0                       |   |  |
| 7   | Scientist-<br>D<br>(Hydroge<br>ology)                  | SCI            | Level<br>12              | 294                            | 213                          | 50%<br>by<br>Promot<br>ion              | 81                      | DR-48( Offer<br>issued- 16,<br>Advertised-<br>20,<br>Requisition<br>to submit-<br>12) | PR-33( DPC is to be convened<br>after completion of FCS from<br>Sc-B to Sc. C<br>due to the cap of 174 posts)<br>Presently FCS proposal from<br>Sc B to Sc C under<br>consideration with |
| 8   | Scientist-<br>C<br>(Hydroge<br>ology)                  | SCI            | Level<br>11              |                                |                              | 50%<br>by<br>Direct(                    |                         |   |  |

|    |   |     |          |    |    |  |    |  |   |
|----|---|-----|----------|----|----|--|----|--|---|
| 9  | Scientist-B<br>(Hydrogeology)                             | SCI | Level 10 |    |    | Filled by at the level of Scientist-B)                                 |    |  | DoWR/UPSC.  |
| 10 | Scientist-D<br>(Chemical)                                 | SCI | Level 12 | 32 | 28 | 50% by Promotion 50% by Direct( Filled by at the level of Scientist-B) | 4  | DR- 03 (Offer issued-joining awaited) DR- 01 ( Post advertised by the UPSC -2022 Exam)                       |   |
| 11 | Scientist-C<br>(Chemical)                                 | SCI | Level 11 |    |    |  |    |  |   |
| 12 | Scientist-B<br>(Chemical)Restricted to 23 for Sc-B(Chem). | SCI | Level 10 |    |    |  |    |  |   |
| 13 | Scientist-D<br>(Geophysics)                               | SCI | Level 12 | 31 | 20 | 50% by Promotion 50% by Direct( Filled by at the level of Scientist-B) | 11 | DR-05 ( offer issued - 05, joining awaited ),nominatio n awaited - 01, post advertised for 01 ( Exam - 2022) | Scientist-B (Geophysics) – 04 DPC is under Process. |
| 14 | Scientist-C(Geophysics)                                   | SCI | Level 11 |    |    |  |    |  |   |
| 15 | Scientist-B(Geophysics)                                   | SCI | Level 10 |    |    |  |    |  |   |

|    |  |     |                   |   |   |   |   |  |  |
|----|--|-----|-------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|
| 16 | Scientist-B, C & D (Hydrometeorology)          | SCI | Level 10, 11 & 12 | 9 | 7 | 25% by Promotion<br>75% by Direct Recruitment | 2 | 01 post of Scientist-B (Hydrometeorology)- Requisition will be Submitted after amendment of RR (Proposal under Preparation)  | For 01 Post- DPC for the recruitment year 2022 submitted to UPSC. UPSC sought some clarifications and reply under process. |
| 17 | Scientist-D (Hydrology)                        | SCI | Level 12          | 8 | 3 | 40% by Promotion                              | 5 | For 03 Vacancies:- Advertised by UPSC . For 01 Vacancy:- Under revival For 01 vacancy:- Requisition will be submitted after receiving nomination of previous requisition because UPSC does not accept fresh ones till the time disposal of earlier requisitions. |  |
| 18 | Scientist-C (Hydrology) (Sc-C restricted to 7) | SCI | Level 11          |   |   | 60% by Direct Recruitment                     | 0 |  |  |
| 19 | Artist   | SCI | Level 10          | 1 | 0 | 100% Promotion                                | 1 |  | Post revived. DPC will be submitted.   |
| 20 | System Analyst                                 | SCI | Level 10          | 1 | 0 | 100% Direct                                   | 1 | Post revived in 3/2022. Fresh proposal submitted to DoWR   |  |
| 21 | Programmer                                     | SCI | Level 10          | 1 | 0 | 100% Direct                                   | 1 | With UPSC  |  |

|    |                           |     |           |    |    |   |    |  |   |
|----|---------------------------|-----|-----------|----|----|---|----|--|---|
| 22 | Superintending Engineer   | Eng | Level 12  | 5  | 1  | 100% by Promotion                           | 4  |  | Superintending Engineer:- 03 DPC is with UPSC. For 01 Post: Promotion order issued and joining awaited. |
| 23 | Executive Engineer        | Eng | Level 11  | 19 | 17 | 100% by Promotion                           | 2  |  | DPC sent to DOWR on 01/2022   |
| 24 | Asstt. Executive Engineer | Eng | Level 10  | 32 | 13 | 75% by Promotion<br>25% by Direct Rect (DR) | 19 | For 03 DR vacancies of AEE: To be submitted after amendment of RR (RR amendment proposal sent on 10.03.2022)       | For 16 Posts- DPC sent to DOWR on 03.12.2021 and subsequent clarification date 15.03.2022.              |
| 25 | Member (Finance)          | Min | Level 14  | 1  | 1  | 100% deputation                             | 0  |  |   |
| 26 | Director (Admn.)          | Min | Level 13  | 1  | 0  | 100% by deputation/ absorption/ re-emp.     | 1  | To issue order by DoWR   |   |
| 27 | Dy. Commissioner (Stat)   | Sci | Level -12 | 1  | 1  | Ex-Cadre Post                               | 0  | This post is to be filled up by Dept. Of Statistics. Request sent on 22.02.21 and reminders on 6.10.2 and 14.03.22 |   |
| 28 | Dy. Director (Statistics) | Sci | Level -11 | 1  | 1  | Ex-Cadre Post                               | 0  |  |   |

|    |                        |     |           |            |            |                  |            |  |  |
|----|------------------------|-----|-----------|------------|------------|------------------|------------|--|--|
| 29 | Asstt. Director( Stat) | Sci | Level -10 | 1          | 0          | Ex-Cadre Post    | 1          | This post is to be filled up by Dept. Of Statistics. Request sent on 22.02.21 and reminders on 6.10.2 and 14.03.22                   |  |
| 30 | FAO                    | Min | Level 12  | 1          | 1          | 100% deputation  | 0          |  |  |
| 31 | Administrator          | Min | Level 11  | 1          | 0          | 100% deputation  | 1          | Proposal submitted in UPSC   |  |
| 32 | Sr. AO                 | Min | Level 11  | 1          | 1          | 100% promotion   | 0          |  |  |
| 33 | DD (OL)                | Min | Level 11  | 1          | 1          | Composite method | 0          |  |  |
| 34 | LIO                    | Min | Level 11  | 1          | 0          | 100% deputation  | 1          | Post vacant for More than 07 years and hence under the purview of deemed abolition. Proposal for creation of post submitted to DoWR. |  |
| 35 | AD (OL)                | Min | Level 10  | 1          | 1          | Composite method | 0          |  |  |
|    | <b>GROUP - A TOTAL</b> |     |           | <b>472</b> | <b>331</b> |                  | <b>141</b> |  |  |
|    | <b>GROUP-B(Gz)</b>     |     |           |            |            |                  | <b>0</b>   |  |  |

|    |                           |     |         |     |    |                                |    |  |   |                                |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---------|-----|----|--------------------------------|----|--|---|--------------------------------|
| 36 | Assistant Hydro geologist | SCI | Level 8 | 129 | 76 | 10% by Promotion 90% by Direct | 53 | <p>Asst. Hydro geologist: 48</p> <p>Requisition for 48 vacancies sent to Ministry on 22.12.2021. DoWR sought some clarifications and the same is under process.</p> <p>Asst. Hydro geologist: 03</p> <p>Requisition will be submitted to Ministry after nomination of previous requisition. For 01 Post - Dossier received and offer issued and joining awaited.</p> | For 01 candidate eligible in ST category.   | No Vacancy:- No eligible in ST |
| 37 | Assistant Geophysicist    | SCI | Level 8 | 19  | 10 | 100% Promotion                 | 9  |  | For 09 vacancies- Requisition submitted to DOWR on 01.04.2022. DoWR has sought some clarification vide letter dated 26.04.2022. which is under process. As desired by DoWR, a proposal for revival of 03 post of Assistant Geophysicist has been submitted to DoWR on 23.05.2022. |                                |

|    |                               |     |         |    |    |                                |   |   |   |
|----|-------------------------------|-----|---------|----|----|--------------------------------|---|---|---|
| 38 | Assistant Chemist             | SCI | Level 8 | 23 | 18 | 33% by Promotion<br>67% Direct | 5 | Asst. Chemist: 04 Requisition for 04 vacancies sent to Ministry on 23.06.21. DOWR submitted the same to UPSC. UPSC raised some deficiencies, reply will be submitted shortly. | For 01 Post: DPC is under process.  |
| 39 | Assistant Hydrologist         | SCI | Level 8 | 5  | 3  | 100% Direct                    | 2 | Requisition will be submitted after amendment of RR. (RR Proposal sent on 05.01.2022)   |   |
| 40 | Assistant Hydro meteorologist | SCI | Level 8 | 3  | 1  | 100% Promotion                 | 2 |   | For 02 vacancies - No eligible candidate is available in the feeder grade. Posts advertised in employment news on 19-25 Sept 2020. Application received and No eligible candidate found. Hence, as per RRs, approval for filling up of these vacancies through Direct Recruitment sent to Ministry. But returned with the remarks that these vacancies may be revived. Proposal for revival of 02 vacancies has been sent to Ministry vide this office letter dated 24.02.2022. |
| 41 | Officer Surveyor              | SCI | Level 7 | 16 | 13 | 100% Promotion                 | 3 |   | For 01 - joining awaited and For 02 -DPC under process  |
| 42 | Chief Draftsman               | SCI | Level 7 | 19 | 14 | 100% Promotion                 | 5 |   | For 05 vacancies:- DPC under process  |

|    |                           |     |         |            |            |   |            |  |   |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---------|------------|------------|---|------------|--|---|
| 43 | Cartographer              | SCI | Level 7 | 4          | 1          | 100% Direct   | 3          | Vacancies kept under Matching savings.   |   |
| 44 | Assistant Engineer        | Eng | Level 8 | 20         | 15         | 50% by Promotion<br>50% by DR   | 5          | Assistant Engineer:-<br>01 Advt by UPSC on Sept. 2020.   | For 03 posts under revival-Proposal submitted to DoWR on 02.09.21 followed by clarifications on 01.2.22 and 10.2.22.<br>01 post - No eligible candidate(ST) |
| 45 | Driller-In-Charge         | Eng | Level 8 | 69         | 61         | 66.66 % by promotion failing which by direct recruitment and 33.33. % by DR | 8          | For 04 posts of DIC:- Advt. By UPSC on 01 March 2022.<br>For 01 post, NAC received and proposal to be submitted to DoWR shortly. | For 03 Vacancies: No eligible candidate(ST)   |
| 46 | Administrative Officer    | Min | Level 8 | 21         | 20         | 100% promotion  | 1          |  |   |
| 47 | Sr PS                     | Min | Level 8 | 1          | 1          | 100% promotion  | 0          |  |   |
| 48 | PS                        | Min | Level 7 | 5          | 4          | 100% promotion  | 1          |  | DPC under process : 01  |
| 49 | Assistant Account Officer | Min | Level 8 | 17         | 11         | Ex-Cadre Post   | 6          | To be filled by Controller of Accounts-Request sent  |   |
|    | <b>GROUP - B(G) TOTAL</b> |     |         | <b>351</b> | <b>248</b> |   | <b>103</b> |  |   |
|    | <b>GROUP-B (NG)</b>       |     |         |            |            |   |            |  |   |



|    |                           |     |         |    |    |             |    |  |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---------|----|----|-------------|----|--|
| 50 | STA(Hydrogeology)         | SCI | Level 7 | 28 | 15 | 100% Direct | 13 | Requisition sent to SSC on 17.11.2021 for 03, Advertised On 12.05.22. For - 04, Requisition sent 26.11.19, Advertised on 25.02.20. For -05, Requisition sent on 26.02.21. Advertised on 12.05.22, For 01 - Requisition to SSC on 14.09.21. |
| 51 | STA (Hydro meteorologist) | SCI | Level 7 | 1  | 0  | 100% Direct | 1  | For 01 vacancy:- Requisition sent to SSC 25.01.22  |
| 52 | STA(Chemical)             | SCI | Level 7 | 24 | 14 | 100% Direct | 10 | Post advertised on 25.2.20-06, Requisition sent on 3.2.21 and 17.8.21 - 04. Post advertised on 12.05.22 - 04.  |
| 53 | STA(Geophysics)           | SCI | Level 7 | 14 | 5  | 100% Direct | 9  | Post advertised on 24.9.21 - 08 , Requisition sent on 24.2.22 - 01.  |

|    |                 |     |         |    |    |                               |    |  |  |
|----|-----------------|-----|---------|----|----|-------------------------------|----|--|--|
| 54 | Draftsman       | SCI | Level 6 | 62 | 26 | 100% Direct                   | 36 | Post advertised on 24.9.21-10, Post advertised on 12.05.22-07, Requisition sent on 24.12.21-19.                              |  |
| 55 | Surveyor        | SCI | Level 6 | 50 | 5  | 100% Direct                   | 45 | Posts advertised on 12.05.22 - 28 Requisition sent on 28.01.22 - 17.   |  |
| 56 | STA(M)          | Eng | Level 7 | 11 | 9  | 50% by Promotion<br>50% by DR | 2  | For 02 Direct vacancies :Requisition sent to SSC, Chandigarh on 18.01.2021. Being advertised in Phase 10 as informed by SSC. |  |
| 57 | Foreman         | Eng | Level 6 | 48 | 33 | 50% by Promotion<br>50% by DR | 15 | For 10 Vacancies:- Requisition sent to SSC, Chandigarh and Kolkataon Being advertised in Phase 10. NAC awaited - 02          | For 03 vacancies- DPC is to be convened. |
| 58 | Junior Engineer | Eng | Level 6 | 18 | 14 | 100% by Direct                | 4  | Dossier awaited - 02, Advertised 01 on 24.9.21 , NAC awaited -01   |  |

|    |                         |     |         |     |     |                                    |    |   |  |
|----|-------------------------|-----|---------|-----|-----|------------------------------------|----|---|--|
| 59 | Store Supdt.            | Eng | Level 6 | 7   | 6   | 100% by promotion failing which DR | 1  | Offer issued - 01   |  |
| 60 | Driller-cum-Mechanic    | Eng | Level 6 | 181 | 92  | 30% by promotion 70% by DR         | 89 | Advertised 77 vacancies by SSCs on 24.9.21, NAC awaited -12   |  |
| 61 | Office Superintendent   | Min | Level 6 | 116 | 102 | 100 % promotion                    | 14 |   | LDCE under process: 11, DPC under process : 03 |
| 62 | Sr. Translation Officer | Min | Level 7 | 1   | 0   | 100% promotion                     | 1  |   | DPC proposal under process.                    |
| 63 | Jr. Translation Officer | Min | Level 6 | 6   | 4   | 100% direct                        | 2  | Dossier awaited from SSC - 01 , NAC awaited ;01   |  |
| 64 | Stenographer (G-I)      | Min | Level 6 | 42  | 23  | 80% DR + 20% PR                    | 19 | For 16 DR Vacancies - Age as per RR is 18-27, As per advt by SSC age is 18-30. Approached Ministry for amendment of RR. Ministry advised to explore feasibility of amendment of advt published by SSC instead of amendment of RR. Case being processed further. |  |

|    |                            |     |         |            |            |                   |            |  |  |
|----|----------------------------|-----|---------|------------|------------|-------------------|------------|--|--|
| 65 | Staff Car Driver (SG)      | Min | Level 6 | 25         | 23         | 100% promotion    | 2          |  | DPC under process : 02                                     |
|    | <b>GROUP - B(NG) TOTAL</b> |     |         | <b>634</b> | <b>371</b> | <b>0</b>          | <b>263</b> |  |  |
|    | <b>GROUP-C</b>             |     |         |            |            |                   | <b>0</b>   |  |  |
| 66 | Draftsman Grade-III        | SCI | Level 4 | 1          | 1          | 100% Direct       | 0          |  |  |
| 67 | Photographer Grade-I       | SCI | Level 5 | 1          | 1          | 100% Promotion    | 0          |  |  |
| 68 | Photographer Grade-II      | SCI | Level 4 | 1          | 0          | 100% Direct       | 1          | Vacancy kept under Matching Saving                     |  |
| 69 | Laboratory Assistant       | SCI | Level 3 | 16         | 14         | 100% Promotion    | 2          |  | DPC is under process                                       |
| 70 | Laboratory Attendant       | SCI | Level 1 | 58         | 27         | 100% Direct       | 31         | Requisition for 44 vacancies sent to SSC Regions.      |  |
| 71 | ADCM -I                    | Eng | Level 5 | 159        | 138        | 100% by Promotion | 21         |  | DPC is to be convened for 21 posts after Dir (Admn) joins. |
| 72 | ADCM-!!                    | Eng | Level 4 | 159        | 153        | 100% by Promotion | 6          |  | DPC is to be convened for 06 posts after Dir(Admn) joins.  |
| 73 | TOD                        | Eng | Level 2 | 808        | 553        | 100% by DR        | 255        | NAC: 31, Requisition sent : 106, Dossier awaited: 118, |  |
| 74 | Store Keeper               | Eng | Level 4 | 31         | 30         | 100% by Promotion | 1          |  | DPC is to be convened for 01 posts after Dir(Admn) joins.  |
| 75 | Electrician-I              | Eng | Level 5 | 2          | 1          | 100% by Promotion | 1          |  | DPC is to be convened for 01 posts after Dir(Admn) joins.  |
| 76 | Electrician-II             | Eng | Level 4 | 2          | 1          | 100% by DR        | 1          |  | To send Requisition to SSC                                 |

|    |                          |     |         |    |    |                                       |    |   |   |
|----|--------------------------|-----|---------|----|----|---------------------------------------|----|---|---|
| 77 | Mechanic -I              | Eng | Level 5 | 55 | 47 | 100% by Promotion                     | 8  |   | DPC is to be convened for 08 posts after Dir(Admn) joins. |
| 78 | Mechanic -II             | Eng | Level 4 | 55 | 18 | 100% by promotion failing which by DR | 37 |   | Dossier received - 02, NAC awaited : 35                   |
| 79 | Slotting m/c opr (SMO)-I | Eng | Level 5 | 4  | 0  | 100% by Promotion                     | 4  |   | For Matching Saving                                       |
| 80 | SMO-II                   | Eng | Level 4 | 5  | 0  | 100% by DR                            | 5  | For Matching Saving   |   |
| 81 | Carpenter                | Eng | Level 4 | 1  | 0  | 100% by DR                            | 1  | For Matching Saving   |   |
| 82 | Asstt. Store Keeper      | Eng | Level 2 | 94 | 71 | 40% by promotion<br>60% by DR         | 23 | NAC: 02,<br>Requisition sent: 10,<br>Dossier received : 01, | DPC is to be convened for 10 posts after Dir(Admn) joins. |
| 83 | Blacksmith               | Eng | Level 2 | 11 | 7  | 25% by promotion<br>75% by DR         | 4  | Pre appointment formalities: 01,<br>Requisition sent : 03   |   |
| 84 | TO(M)                    | Eng | Level 1 | 31 | 19 | 100% by DR                            | 12 | Dossier received: 01,<br>Requisition : 11                   |   |
| 85 | TO(S)                    | Eng | Level 1 | 37 | 22 | 100% by DR                            | 15 | Offer issued - 01<br>,Requisition: 14                       |   |
| 86 | Hammerman                | Eng | Level 1 | 4  | 1  | 100% by DR                            | 3  | Requisition sent : 03                                       |   |

|    |                          |     |         |     |    |                 |    |   |   |
|----|--------------------------|-----|---------|-----|----|-----------------|----|---|---|
| 87 | Stenographer (G-II)      | Min | Level 4 | 15  | 9  | 100% DR         | 6  | For 02 Vacancies - Fresh dossiers awaited from SSC as 02 candidates not joined. For 03 Vacancies:- Requisition sent to SSC. For 01 Vacancy:- NAC awaited from Surplus Cell. |   |
| 88 | UDC                      | Min | Level 4 | 166 | 93 | 100% promotion  | 73 |   | DPC under process : 04, Not eligible 69 |
| 89 | LDC                      | Min | Level 2 | 99  | 56 | 85% DR + 15% PR | 43 | Requisition sent to SSC-38  | LDCE under process: 05                  |
| 90 | Gestetner Operator (Sr.) | Min | Level 2 | 8   | 2  | 100% promotion  | 6  |   | Matching Savings                        |

|    |                           |     |         |             |             |                 |             |   |  |
|----|---------------------------|-----|---------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|---|--|
| 91 | Dispatch Ride             | Min | Level 2 | 1           | 0           | 100% promotion  | 1           |   | NAC received. Requisition to send to SSC |
| 92 | Staff Car Driver (G-I)    | Min | Level 5 | 172         | 170         | 100% promotion  | 2           |   | DPC under process : 02                   |
| 93 | Staff Car Driver (G-II)   | Min | Level 4 | 148         | 128         | 100% promotion  | 20          | To submit requisition to SSC  |  |
| 94 | Staff Car Driver (OG)     | Min | Level 2 | 148         | 23          | 80% DR + 20% PR | 125         | For 121 vacancies authorized to regions, NAC to be obtained : 01                          | DPC to be convened : 03                  |
| 95 | MTS                       | Min | Level 1 | 251         | 149         | 100% DR         | 102         | Dossier awaited : 52, Joining awaited : 01, Requisition sent to SSC: 30, NAC awaited : 19 |  |
| 96 | Cleaner                   | Min | Level 1 | 17          | 5           | 100% DR         | 12          | For 04 Vacancies:- Under revival. Joining awaited : 01, Requisition sent: 07              |  |
|    | <b>Group C-Total</b>      |     |         | <b>2560</b> | <b>1739</b> |                 | <b>821</b>  |   |  |
|    | <b>Total of all posts</b> |     |         | <b>4017</b> | <b>2689</b> |                 | <b>1328</b> |   |  |

| <b>Status of Ground Water Monitoring Wells (As on March 2021)</b> |                              |                                      |                        |                       |                    |              |
|---|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| <b>Sl No</b>  | <b>Name of the State/UTs</b> | <b>Number of GW Monitoring Wells</b> |                        |                       |                    |              |
|   |                              | <b>DW (Dug Well)</b>                 | <b>PZ (Piezometer)</b> | <b>HP (Hand pump)</b> | <b>SP (Spring)</b> | <b>Total</b> |
| 1   | Andhra Pradesh               | 674                                  | 193                    |                       |                    | <b>867</b>   |
| 2   | Arunachal Pradesh            | 26                                   | 4                      |                       |                    | <b>30</b>    |
| 3   | Assam                        | 345                                  | 28                     |                       |                    | <b>373</b>   |
| 4   | Bihar                        | 745                                  | 23                     |                       |                    | <b>768</b>   |
| 5   | Chhattisgarh                 | 1156                                 | 268                    |                       |                    | <b>1424</b>  |
| 6   | Delhi                        | 21                                   | 93                     |                       |                    | <b>114</b>   |
| 7   | Goa                          | 88                                   | 44                     |                       |                    | <b>132</b>   |
| 8   | Gujarat                      | 679                                  | 264                    |                       |                    | <b>943</b>   |
| 9   | Haryana                      | 536                                  | 795                    |                       |                    | <b>1331</b>  |
| 10  | Himachal Pradesh             | 128                                  | 0                      |                       |                    | <b>128</b>   |
| 11  | Jammu & Kashmir              | 287                                  | 14                     |                       |                    | <b>301</b>   |
| 12  | Jharkhand                    | 442                                  | 20                     |                       |                    | <b>462</b>   |
| 13  | Karnataka                    | 1413                                 | 262                    |                       |                    | <b>1675</b>  |
| 14  | Kerala                       | 1374                                 | 217                    |                       |                    | <b>1591</b>  |
| 15  | Madhya Pradesh               | 1202                                 | 309                    |                       |                    | <b>1511</b>  |
| 16  | Maharashtra                  | 1724                                 | 177                    |                       |                    | <b>1901</b>  |
| 17  | Manipur                      | 0                                    | 0                      |                       |                    | <b>0</b>     |
| 18  | Meghalaya                    | 53                                   | 11                     |                       |                    | <b>64</b>    |
| 19  | Nagaland                     | 22                                   | 8                      |                       |                    | <b>30</b>    |
| 20  | Odisha                       | 1518                                 | 82                     |                       |                    | <b>1600</b>  |
| 21  | Punjab                       | 202                                  | 946                    |                       |                    | <b>1148</b>  |
| 22  | Rajasthan                    | 708                                  | 558                    |                       |                    | <b>1266</b>  |
| 23  | Tamil Nadu                   | 793                                  | 593                    |                       |                    | <b>1386</b>  |
| 24  | Telangana                    | 293                                  | 443                    |                       |                    | <b>736</b>   |
| 25  | Tripura                      | 105                                  | 16                     |                       |                    | <b>121</b>   |
| 26  | Uttar Pradesh                | 785                                  | 202                    |                       |                    | <b>987</b>   |
| 27  | Uttarakhand                  | 40                                   | 5                      | 129                   | 41                 | <b>215</b>   |
| 28  | West Bengal                  | 763                                  | 786                    |                       |                    | <b>1549</b>  |



| <b>UT s</b>  |                      |              |             |            |           |              |
|--------------|----------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| 1            | Andaman & Nicobar    | 111          | 2           |            |           | <b>113</b>   |
| 2            | Chandigarh           | 1            | 29          |            |           | <b>30</b>    |
| 3            | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 17           | 0           |            |           | <b>17</b>    |
| 4            | Daman & Diu          | 11           | 2           |            |           | <b>13</b>    |
| 5            | Pondicherry          | 9            | 0           |            |           | <b>9</b>     |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |                      | <b>16271</b> | <b>6394</b> | <b>129</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>22835</b> |

*[Vide Para 4 of the Introduction]***ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE FIFTEENTH REPORT (SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE COMMITTEE**

|              |   |                                   |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| <b>(i)</b>   | Total number of Recommendations/Observations  | 18                                |
| <b>(ii)</b>  | Recommendation/Observations which have been accepted by the Government<br><br>Recommendation Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18                      | Total – 15<br>Percentage– 83.33 % |
| <b>(iii)</b> | Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies<br>Recommendation Nos. NIL                                       | Total – 00<br>Percentage – Nil    |
| <b>(iv)</b>  | Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee<br><br>Recommendation Nos. Recommendation Nos. 3,11 and 15 | Total – 3<br>Percentage – 16.66%  |
| <b>(v)</b>   | Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited<br>Para Nos. NIL  | Total – 00<br>Percentage – Nil    |

