

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION

LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3084

ANSWERED ON 18.12.2025

DAM REHABILITATION, SAFETY AUDITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DRIP

3084. SHRI VISHWESHWAR HEGDE KAGERI:

SHRI TATKARE SUNIL DATTATREY:

SMT. MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:

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

- (a) the present status of projects under the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) Phases I, II and III including the number of dams covered and the progress made so far, State-wise including UT of Jammu and Kashmir;
- (b) whether the Government has identified any dams that are structurally weak, ageing or high-risk, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the remedial measures proposed for such dams have been finalised, if so, the details thereof and;
- (d) the present status of the State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs) and State Committees for Dam Safety constituted under the Dam Safety Act and the States and Union Territories where these bodies are yet to be fully operationalised; and
- (e) whether the Government proposes any additional support mechanism for rehabilitation of old or distressed dams, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI

(SHRI RAJ BHUSHAN CHOUDHARY)

(a) To improve the safety and operational performance of selected existing dams across the country along with institutional strengthening for dam safety, Govt. of India is implementing the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) with external funding. Under the DRIP Phase-I Programme, implemented during 2012–2021, a total of 223 existing dams across seven States were rehabilitated with financial assistance from the World Bank. State/Agency-wise details of dams rehabilitated under the DRIP-I Scheme, along with the corresponding expenditure incurred is given at **Annexure-I**.

After completion of DRIP Phase-I programme, Government of India has taken up DRIP Phase-II & III scheme. The scheme is of 10 years duration (2021-2031), being implemented in two phases, each of 6 years duration with 2 years of overlap with external funding. The scheme envisages the rehabilitation and safety enhancement of 736 dams spread across 19 States and three Central agencies, with a total financial outlay of Rs. 10,211 crores. DRIP Phase-II has become operational from 12th October 2021, and is being co-financed by the World Bank and the Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank. The financial outlay for Phase II is Rs. 5,107 crores, while Phase III has an allocation of Rs. 5,104 crores.

Under the ongoing DRIP-II Scheme, rehabilitation proposals (called Project Screening Template, PST) of 162 dams amounting to Rs. 4,548 crores have been approved. Contracts amounting to Rs. 2776

crores have been awarded by the various Implementing States/agencies. The total expenditure under DRIP-II scheme up to 30th November 2025 is Rs. 1931 crores. Major physical rehabilitation works have been completed at 31 dams.

State/Agency-wise details of progress under DRIP-II Scheme are given at **Annexure-II**.

Further, as per the Cabinet approval for the DRIP-II & III Scheme, the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir does not form part of the Scheme.

(b) & (c) Responsibility for safety of dams, including its operation and maintenance rests primarily with dam owners. At present dam owners generally carry out the safety audit in terms of periodical pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspection of their dams. States have also constituted Dam Safety Review Panels for comprehensive audit of their dams. As per the compliance of Dam Safety Act 2021, dam owning agencies have reported the pre-monsoon & post-monsoon inspections of about 6524 and 6543 dams respectively for the year 2025.

As an outcome of pre-monsoon and post-monsoon inspections, dams are being categorized into three categories on the basis of urgency of repairs/maintenance. Category-III requires minor remedial measures which are rectifiable during the year. Category-II indicates major deficiencies requiring prompt remedial measures and Category-I indicate the most serious deficiencies, which if left unattended, may lead to their failure.

As per the information provided by the National Dam Safety Authority, the pre-monsoon inspection reports of 2025 indicate that two specified dams have been classified under Category-I. These are the Medigadda Barrage in Telangana and the Lower Khajuri Dam in Uttar Pradesh. In addition, 216 dams have been categorized under Category-II. State-wise distribution of these Category-II dams is detailed in **Annexure-III**. The majority of States rely on established funding mechanisms, primarily through the ongoing DRIP-II Scheme, to implement retrofitting and rehabilitation measures for distressed dams. For dams outside the ambit of the DRIP framework, rehabilitation initiatives are supported through dedicated State resources.

Further, under DRIP Phase II & III, detailed safety assessments of dams are being undertaken through Dam Safety Review Panels (DSRP) constituted by the implementing agencies. To date, DSRP inspections of 274 dams have been completed, providing a thorough review of the safety concerns associated with these dams.

Based on the outcomes of the DSRP inspections and reviews, as of 30th November 2025, rehabilitation proposals for a total of 162 dams have been approved under the DRIP-II Scheme.

(d) In compliance with the provisions of the Act, all 31 dam-owning States and Union Territories have constituted their respective State Committees on Dam Safety (SCDSs) and established the State Dam Safety Organisations (SDSOs). These institutional mechanisms are fully operational, thereby ensuring structured oversight, coordination, and implementation of dam safety measures at the State/UT level.

(e) & (f) The Dam Safety Act, 2021 stipulates that “Every owner of the specified dam shall earmark sufficient and specific funds for maintenance and repairs of the dam and for implementing the recommendations of the State Dam Safety Organisation.” Since dams in India are owned, operated, and maintained by State Government Departments/Boards, Central Public Sector Undertakings, or private agencies, the funds required for routine operation, maintenance (O&M), and rehabilitation are allocated by the respective agencies through their annual budgets.

Currently, major dam rehabilitation activities in India are primarily financed through the externally aided Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP), Phase-II & III.

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3084 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025 REGARDING “DAM REHABILITATION, SAFETY AUDITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DRIP”.

State/Agency wise Details of Dams and Completion Cost under DRIP Phase-I

Implementing Agency	Dams	Completion Cost (Rs. Crore)
Madhya Pradesh WRD	25	146
Odisha WRD	26	336
Tamil Nadu WRD	69	506
Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation	20	163
Kerala WRD	16	271
Kerala SEB	37	124
CWC	--	201
Karnataka WRD	22	494
Uttarakhand Jal Vidyut Nigam Ltd	5	226
Damodar Valley Corporation	3	100
Total	223	2567

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State/Agency-wise details of progress under DRIP-II

S. No.	State/Agency	Present Allocation under DRIP-II	No of Dams whose PST approved	Amount of PST approved	Contract Awarded	Expenditure incurred	No of Dams where major rehabilitation works completed
		(inRs Cr)	(Nos)	(inRsCr)	(inRsCr)	(inRsCr)	(Nos)
1	Andhra Pradesh WRD	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Bhakra Beas Management Board	70	2	45.06	0	0	0
3	Chhattisgarh WRD	170	2	123.53	66.68	51.91	0
4	Damodar Valley Corporation	44	3	11.71	1.74	1.17	0
5	Goa WRD	58	1	28.24	0	0	0
6	Gujrat WRD	350	5	311.19	297.15	229.39	0
7	Jharkhand WRD	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Karnataka WRD	699	10	507.03	307.42	268.71	3
9a	Kerala SEBL	90	15	76.2	59	57.84	2
9b	Kerala WRD	130	6	87.38	66.4	45.15	0
10	Maharashtra WRD	379	10	261.80	213.1	65.87	0
11	Manipur WRD	98	2	153.82	143.57	59.71	0
12	MePGCL	150	4	280	145.45	71.90	0
13	MP WRD	186	8	124.55	57.76	30.18	0
14	Odisha WRD	100	13	916.45	38.95	36.55	3
15	Punjab WRD	71	7	24.57	0	0.36	0
16	Rajasthan WRD	503	15	516.16	164.15	163.86	8
17a	Tamil Nadu GECL	260	21	176.68	138.45	148.32	9
17b	Tamil Nadu WRD	510	7	319.38	266.68	277.35	0
18	Telangana WRD	100	2	5.08	0	0	0
19	Uttarakhand JVNL	300	6	274	252.95	206.55	4
20	Uttar Pradesh I&WRD	354	18	186.9	53.87	21.05	1
21	West Bengal I&WD	200	5	119	64.76	54.33	1
22	CWC	285	-		247	141.02	0
23	Spillover of DRIP-I				191.16		-
	Total	5107	162	4548.73	2776.24	1931.22	31

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (b) OF UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3084 TO BE ANSWERED IN LOK SABHA ON 18.12.2025 REGARDING “DAM REHABILITATION, SAFETY AUDITS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF DRIP”.

State-wise distribution of Category-II dams

S.No.	State	Number of Dams in Category II based on Pre-Monsoon Inspection of 2025
1	Andaman & Nicobar	1
2	Andhra Pradesh	7
3	Bihar	1
4	Chhattisgarh	24
5	Gujarat	6
6	Haryana	2
7	Jharkhand	10
8	Karnataka	3
9	Kerala	9
10	Maharashtra	50
11	Meghalaya	6
12	Manipur	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	24
14	Nagaland	1
15	Odisha	4
16	Punjab	4
17	Rajasthan	1
18	Sikkim	1
19	Telangana	18
20	Tamil Nadu	19
21	Uttarakhand	5
22	Uttar Pradesh	12
23	West Bengal	5
	TOTAL	216
