

(2015-16)

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

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



NEW DELHI

December, 2015, /Pausha,1937 (Saka)

SEVENTH REPORT

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES
(2015-16)**

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2015-16)**

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

Presented to Lok Sabha on 22.12.2015

Laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 22.12.2015



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

December, 2015, /Pausha, 1937 (Saka)

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CONTENTS

	Page No.(s)
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2015-16)	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(v)
CHAPTER I - Report	
CHAPTER II - Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government	22
CHAPTER III - Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies	34
CHAPTER IV - Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee	36
CHAPTER V - Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited	42

Annexures

I	State-Wise Details Of Grant Released And Utilized In Respect Of Minor Irrigation Schemes Under Aibp During Xi Plan	43
II	State-Wise Details Of Grant Released And Utilized In Respect Of Minor Irrigation Schemes Under Aibp During Xii Plan	44
III	X Plan (Pilot scheme) of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies	45
IV	Details of World Bank assisted Projects on Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies	46
V	Details of water bodies taken up for revival, fund released and number of water bodies completed under the scheme of RRR during XI Plan as on 31.03.2015	52
VI	The details of water bodies approved during XII Plan and their progress as on March 2015	53
VII	Action plan for replacement of Gates of Farakka Barrage Project	54
VIII	Indicative Budgetary Outlay & Allocation	55

Appendices

I	Minutes of the Third sitting of the Committee held on 17 December, 2015.	59
II	Analysis of Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations / Observations Contained In the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee	61

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2015-16)

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3.	Shri Kushal Sarkar	-	Additional Director
4.	Smt. Shanta Datta Bannerjee	-	Sr. Committee Assistant

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2015-2016) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present the Seventh Report on the Action Taken by Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources (2014-2015) on Demands for Grants (2015-2016) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.

2. The Third Report of the Committee was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 27 April, 2015. The replies of the Government to all the recommendations contained in the Report were received on 04 September, 2015.

3. The replies of the Government were examined and the Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 17 December, 2015.

4. An analysis of the Action Taken by the Government on the observations / recommendations contained in the Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee is given in Appendix-II.

NEW DELHI;
17 December, 2015
26 Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

HUKUM SINGH,
Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources

CHAPTER I

REPORT

This Report of the Standing Committee on Water Resources deals with the action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations of the Committee contained in their Third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation", which was presented to Lok Sabha on 27 April, 2015.

2. Action taken notes, received from the Government in respect of all the twelve observations/recommendations of the Committee, have been categorised as follows:-

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

Para nos. 1.33, 1.34, 1.36, 3.5, 4.12, 6.20, 6.21 and 6.22 (Total-8)

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

Para Nos. 5.10 (Total-1)

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

Para Nos. 1.35, 2.16 and 2.17 (Total-3)

(iv) Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final reply of the Government is still awaited:

NIL (Total-NIL)

3. The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of the observations/ recommendations in the succeeding paragraphs.

A. *Budget Allocations and Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) approvals*

Recommendation (Para No. 1.33)

4. The Committee observed that total budgetary allocation for the year 2015-16 was kept at Rs. 6,381.03 crore which indicated a substantial reduction of Rs. 8,994.71 crore as compared to budgetary allocations for 2014-15 and showing a reduction of Rs. 1,453.88 crore over the RE of 2014-15. The reason cited for the huge reduction in the allocated funds at the Revised Estimate stage during 2014-15 was cited to be the non-approval of new Schemes introduced in the year 2014-15 and Schemes transferred from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the MoWR, RD&GR. Also due to non-submission of Project Proposals under the Central Sector Schemes by State Governments, till September 2014, funds remained unallocated, resulting in curtailment of funds at RE stage. However, from the data on budgetary and revised allocations and actual expenditure incurred for the last three years, it was observed that budgetary estimates were never in conformity with the actual requirement of funds and, therefore, were always scaled down at the RE stage, a fact admitted by the Secretary during his evidence. Taking cognisance of this fact, the Committee had been repeatedly recommending the Ministry to revisit its budgeting exercise. The plea put forth by Ministry in this regard was that the pace of expenditure was slow in the beginning of the year due to non-completion of formalities/procedures. By the time these procedures were in place, the Ministry of Finance revised allocation. While noting the submission that budgetary estimates were based on approvals of EFC/Cabinet note and works carried forward from the previous years, the Committee found that the Ministry had not been able to resolve the problem of completing formalities/procedures/getting approvals in time on account of which funds remained unutilized for a substantial time period. The Committee therefore, recommended that Ministry should give serious thought to the issue of Schemes/Programmes remaining unimplemented before making projections for the year ahead. They also recommended the Ministry to plan in advance for launching of Schemes and ensure that all procedures/systems were put in place before making budgetary provisions while desiring to be apprised of the details of measures taken in this regard. The Committee further recommended that grants given to States viz the North East Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttranchal under Minor

Irrigation schemes should be utilised promptly and necessary steps be taken by the Ministry to persuade the State Governments for full utilisation of Grants/Central assistance to such States specially Jammu & Kashmir.

5. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in their action taken reply, vide OM. No. 5/3/2015-Bud. Dated 02.09.2015 have stated that they have prepared Work Plan for the year 2015-16 to monitor timely implementation of Plan schemes and budgetary provision of 2015-16. Further, Hon'ble Minister (WR,RD&GR) has been monitoring and reviewing the progress of the schemes on weekly basis.

It has been further stated that the grants released to States of the North East region, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand and its utilisation during XI Plan and XII Plan under Minor Irrigation Schemes is enclosed at **Annexures-I & II**. A total amount of 5191.90 crore and Rs 2721.28 crore as grant have been released during XI & XII Plan respectively to these states under MI Schemes. The total utilisation was Rs 5755.90 crore and 3215.36 crore respectively during XI & XII Plan - which makes it evident that the utilisation of Central grants by these states has been outstanding.

Regarding J&K, total grant and utilisation during XI Plan was 835.18 crore and Rs 927.98 crore respectively. During XII Plan, it stands at Rs 263.51 crore and Rs 267.45 crore respectively.

The Ministry have also stated that the recommendations of the Committee have been noted for compliance.

6. The Committee observe that the Ministry have prepared a Work Plan for the year 2015-16 to monitor timely implementation of Plan schemes and budgetary provision of 2015-16. Further the Hon'ble Minister, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is also monitoring and reviewing the progress of the schemes on weekly basis. The Committee are happy

to note that under the scheme of Minor Irrigation, the States of North East Region, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have made full utilisation of Central Grant of Rs. 5191.90 crore released during XI Plan and Rs. 2721.28 crore released during XII Plan so far. The total utilisation of funds by these States was Rs. 5755.90 crore during XI Plan and Rs. 3215.36 crore during XII Plan so far. They also appreciate that the State of Jammu & Kashmir also registered full utilisation of the funds released to the State for the purpose by the Centre during the XI and XII Five year plans.

While appreciating the measures taken by the Ministry to ensure full utilisation of budgetary allocations, the Committee find that the details of the work plan such as targets of expenditure fixed under each Head, progress of expenditure made so far and cases of savings/surrender of funds, if any, etc. have not been furnished. The Committee would, therefore, like to be apprised of the details of the Work Plan for the year 2015-2016 and its implementation including its effectiveness in reducing the underutilisation of funds so far - in the current financial year.

B. Data Bank and Information System on Water Resources

Recommendation (Para No. 1.34)

7. The Committee were informed that the average annual water availability in the country as per the assessment carried out by the Central Water Commission(CWC) in 1993, is 1,869 billion cubic meters (BCM), out of which the utilizable water with conventional approach is 1,121 BCM, consisting of 690 BCM of surface water - out of which 450 BCM is being utilized for various purposes, as per the estimation of CWC in 2009. Similarly the Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) also estimated in 2009 that out of the 431 BCM of replenishable ground water resources, only about 243 BCM of ground water were being utilized. The Committee further noted that administrative approval and expenditure sanction for reassessment of water availability in 19 basins, had been obtained, and CWC was in the process of procuring the required hardware and software for the study at that point in time. The Committee were

surprised to find that the current data on availability of water resources was more than 22 years old. They were of the considered view that formulation of policy for the development and management of water resources, on the basis of such outdated data, cannot be reliable and is bound to be faulty. The Committee desired that assessment of water resources should be undertaken periodically preferably every five years. They also desired that the current exercise for assessment of water resources should be completed at the earliest and they should be apprised of the action taken in this regard. The Committee further noted that the Ministry is preparing fresh EFC proposal for creation of National Water Information Centre (NWIC) which will process, organise and provide up-to-date data and information on water resources and allied themes in public domain and develop value added products and services for integrated water resources management. The Committee, therefore, recommended the Ministry to initiate concrete steps at the earliest for the setting up of NWIC which will serve as pivotal centre for management of water resource and apprise them of the action taken in this regard.

8. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in their action taken reply, vide OM. No. 5/3/2015-Bud. Dated 2.9.2015 have stated the following with regard to assessment of Water Resources:

- i. One of the strategies (Strategy No. 1.6 a) identified for implementation under the Comprehensive Mission Document of National Water Mission is Reassessment of basin wise water situation under present scenario by using latest techniques.
- ii. In June, 2010, the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Central Water Commission (CWC) jointly initiated pilot studies in Godavari and Brahmani-Baitarani river basins wherein Space based geo-spatial inputs were used to estimate basin-level mean annual water resources. The pilot study was completed in June, 2013.
- iii. A Committee was constituted by MoWR under the Chairmanship of Chairman, CWC in May 2011 for reassessment of water resources availability in all the river basins of the country

using modern technology and GIS inputs. The Committee comprised of experts from IITs, NIH, IMD, CGWB, NRSC and CWC. The Terms of Reference of the Committee were:

- a. Re-assessment of the water resources of the country.
 - b. Suggestions for regular mechanism for periodic re-assessment of the water resources.
- iv. The Committee had suggested some refinements in the methodology adopted for pilot studies and replicating the studies in another 19 river basins of India (including Godavari and Brahmani-Baitarani - basins in which pilot studies have been carried out and excluding area of Inland drainage in Rajasthan, which has negligible water resources). The Committee also desired that periodic reassessment of water resources in India should be carried out at an interval of 10 years.
- v. Accordingly, the CWC submitted a proposal for carrying out the reassessment studies. The proposal is not only for carrying out one time reassessment of water resources potential but also to develop infrastructure and capacity within the CWC for carrying out such studies periodically.
- vi. MoWR, RD & GR vide their letter dated 30.01.2015 have conveyed the approval for the study and the process of procurement of the requisite software/hardware has been initiated. A one week customized training course has also been organized by NRSC for CWC officials in May 2015. Currently hardware procurement is underway.

National Water Information Centre

The status of the action taken for setting up of proposed National Water Information Centre (NWIC) during 12th plan has been furnished as under:

- (i) A Committee formed under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (WR, RD & GR) for making recommendation on structure of NWIC in January 2014, has recommended its creation as a society. Accordingly, EFC note for creation of the suggested structure and filling up the posts is being circulated.

(ii) Once the NWIC has been set up, its operationalization will be covered under National Hydrology Project.

9. The Committee observe that a Committee headed by the Chairman, CWC in May 2011 had suggested some refinements in the methodology adopted for pilot studies in the Godavari and Brahmani - Baitarni basins and replicate the studies in another 19 river basins of India. It also decided that periodic reassessment of the Water resources in India should be carried out at an interval of 10 years. The Committee further note that accordingly CWC has initiated the proposal for developing infrastructure and capacity within CWC for carrying out reassessment study and periodic assessment of availability of water at an interval of 10 years, which has been approved by the Ministry, and process of procurement of requisite software/hardware for the purpose has started. Regarding the establishment of National Water Information Centre (NWIC), the Committee observe that a EFC note for the creation of structure and filling up the posts is also being circulated.

While appreciating the fact that required steps for assessment of water resources in the country have been taken, the Committee find that the period by which the study will be completed and data will be available to the public has not been specified. The Committee are of the considered view that CWC should carry out this work including creation of supporting infrastructure and capacity in a time bound manner so as to enable formulation of water management policies based on the ground situation. The Committee would like to be apprised of the findings of the study undertaken for the reassessment of water resources in the country.

10. Expressing serious concern over the slow pace of work on creation of the NWIC, the Committee recommend the Ministry to take the task of setting up the NWIC with utmost urgency. They would also, however, like to be apprised of the role of the NWIC - in periodic estimation/assessment and processing of the data on water resources in the Country.

C. *Under utilisation of funds under River Basin Management Scheme*

Recommendation (Para No. 1.35)

11. The Committee observed that the scheme of River Basin Management was formulated during the year 2013-14 by merging the earlier Schemes of River Basin Organisation and Investigation of Water Resources Development. Besides, restructuring of the CWC and Brahmaputra Board were also under the purview of this Scheme. The Committee found that the budgetary allocations for this scheme reduced by more than Rs. 100 crore at the revised stage due to lower allocation of funds by the Ministry of Finance; as some aspects of projects such as works pertaining to the Survey and Investigation of some of the projects of Inter-linking of Rivers, major and medium irrigation projects, flood management and anti-erosion, could not take off due to local hindrances, forest/environment related issues and other administrative reasons. The Committee were disappointed over the fact that a substantial amount of fund remained unutilised year after year due to faulty approach of the Ministry. They were of the considered opinion that a well co-ordinated approach and proper planning on part of the Ministry was necessary to ensure better utilisation of funds. The Committee therefore, recommended the Ministry to identify the area specific problems and resolve them in consultation with respective Governments so that the proposed projects could be speedily executed and finished.

12. The Committee were further unhappy to find that re-structuring of the CWC had not yet been undertaken due to disagreement on some observations of the Ministry of Finance. They observed that after deliberations with the Ministry of Finance, the revised proposal for re-structuring would be submitted. The Committee expressed displeasure with the tardy pace of execution of the re-structuring exercise, which is crucial for enabling the CWC to discharge its functions for development and management of water resource in a holistic manner.

13. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in their action taken reply, vide O.M. No. 5/3/2015-Bud. Dated 2.9.2015 have stated the following reasons for underutilisation of funds under the scheme of River Basin Management:

(i) Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme:

Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme (CWC) is one of the components under 12th Plan River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 14.55 cr was incurred in FY 2013-14 against an allocation of Rs. 26.80 cr (BE) and Rs. 15.44 cr (RE).

The BE: 2013-14 has been kept towards activities related to survey, investigation for preparation of DPR of water resources projects (ongoing and new projects) as per priorities earmarked in the EFC document, which was awaiting approval of CCEA, at the time when BE proposal were formulated and submitted viz., during October 2012. The provision for budget was kept for implementation of various activities like topographical surveys, geotechnical investigations, design and special studies as per provisions made in scheme expecting that scheme would be approved and significant duration of financial year would be available for implementation of these activities.

However, the Central Plan scheme was approved in April 2014 after lapse of FY: 2013-14 leaving no time for implementation of proposed activities on new projects. Therefore only Survey & Investigation and preparation of DPR work of ongoing projects were carried out. Accordingly, RE: 2013-14 proposal, which was framed in September 2013, was reduced from Rs. 26.8 Cr. to Rs. 15.44 Cr. to provide budget for ongoing projects only. The specific problem which led to reduction in budget was only related to non-approval of plan scheme leading to non-taking up of new schemes for which budget provisions were kept.

ii) Restructuring of CWC:

The proposal for “Restructuring of CWC” had been sent to Ministry of Finance. The observation of Ministry of Finance, which were received in April 2014, did not reflect shared vision of CWC and MoWR, RD & GR as it completely ignored the requirements for basin level approach for integrated water resources management and other functional needs in view of growing challenges. The proposal is being revised accordingly, to address the issues raised by MoF and meet the genuine needs of CWC.

Further, a note on the need for Institutional Changes in Central Sector to deal with the Optimal Development of Water Resources in the country has been sent to Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR on 04.08.2015. The Proposed Institutional setup will help in optimal and sustainable management of Water Resources in the Country.

iii) Brahmaputra Board:

- a) Brahmaputra Board is engaged in the preparation of Master Plan and DPR for projects in Brahmaputra Basin. It also takes up works as per the requirement of the states for flood management/ protection works.

To meet the expenditure of Brahmaputra Board, Grants are released under River Basin Management Scheme of MoWR, RD & GR. Under this scheme there is provision of Rs. 528.00 crores for Brahmaputra Board during XII Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to restructure Brahmaputra Board as North East & Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority (NEBRRA). This issue was discussed during 7th High Powered Review Board meeting held on 11.02.2015 at Shillong, Meghalaya and Draft Bill on NEBRRA was circulated among the participants for comments. Comments in favour of formation of NEBRRA have been received from all the member-states with some suggestions. The issues were further discussed in detail in 8th HPRB meeting held on 19.06.2015 at New Delhi.

- b) The Budget allocations and Actual Expenditure under River Basin Management(RBM) in respect of "Brahmaputra Board" for the last two years are as follows:-

(Rs. In crore/Gross)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2013-14	100.00	85.00	87.92
2014-15	143.00	80.00	70.06

Reason for reduction of budget allocation of 2014-15 at RE stage is due to vacancy of the six no. key statutory posts in the Brahmaputra Board out of seven posts. Inspite of constant efforts of MoWR, RD & GR for filling up these posts, proper response from the eligible applicants has not been received.

14. The Committee note that the budgetary allocation in 2013-14 under the River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme, which includes investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme as also Restructuring of the CWC and the Brahmaputra Board, could not be utilised as EFC document was not approved by the CCEA at the time when BE 2013-14 proposals were formulated and submitted during October, 2012. The Scheme was approved in April, 2014 -resulting in non implementation of proposed activities in new projects. The Committee further note that approval of the proposal of restructuring of the CWC was delayed due to certain issues raised by Ministry of Finance. They also note with concern that funds allocated to Brahmaputra Board had to be scaled down at RE level of 2014-2015 as six Statutory Posts in the Board could not be filled up.

The Committee do not accept the reply of the Ministry regarding underutilisation of funds under RBM scheme as the Ministry have furnished different reasons for the same. At the time of examination of Demands for Grants (2015-16), the Committee were given to understand that works pertaining to the survey and investigation of some of the projects of inter-linking of rivers, major and medium irrigation projects, flood management and anti erosion could not take off due to local hindrances, forest/environment related issues and other administrative reasons. However, now the Ministry have stated that the specific problem which led to reduction in budget was only related to non-approval of this Plan scheme leading to non-taking up of new schemes for which the budgetary provisions were kept. The Committee would, therefore, desire that as intimated by the Ministry in reply to recommendation no.1.33, (vide para no. 5 of this Report), the detailed Work Plan for the

year 2015.2016 prepared in respect of Plan scheme of River Basin Management should be placed before them for their perusal.

15. Further taking note of the fact that proposal for restructuring of the CWC is being revised in the light of observations made by the Ministry of Finance, the Committee reiterate that the exercise should be taken up immediately to enable the CWC to discharge its functions for development and management of water resources in a holistic manner. While expressing displeasure over Government apathy in case of the Brahmaputra Board - where as many as six out of seven posts of key statutory level are still laying vacant, the Committee desire to be apprised of the reasons for not filling them as it seriously hampers the functioning of the Board.

D. Hydrological Observation Stations/sites

Recommendation (Para No. 2.16)

16. The Committee observed that at present there are 933 Hydrological Observation (HO) sites in the country which are used for various objectives such as assessment of water availability, silt, discharge, water quality, etc. They further noted that as per the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) guidelines, there should be one HO station on a river covering a catchment area of 1875 square km. This criteria changes with terrain, other hydro-meteorological conditions. The Committee noted that as per the Working Group on "Water Database Development and Management" constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the existing HO stations are insufficient to enable collection of information for achieving various objectives such as assessment of basin- wise water availability, study of climate change, better flood forecasting, flood mitigation, reservoir inflow forecasting, water quality and sediment assessment, morphological studies, planning and design of water resources project, assessment of navigational potential for inland water ways etc. Therefore, the Working Group had recommended for the setting up of at least 1917 additional HO sites proposed to be undertaken over the XII and XIII Plan period, with 800 new sites covering all rivers of significance during the XII Plan period. During the year 2014-15, a target for the setting up of 236 new HO sites and up-gradation of existing 100 HO sites had been set up to cover

additional parameters. However as per the information furnished by the Ministry, only 5 new HO Sites were proposed to be set up in the year 2012-13, which indicated a very slow progress of work in the beginning. This fact was corroborated by the data on budgetary allocations and expenditure under this Head, which showed that allocations were reduced substantially at RE stage during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15. The Committee apprehended that with such a start, the targets set for up-gradation and expansion of HO sites might remain un-accomplished. They, therefore, recommended the Ministry to fast track the project and take every effort for completion of work within the scheduled timeframe. They also desired to be apprised of the number of new sites opened and up-graded till March, 2015 and the reasons for slow pace and lesser utilisation of budgetary allocations under this head so far.

17. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in their action taken reply, vide O.M. No. 5/3/2045-Bud. Dated 02.09.2015 have stated that Hydrological data observation is specialized work and Central Water Commission (CWC) has been mandated to carry the same on national basis. CWC has developed enough expertise through its network of hydrological observation stations and has got trained manpower for carrying out data observation works. At present, Central Water Commission is having a network of 954 sites on major rivers and its tributaries of India including a network of 76 exclusive snow and meteorological stations. During the 12th plan, it is proposed to open 800 new stations and up grade 100 existing stations under DWRIS plan scheme. Out of this, 177 stations have already been opened upto March'2015 and 100 existing sites have been upgraded.

They have further stated that the main reason for slow pace and lesser utilization of budgetary allocation is that the approval for creation of 2551 additional post of work charged staff required for carrying out various works of up gradation of sites, up gradation of WQ labs and opening of 800 new sites is under process. In addition, the provision of supervisory staff such as Junior Engineer's, Research Assistants etc. proposed in the "Restructuring of CWC", is also under process.

18. The Committee note that the working group on "Water Database Development and Management" constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission, recommended for the setting up

of at least 1917 additional Hydrological Observation (HO) sites over XII and XIII Plan periods, with 800 new sites covering all rivers of significance during XII Plan period, as the existing HO stations are insufficient to provide necessary information. However the Committee are unhappy to observe the tardy pace of work as regards the creation of new HO sites/stations as out of 800 new HO stations targeted to be set up, only 177 stations have been set up till March, 2015, as against the target of 236 new HO sites to be set up in 2014-2015. The Committee observe that the delay has happened due to lack of sufficient staff. Disapproving such a negligent approach on the part of the Ministry the Committee desire that urgent measures should be taken to create the required additional posts so as to enable the setting up of the desired number of HO sites - within a fixed time frame as data from these HO sites are crucial for various water resource management policies. The Committee would like to be apprised of the concrete steps taken in this direction.

E. National Bureau of Water use Efficiency

Recommendation (Para No. 2.17)

19. The Committee noted that water- use efficiency in the irrigation projects for surface water is 30%, for ground water is 55%, for drinking water supply in urban and rural areas the same is 60% and 70% respectively and for industries it is 80%, which is low as compared to international standards of 60% for surface water, 75% for ground water, 90% for drinking water supply and 95% for industries, as per the information provided by the Ministry. They further observed that water use efficiency study of 28 sample major/medium irrigation projects in the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana had revealed average irrigation efficiency of merely 38%. They deplored the fact that judicious and efficient water use is still a distant dream, given such a low efficiency level in the irrigation sector. The Committee believed that more attention needed to be given to irrigation sector and that there was a need to replace the outdated system of irrigation with newly designed/modern irrigation devices. Being endowed with only 4% of global water resources for supporting 18% of total world population residing in India, water saving should be an important objective in planning the use of this scarce natural resource, the Committee desired

that the position regarding the availability of water should be improved to increase the availability of water in the country from the present level of the total global water resources. The Committee were also of considered opinion that while establishing the proposed National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE) was a right step in this direction, it was perturbing to note that despite EFC's recommendation for the setting up NBWUE in 2013 with Rs. 50 crore allocated in XII Plan towards this, the Organisation had not yet seen light of the day. The Committee felt that with this pace of work, the actual implementation on the ground would not take place even after decades and, therefore, the Committee strongly recommended to expedite the formation of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency to enable the early execution, adoption and implementation of measures to achieve the specific standards in water conservation.

20. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in their action taken reply, vide O.M. No. 5/3/2015-Bud. Dated 02.09.2015 have stated that the draft Cabinet Note for establishment of "National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE)" was approved by the Hon'ble Minister (W, RD &GR). The same has been circulated to concerned Ministries for their comments vide O.M. No. 11/8/2012-NWM dated 12.05.2015.

21. **The Committee are not satisfied with the casual replies of the Ministry on the crucial issue of increasing efficiency in the use of water, as also in respect of evolving modern irrigation techniques so as to conserve and use water economically as recommended by the Committee in their earlier Report. The Ministry have also not been able to furnish any plausible reasons for inordinate delay in the setting up of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE) except for the fact that a draft Cabinet note has been circulated to the concerned Ministry for their comments. While strongly disapproving such a quantum of delay, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation for using modern techniques to enable economic use of water in general and in particular for the irrigation purpose. The Committee recommend the Ministry to take utmost measures towards this and apprise the Committee thereabout. Further taking note of the current pace of work for the establishment of NBWUE, the Committee are again constrained to state that it may take decades to set up NBWUE, if expeditious measures are not taken. The Committee,**

therefore, recommend this work to be taken up in a time bound manner so as to make sure that higher efficiency in water use is achieved in the country. They, however, desire to be apprised of the specific measures being taken in this regard.

F. Ground Water Management and Regulation

Recommendation (Para No. 3.5)

22. The Committee noted that the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation had very important objectives for overall development, management and regulation of ground water in the country. However, the Committee also observed that actual expenditure under this Head had constantly fallen short of allocated funds since the year 2012-13 on account of late approval of CCEA for outsourcing activities for data generation. Out of the total allocated funds (RE) of Rs. 143.00 crore in the year 2014-15, only Rs. 85.91 crore had been spent upto March, 2015. They further noted that the Ministry had made a provision of Rs. 163.00 crore only under this head during the current financial year of 2015-16, for which initial request for Rs. 631.00 crore was made. The Committee were given to understand that the gap would be met through subsequent request for increased allocation. They had been also assured that budgetary allocation of Rs. 163.00 crore would be utilised fully towards meeting the expenditure for regular activities of the Board. Additional requirement of funds, to be demanded later on, would be utilised for implementation of proposed activities in the year 2015-16. Keeping in view the under- utilisation of funds for the last three years, the Committee desired that the enhancement of allocated funds be fully spent in the current year so that projects/activities will not remain un-implemented due to less time remaining in the current financial year or procedural bottlenecks.

The Committee also noted, in this regard that village ponds are major sources of water which, however, are being encroached upon by local populace. The Committee desired that the action may be initiated to curb these encroachments by the Government. Noting further the important role played by water bodies for replenishing ground water resources in the country, the Committee desired to be apprised of the total outlays made and the Plan schemes executed, on-going and being planned by the Government for

repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies in different States during the last five years, especially in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Committee further desired that unmetered supply of electricity to tube wells be stopped to put a check on the use of electricity and waste of water and they strongly recommended the Ministry to initiate steps in this regard under intimation to the Committee.

23. The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation in their action taken reply, vide O.M. No. 5/3/2015-Bud. Dated 02.09.2015 have stated that in order to streamline/ expedite the expenditure during 2015-16, quarter-wise planning for expenditure along with activities has already been prepared and all out efforts are being made to utilize the allocated funds during this financial year.

It has been further stated that under the Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, Government of India have laid a condition that the water body which needs central grant for its restoration/repair under the central scheme of RRR of water bodies, the state government “needs to take necessary steps for declaring the water body boundary through a Government Order and to ensure removal of encroachments in the water body spread area/water body boundary before submitting the proposal for release of 2nd installment”. Further, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has issued guidelines for preservation and protection of water bodies. The copy of the Advisory has been sent to all the State Governments for protection of urban water bodies.

Under the Pilot Scheme on Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR), 1098 Water Bodies were taken up. Out of which 1085 water bodies were completed and 13 water bodies were dropped by respective State Govts. An irrigation potential of 0.78 lakh ha was restored. Independent evaluation of the pilot scheme undertaken by various agencies has shown that it has resulted in many positive outcomes like increase in storage capacity, increased utilization of water for irrigation, etc. The progress on the implementation of the scheme in each of the states is enclosed as **Annexure-III**.

Under the scheme of RRR of water bodies with external assistance, 10887 water bodies were taken up for restoration in the states of Andhra Pradesh (3000), Karnataka (1224), Orissa (900) and Tamil

Nadu (5763). The scheme is being processed, monitored and funded through Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance. The latest status of the scheme, as received from Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance is enclosed in **Annexure-IV**.

Under the scheme of domestic support during XIth Plan, a total of 3341 water bodies were taken up for restoration in 12 states. A total central grant amounting to Rs. 917.259 crore was released to respective states for completion of works on these water bodies. Out of 3341, the works on 2198 water bodies have been completed and an irrigation potential of 1.093 lakh ha has been restored till March 2015 **(Annexure-V)**.

The scheme is continued during XIIth Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 6235 crore to provide central assistance for restoration of about 10,000 water bodies. Out of 10000 water bodies, 9000 water bodies in rural areas and balance 1000 water bodies in urban areas would be covered. The proposal of water bodies where the Integrated Water Management Programme (IWMP) is implemented would be considered for inclusion under the scheme of RRR of water bodies. The central assistance is provided in the form of grant which is 90% of the project cost only in special category states (NE states, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand and undivided KBK districts of Odisha) as well as projects lying in drought prone area, tribal area, desert prone area and naxal affected areas and 25% of the project cost in case of non-special category states/areas. Till date, 1057 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs. 830.6659 crore from 8 states have been included for funding and an amount of Rs 103.49 crore has been released to 4 states **(Annexure-VI)**.

It has been further stated that no scheme has been received from State of J&K under this plan scheme.

24. The Committee note that to enable full utilisation of funds under the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation, a quarter - wise plan for the expenditure along with activities to be taken up, has been prepared by the Ministry. However no concrete reply has been furnished with regard to utilisation of funds under this scheme, so far. The Committee further note that in

order to remove local encroachments, the Government has laid down a condition that for the receipt of the Central Grant under the Scheme of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, the State Government has to take necessary steps for declaring the boundary of water body through a Government order and ensure removal of encroachments before submitting the proposal for release of second instalment. With regard to the implementation of the Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies Scheme in the State of J&K, the Committee note in particular that no Scheme has yet been taken up. The Committee further find that replies are also silent on measures, if any, taken for regulation on unmetered supply of electricity to tube wells so as to put a check on electricity and wastage of water.

While appreciating the preparation of quarterly plan of expenditure, the Committee would like to be apprised of the details of utilisation of funds under the scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation. As regards implementation of the Scheme of RRR of Water bodies in the country is concerned, the Committee are constrained to note the fact that no scheme for RRR of Water bodies has been taken up in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Government to persuade the State Governments to initiate proposals in this regard. Further considering the huge amount of water and electricity being wasted due to unmetered supply of electricity to tube wells, the Committee reiterate their earlier recommendation to regulate supply of electricity so as to put an effective check on the wastage of electricity and water both.

CHAPTER II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Para No.1.33)

The Committee observe that total budgetary allocation for the year 2015-16 has been kept at Rs. 6,381.03 crore which indicates a substantial reduction of Rs. 8,994.71 crore as compared to budgetary allocations for 2014-15 and showing a reduction of Rs. 1,453.88 crore over the RE of 2014-15. The reason cited for the huge reduction in allocated funds at RE stage during 2014-15 is non-approval of new Schemes introduced in the year 2014-15 and Schemes transferred from the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to the MoWR, RD&GR. Also due to non-submission of project proposals under Central Sector Schemes by State Governments, till September 2014, funds remained unallocated, resulting in curtailment of funds at RE stage. However, from the data on budgetary and revised allocations and actual expenditure incurred for the last three years, it is observed that budgetary estimates were never in conformity with actual requirement of funds and therefore were always scaled down at RE stage, a fact admitted by the Secretary during his evidence. Taking cognisance of this fact, the Committee have been repeatedly recommending the Ministry to revisit its budgeting exercise. The plea put forth by Ministry in this regard is that the pace of expenditure is slow in the beginning of the year due to non-completion of formalities/procedures. By the time these procedures are in place, the Ministry of Finance revises allocation. While noting the submission that budgetary estimates are based on approvals of EFC/Cabinet note and works carried forward from the previous years, the Committee find that the Ministry have not been able to resolve the problem of completing formalities/procedures/getting approvals in time on account of which funds remain unutilized for a substantial time period. The Committee would, therefore, recommend that Ministry give serious thought to the issue of Schemes/Programmes remaining unimplemented before making projections for the year ahead. They would recommend the Ministry to plan in advance for launching of Schemes and ensure that all procedures/systems are put in place before making budgetary provisions. The Committee would like to be apprised of the details of measures taken in this regard. The Committee also recommend that grants given to States viz North East Region, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Uttranchal under Minor Irrigation schemes be utilised promptly and necessary steps be taken by the Ministry to persuade the State Governments for full utilisation of Grants/Central assistance to such States specially Jammu & Kashmir.

Reply of the Government

Ministry has prepared Work Plan for the year 2015-16 to monitor timely implementation of Plan schemes and budgetary provision of 2015-16. Hon'ble Minister (WR,RD&GR) is monitoring and reviewing the progress of the schemes on weekly basis.

The grants released to States of North East region, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttarakhand and its utilisation during XI Plan and XII Plan under Minor Irrigation Schemes is enclosed at **Annexure-I & II**. A total amount of 5191.90 crore and Rs 2721.28 crore as grant have been released during XI & XII Plan respectively to these states under MI Schemes. The total utilisation was Rs 5755.90 crore and 3215.36 crore respectively during XI & XII Plan. It is evident that the utilisation of central grants by these states has been outstanding.

Regarding J&K, total grant and utilisation during XI Plan was 835.18 crore and Rs 927.98 crore respectively. During XII Plan, it stands at Rs 263.51 crore and Rs 267.45 crore respectively.

The recommendations of the Committee have been noted for compliance.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No.6 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No.1.34)

The Committee have been informed that the average annual water availability in the country as per the assessment carried out by Central Water Commission(CWC) in 1993, is 1,869 billion cubic meters (BCM), out of which utilizable water with conventional approach is 1,121 BCM, consisting of 690 BCM of surface water out of which 450 BCM is being utilized for various purposes, as per the estimation of CWC in 2009. Similarly Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has also estimated in 2009 that out of the 431 BCM of replenishable ground water resources, only about 243 BCM of ground water is being utilized. The Committee further note that administrative approval and expenditure sanction for reassessment of water availability in 19 basins, has been obtained, and CWC is currently in the process of procuring the required hardware and software for the study. The Committee are surprised to find that the current data on availability of water resources is more than 22 years old. They are of the considered view that formulation of policy for development and management of water resources, on the basis of such outdated data, can not be reliable and is bound to be faulty. The Committee desire that assessment of water resources should be undertaken periodically preferably every five years. They also desire that the current exercise for assessment of water resources should be completed at the earliest and they should be apprised of the

action taken in this regard. The Committee further note that the Ministry is preparing fresh EFC proposal for creation of National Water Informatics Centre (NWIC) which will process, organise and provide up-to-date data and information on water resources and allied themes in public domain and develop value added products and services for integrated water resources management. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to initiate concrete steps at the earliest for setting up NWIC which will serve as pivotal centre for management of water resource and apprise them of the action taken in this regard.

Reply of the Government

Following steps have been taken for assessment of water resources:

- i. One of the strategies (Strategy No. 1.6 a) identified for implementation under the Comprehensive Mission Document of National Water Mission is Reassessment of basin wise water situation under present scenario by using latest techniques.
- ii. In June, 2010, National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) and Central Water Commission (CWC) jointly initiated pilot studies in Godavari and Brahmani-Baitarani river basins wherein Space based geo-spatial inputs were used to estimate basin-level mean annual water resources. The pilot study was completed in June, 2013.
- iii. A Committee was constituted by MoWR under the Chairmanship of Chairman, CWC in May 2011 for reassessment of water resources availability in all the river basins of the country using modern technology and GIS inputs. The Committee comprised of experts from IITs, NIH, IMD, CGWB, NRSC and CWC. The ToR of the Committee were:
 - c. Re-assessment of the water resources of the country.
 - d. Suggestions for regular mechanism for periodic re-assessment of the water resources.
- iv. The Committee suggested some refinements in the methodology adopted for pilot studies and replicate the studies in 19 river basins of India (including Godavari and Brahmani- Baitarani basins in which pilot studies have been carried out and excluding area of Inland drainage in Rajasthan which has negligible water resources). The Committee also decided that periodic reassessment of water resources in India should be carried out at an interval of 10 years.
- v. Accordingly, CWC submitted a proposal for carrying out the reassessment studies. The proposal is not only for carrying out one time reassessment of water resources potential but also to develop infrastructure and capacity within CWC for carrying out such studies periodically.

- vi. MoWR, RD & GR vide their letter dated 30.01.2015 has conveyed the approval for the study and the process of procurement of the requisite software/hardware has been initiated. A one week customized training course has also been organized by NRSC for CWC officials in May 2015. Currently hardware procurement is underway.

National Water Information Centre

The status of the action taken for setting up of proposed National Water Information Centre (NWIC) during 12th plan is as under:

- (iii) A Committee formed under the chairmanship of Additional Secretary (WR, RD & GR) for making recommendation on structure of NWIC in January 2014, has recommended its creation as a society. Accordingly, EFC note for creation of the suggested structure and filling up the posts is being circulated.
- (iv) Once the NWIC has been set up, its operationalization will be covered under National Hydrology Project.

Comments of the Committee

(Please see Para No.9 of Chapter-I of the Report)

Recommendation (Para No.1.36)

The Committee note that under the Inter-State Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956, as many as 5 Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals, viz. Caverry Water Disputes Tribunal (CWDT), Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal (KWDT), Vansadhara Water Disputes Tribunal (VWDT), Mahadayi/Mandavi Water Disputes Tribunal (MWDT) and Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal (R&BWT) have been constituted by the Government and a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 5,545.92 crore has been incurred on them till date. The Committee further observe that the disputes referred to the above have not been resolved till date despite incurring such a huge expenditure. The Committee are of the view that there is a need to work out a solution in order to restrain a huge amount of expenditure on so many inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals. The Committee are also convinced that the issue of inter-State water dispute in the country will not be resolved due to the existence of multifarious tribunal/authorities. Rather proper solution has eluded the above stated inter-State disputes, till date, although a total expenditure of Rs. 5,545.92 crore has been incurred so far. The Committee, therefore recommend that instead of multifarious inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal, a single, centralised and effective inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal may be created for resolving the inter-State water disputes in the country and concrete steps may be initiated by the Government in this direction at the earliest. The Committee desire to be apprised of action taken in this regard by the Government at the earliest.

Reply of the Government

Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 has already been amended in the year 2002 in consultation with the State Governments, whereby adjudication of water disputes by the Tribunals was made time-bound. However, the proposal to further amend Inter State Water Rivers Disputes Act, 1956 to set up a Standing (single) Tribunal and to further expedite the adjudication of all inter-state river water disputes referred to it is at conceptual stage.

Recommendation (Para No.3.5)

The Committee note that the Scheme of Ground Water Management and Regulation has very important objectives for overall development, management and regulation of ground water in the country. However, the Committee also observe that actual expenditure under this head has constantly fallen short of allocated funds since the year 2012-13 on account of late approval of CCEA for outsourcing activities for data generation. Out of the total allocated funds (RE) of Rs. 143.00 crore in the year 2014-15, only Rs. 85.91 crore has been spent upto March, 2015. They further note that the Ministry has made a provision of Rs. 163.00 crore only under this head during the current financial year of 2015-16, for which initial request for Rs. 631.00 crore was made. The Committee have been given to understand that the gap would be met through subsequent request for increased allocation. They have been also assured that budgetary allocation of Rs. 163.00 crore would be utilised fully towards meeting the expenditure for regular activities of the Board. Additional requirement of funds, to be demanded later on, would be utilised on implementation of proposed activities in the year 2015-16. Keeping in view the under- utilisation of funds for the last three years, the Committee desire that the enhancement of allocated funds be fully spent in the current year so that projects/activities will not remain un-implemented due to less time remaining in the current financial year or procedural bottlenecks.

The Committee also note, in this regard that village ponds are major sources of water which, however, are being encroached upon by local populace. The Committee desire that an action may be initiated to curb these encroachments by the Government. Noting further the important role played by water bodies for replenishing ground water resources in the country, the Committee desire to be apprised of the total outlays made and the Plan schemes executed, on-going and being planned by the Government for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies in different States during the last five years, especially in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Committee further desire that unmetered supply of electricity to tube wells be stopped to put a check on electricity and waste of water and they desire the Ministry to initiate steps in this regard under intimation to the Committee.

Reply of the Government

In order to streamline/ expedite the expenditure during 2015-16 quarter-wise planning for expenditure along with activities has already been prepared and all out efforts are being made to utilize the allocated funds during this financial year.

Under the Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies, GoI have laid a condition that the water body which needs central grant for its restoration/repair under the central scheme of RRR of water bodies, the state government “needs to take necessary steps for declaring the water body boundary through a Government Order and to ensure removal of encroachments in the water body spread area/water body boundary before submitting the proposal for release of 2nd installment”. Further, Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has issued guidelines for preservation and protection of water bodies. The copy of the Advisory has been sent to all the State Governments for protection of urban water bodies.

Under the Pilot Scheme on Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR), 1098 Water Bodies were taken up. Out of which 1085 water bodies were completed and 13 water bodies were dropped by respective State Govts. An irrigation potential of 0.78 lakh ha was restored. Independent evaluation of the pilot scheme undertaken by various agencies has shown that it has resulted in many positive outcomes like increase in storage capacity, increased utilization of water for irrigation, etc. The progress on the implementation of the scheme in each of the states is enclosed as **Annexure-III**.

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Under the scheme of domestic support during XIth Plan, a total of 3341 water bodies were taken up for restoration in 12 states. A total central grant amounting to Rs. 917.259 crore was released to respective states for completion of works on these water bodies. Out of 3341, the works on 2198 water bodies have been completed and an irrigation potential of 1.093 lakh ha has been restored till March 2015 (**Annexure-V**).

The scheme is continued during XIIth Plan at a total outlay of Rs. 6235 crore to provide central assistance for restoration of about 10,000 water bodies. Out of 10000 water bodies, 9000 water bodies in

rural areas and balance 1000 water bodies in urban areas would be covered. The proposal of water bodies where the Integrated Water Management Programme (IWMP) is implemented would be considered for inclusion under the scheme of RRR of water bodies. The central assistance is provided in the form of grant which is 90% of the project cost only in special category states (NE states, Himachal Pradesh, J&K, Uttarakhand and undivided KBK districts of Odisha) as well as projects lying in drought prone area, tribal area, desert prone area and naxal affected areas and 25% of the project cost in case of non-special category states/areas. Till date, 1057 water bodies at an estimated cost of Rs. 830.6659 crore from 8 states have been included for funding and an amount of Rs 103.49 crore has been released to 4 states **(Annexure-VI)**.

It is to state that no scheme has been received from State of J&K under this plan scheme.

Recommendation (Para No.4.12)

The Committee observe that at present there are 175 Flood Forecasting stations in the country, of which 147 stations are level forecasting stations and 28 are inflow forecasting stations. The Committee are happy to note that with the existing network of stations, the Central Water Commission (CWC) has been able to predict 97.8% of flood situations. However, while examining the Demands For Grants for the year 2014-15, the Committee found that as there were no Flood Forecasting stations on river Jhelum, CWC could not issue any flood warning in the State of Jammu and Kashmir which witnessed severe flood situation last year. The Committee are distressed to find that despite their earlier recommendation made in 1st Report on Demand For Grants (2014-15) of the MoWR, RD&GR to take up the modernisation and expansion of Flood Forecasting network in a time bound manner by preparing year-wise action plan, the Ministry has failed to make any headway. The main reason for this delay is stated to be non-approval of the Scheme so far. The Committee deplore such sorry state of affairs and disapprove of the lackadaisical approach of the Ministry. They are surprised to find that no concrete efforts have been made for expediting the approval process so that work on modernisation and creation of new Flood Forecasting stations could be started without any delay. They would therefore recommend the Ministry to make an earnest endeavour in this direction at the earliest and take a targeted approach for expansion and modernisation of Flood Forecasting network for better preparedness and management of flood situation in different parts of the country. Noting further that irrigation is the lifeline of agriculture sector in Jammu & Kashmir and also the recent Flood havoc caused in the State, the Committee desire the Ministry to take urgent necessary action for taking up needful works to augment the carrying capacity of river Jhelum without further delay. They would also desire that the Flood Forecasting network in the State of Jammu & Kashmir be augmented through concrete steps by the Ministry, and the Committee be apprised accordingly.

Reply of the Government

The EFC for the XII Five Year Plan Scheme for Flood Forecasting (FF) with provisions of expansion and modernization of FF network has been held. Preparatory work of expansion and modernization of FF network has also been taken up by CWC. Implementation of the expansion and modernization work will start immediately after final approval of the Plan Scheme.

MoWR, RD & GR constituted a three-member Group comprising of Chairman, Central Water Commission, Commissioner (Indus) and Director, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee on 18.09.2014, to conduct an in depth study and analysis of the recent unprecedented floods in J&K so as to make suitable recommendations along with a detailed action plan to deal with such threat in future.

The recommendations of the Group were under immediate, short term and long term categories. The recommendations include non-structural measures like flood forecasting and disaster management as well as structural measures like channel improvement and construction of additional supplementary flood spill channel.

Based on the above recommendations, CWC has developed a rainfall based Flood Forecasting model for Ram Munshibag (Srinagar) on Jhelum River utilizing available hydrometeorological and river morphological data integrating India Meteorological Department (IMD) real time data of rainfall as well as Quantitative Precipitation Forecast for 3 days. The model will be further calibrated during monsoon 2015. The protocol for forecast dissemination is being finalized in consultation with the state government. The forecast was planned to be issued from 1st June 2015. However, in view of heavy to very heavy rainfall during last week of March & first week of April due to Western Disturbances (WD), flood like situation had arisen and CWC issued Flood Forecast based on developed model (Rainfall-Runoff plus Hydrodynamic) till water level receded below warning level.

Regarding structural measures, the comprehensive plan is being formulated by Government of J&K to manage the floods effectively covering entire reach of about 150 km from upstream of Sangam to downstream of Baramulla. Under the plan, it is proposed to manage the 1 in 100 years flood of 3260 cumec (1,15,000 cusec) at Sangam, as approved by CWC, in two phases. In Phase-I by implementing a comprehensive plan to manage floods of the order of 1700 cumec (60,000 cusec) at Padshahi Bag, which is about 50 km downstream of Sangam, by way of routing flood of 991 cumec (35000 cusec) through city reaches of Main Jhelum and 709 cumec (25000 cusec) through existing flood spill channel (FSC).

The proposal for an estimated cost of Rs. 399.29 Cr comprising re-sectioning of on field channels (OFC), provision for additional waterway, channel improvement of Jhelum, dredging of OFC, etc has been framed by the state government of J&K. The salient features of the proposal are as under:

B.C. Ratio : 1.77:1

Schedule of Completion	: 2 years
Hydrology	: 1 in 100 yrs design flood = 3260 cumecs = 115000 cusec
Inter-State aspects	: No
Inter-national aspects	: No, however clearance has been obtained by MoWR from Indus Water Treaty angle on 20.02.2015
Protected/ Benefitted crop area	: 33,613 ha
Population Benefitted	: 1,35,000
Status	:The proposal has been found techno economically viable by CWC. The approval of Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) of Ministry of WR, GR & RD is under process.

Recommendation (Para No.6.20)

The Committee note that the work of cleaning river Ganga has been proposed to be implemented through the Schemes of National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) and National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), National Ganga Plan and Ghat works and beautification of river front, for which budgetary provisions of Rs. 530.00 crore, Rs. 1500.00 crore and Rs. 100.00 crore were made in the year 2014-15. However the Schemes remained dormant as no expenditure could be incurred for want of approvals. This undoubtedly reflects the casual manner with which the work of cleaning Ganga River has been carried out so far. While examining the budgetary provisions for the above schemes during the current financial year, 2015-16, the Committee notice that allocations have been increased to Rs. 546.00 crore in case of NRCP and NGRBA and Rs. 2100.00 crore in case of National Ganga Plan. The Committee are, however, astonished that although the details of various components of the Scheme have been prepared, no separate allocations have been made as the Schemes are still in approval stage. During the evidence of the Ministry, the Committee were convinced that Schemes are expected to get Cabinet approvals and will be implemented in the current financial year. However the Committee feel that the Government is yet to take the first step towards the enormous task of cleaning and rejuvenating river Ganga. They hope that the Government will work in a more proactive manner to get the approvals

expeditiously and will work with the determination and renewed vigour with which the work of Ganga cleaning and rejuvenation was started last year.

Reply of the Government

The Cabinet approved the Namami Gange program on 13th May, 2015 as an umbrella programme to rejuvenate the river Ganga at a total cost of Rs. 20,000 crore for 5 years. The programme integrates the existing programmes of NGRBA and new initiatives. Works already approved under NGRBA are in progress. New projects are being considered for sanction.

Recommendation (Para No.6.21)

The Committee further observe that as compared to budgetary provision there has been less expenditure under the externally aided projects under Clean Ganga mission during the last five years. They are further perturbed to notice that inspite of spending hundreds of crores every year, very little has been achieved in terms of abatement of pollution of the river. As informed by the Secretary, at present 75% of the pollution is generated from municipal waste and 25% from the industrial waste. While the total sewage generation is 7,300 million litres per day (mld), along the 5 basin States on the Ganga main stem, the capacity of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) for treating this sewage is only 2,126 mld and further capacity of 1,188 mld is under construction/approval stage. By 2018-19, around 2,500 mld of treatment capacity is expected to be added on the main stem of river Ganga. This indicates that there will be a huge amount of untreated water, estimated to be 6,334 mld for 11 Ganga basin States in the IIT report, which unless properly disposed, will nullify the efforts for cleaning the river in the intervening period. The Committee, therefore, believe that the Government need to take concerted action for reduction, diversion and treatment of all kind of sewage. They feel that a comprehensive time-bound and target-oriented plan of action need to be framed in co-ordination with other related Ministries, viz. Drinking Water and Sanitation and Environment, Forests and Climate Change. The Committee desire to be apprised of the details of the action plan so prepared along with the targets fixed for implementation.

Reply of the Government

The major activity envisaged to clean Ganga under the Namami Gange programme is development of suitable treatment infrastructure to prevent untreated waste water entering into the river. Other activities proposed include low cost sanitation/community toilet complexes, electric/improved wood crematoria, river surface and ghat cleaning programme. Once implemented, these activities are expected to reduce the flow of untreated wastewater into the river Ganga to a large extend. Details of activities envisaged and corresponding funding upto 2020 in accordance with Cabinet approval is at **Annexure-VIII.**

Recommendation (Para No.6.22)

With regard to the total expenditure proposed to be incurred, the Committee were informed that the Government proposes to invest around Rs. 20,000 crore for cleaning river Ganga over a time horizon of 5 years, spanning upto the year 2020. However, the consortium of IITs which has been entrusted to prepare Ganga River basin management Plan has indicated the requirement of nearly Rs. 74,000 crore for development of sewage infrastructure and Rs. 17,400 crore for its operation and maintenance in the next five years. Given the massive scale of operation required for cleaning and rejuvenation of Ganga, the Committee hope that availability of funds will not be a limiting factor and adequate funds will be released for completion of this programme by 2020 as envisaged by the Government.

Reply of the Government

The Cabinet has already approved the Namami Gange programme at a total cost of Rs. 20,000 crore for various activities identified for implementation over a period of 5 years. Hence availability of funds for this programme in the said period may not be viewed as a limiting factor.

CHAPTER III

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

Recommendation (Para No.5.10)

The Committee note that Farakka Barrage Project was commissioned in the year 1975 for preservation and maintenance of Kolkata Port by improving the regime and navigability of the Bhagirath-Hooghly river system. Major areas of operation under this project include operation and maintenance of main Barrage, maintenance and protection of feeder canal, maintenance and protection of bank and bed of river Ganga in upstream of Farakka Barrage, maintenance of Farakka township, Khejuriaghat township, Jangipur Barrage colony and colony at Kalindi lock, operation and maintenance of all equipments, vehicles and machineries, anti-erosion works in its extended jurisdiction along the river Ganga from 40km upstream of Barrage to 80km downstream and on tributaries of river Ganga in North Bengal. The Committee observe that allocations under this project have been reduced by Rs. 65.00 crore respectively at RE 2014-15 and by Rs. 50 crore, as compared to provisions kept in BE 2014-15 on account of such factors as limited working area for replacement of gates and other hydro-mechanical components, non availability of sufficient strength of technically trained manpower, remote location of the project and overall reduction in allocations of the Ministry. Further, the funds have remained constantly under-utilised for the last three years due to late approval of this Plan Scheme by EFC for XII Plan in July 2013. The Committee do not concur with the view of the Ministry in this regard. Besides, as informed to the Committee, despite being approved, substantial work in this Plan scheme was not done and funds remained under-utilised. This laxity on the part of the Ministry has been highlighted in Audit Reports of CAG.

The Committee further notice that work of replacement of all the 123 gates was delayed due to non-approval of Scheme in XII Plan and therefore, a goal of replacing 55 gates during the period of XII Plan has been fixed and the work has started in a phased manner. However, the Committee's examination has revealed that out of the total provision of Rs. 91.00 crore for repair/replacement of gates kept for XII Plan, so far the Ministry has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 3.7135 crore in 2012-13, Rs. 4.3008 crore in 2013-14 and Rs. 9.3843 crore in 2014-15, which shows the sluggish manner in which this work has proceeded. The Committee deprecate such attitude of the Ministry in completion of work. They, therefore, desire that the work of replacement of gates should be undertaken in a time bound and target oriented manner and fix the responsibility for laxity in the matter. They also desire that immediate measures should be taken to recruit more technical manpower and be apprised accordingly.

Reply of the Government

Farakka Barrage Project (FBP) is taking all necessary action to keep the Gates and other hydro-mechanical components of Farakka Barrage in satisfactory operating and working condition. FBP has taken

action for replacement of distressed gates in phased manner considering working limitations. Works of replacement of 6 old gates were taken up during 2012-13 and the works has been completed. Simultaneously, strengthening of 7 old gates was taken up during 2013-14 and the work has been completed except painting of gates. During 2013-14, replacement of 33 old gates were also taken up. Out of these 33 gates, 15 gates have been replaced by new gates during 2014-15 and another 5 gates have been fabricated and are ready for erection at site. Simultaneously, servicing and maintenance of other hydro mechanical components, hoists , central drive unit etc. has also been taken up during 2014-15 and is in advance stage of completion. In addition 2 sets of stop-log gates have also been procured during 2014-15 to meet out any exigency.

Further proposal for administrative approval and expenditure sanction of competent authority for replacement of remaining gates in a phased manner is under consideration. A copy of Action plan for replacement of Gates of FBP has been prepared and necessary action is being taken accordingly subject to certain limitations at **Annexure-VII.**

In addition painting of Hoist Bridge and Counter Weights of Farakka Barrage is also being taken up shortly. Administrative approval of competent authority for construction of Walkway bridge of Farakka Barrage has been obtained and tendering process is ongoing. Administrative approval of competent authority for rehabilitation of Road Bridge over Farakka Barrage as per CRRI report have been obtained and further formalities for tendering etc. is in progress.

At present all the posts at the level of the General Manager and Superintending Engineer are filled up. Further, promotion order of 5 Nos. of Assistant Engineer to Executive Engineers is likely to be issued shortly.

CHAPTER IV

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

Recommendation (Para No.1.35)

The Committee observe that the scheme of River Basin Management was formulated during the year 2013-14 by merging the earlier Schemes of River Basin Organisation and Investigation of Water Resources Development. Besides, restructuring of CWC and Brahmaputra Board are also under the purview of this Scheme. The Committee find that the budget allocations for this scheme were reduced by more than Rs. 100 crore at the revised stage due to lower allocation of funds by the Ministry of Finance as some aspects of projects such as works pertaining to the Survey and Investigation of some of the projects of Inter-linking of Rivers, major and medium irrigation projects, flood management and anti-erosion, could not take off due to local hindrances, forest/environment related issues and other administrative reasons. The Committee are disappointed over the fact that a substantial amount of fund is remaining unutilised year after year due to faulty approach of the Ministry. They are of the firm opinion that a well co-ordinated approach and proper planning on part of the Ministry can ensure better utilisation of funds. The Committee would, therefore, recommend the Ministry to identify the area specific problems and resolve them in consultation with respective Governments so that the proposed projects could be speedily executed and finished.

The Committee are further unhappy to find that re-structuring of CWC has not yet been undertaken due to disagreement on some observations of the Ministry of Finance. They observe that after deliberations with the Ministry of Finance, the revised proposal for re-structuring would be submitted. The Committee express displeasure with the tardy pace of execution of the re-structuring exercise, which is crucial for enabling CWC to discharge its functions for development and management of water resource in holistic manner.

Reply of the Government

i) Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme:

Investigation of Water Resources Development Scheme (CWC) is one of the components under 12th Plan River Basin Management (RBM) Scheme. An expenditure of Rs. 14.55 cr was incurred in FY 2013-14 against an allocation of Rs. 26.80 cr (BE) and Rs. 15.44 cr (RE).

The BE: 2013-14 has been kept towards activities related to survey, investigation for preparation of DPR of water resources projects (ongoing and new projects) as per priorities earmarked in the EFC document, which was awaiting approval of CCEA, at the time when BE proposal were formulated and

submitted viz., during October 2012. The provision for budget was kept for implementation of various activities like topographical surveys, geotechnical investigations, design and special studies as per provisions made in scheme expecting that scheme would be approved and significant duration of financial year would be available for implementation of these activities.

However, the Central Plan scheme was approved in April 2014 after lapse of FY: 2013-14 leaving no time for implementation of proposed activities on new projects. Therefore only Survey & Investigation and preparation of DPR work of ongoing projects were carried out. Accordingly, RE: 2013-14 proposal, which was framed in September 2013, was reduced from Rs. 26.8 Cr. to Rs. 15.44 Cr. to provide budget for ongoing projects only. The specific problem which led to reduction in budget was only related to non-approval of plan scheme leading to non-taking up of new schemes for which budget provisions were kept.

ii) Restructuring of CWC:

The proposal for “Restructuring of CWC” had been sent to Ministry of Finance. The observation of Ministry of Finance, which were received in April 2014, did not reflect shared vision of CWC and MoWR, RD & GR as it completely ignored the requirements for basin level approach for integrated water resources management and other functional needs in view of growing challenges. The proposal is being revised accordingly, to address the issues raised by MoF and meet the genuine needs of CWC.

Further, a note on the need for Institutional Changes in Central Sector to deal with the Optimal Development of Water Resources in the country has been sent to Ministry of Water Resources, RD & GR on 04.08.2015. The Proposed Institutional setup will help in optimal and sustainable management of Water Resources in the Country.

iii) Brahmaputra Board:

- c) Brahmaputra Board is engaged in the preparation of Master Plan and DPR for projects in Brahmaputra Basin. It also takes up works as per the requirement of the states for flood management/ protection works.

To meet the expenditure of Brahmaputra Board, Grants are released under River Basin Management Scheme of MoWR, RD & GR. Under this scheme there is provision of Rs. 528.00 crores for Brahmaputra Board during XII Five Year Plan.

It is proposed to restructure Brahmaputra Board as North East & Brahmaputra River Rejuvenation Authority (NEBRRRA). This issue was discussed during 7th High Powered Review Board meeting held on 11.02.2015 at Shillong, Meghalaya and Draft Bill on NEBRRRA was circulated among the

participants for comments. Comments in favour of formation of NEBRRA have been received from all the member-states with some suggestions. The issues were further discussed in detail in 8th HPRB meeting held on 19.06.2015 at New Delhi.

- d) The Budget allocations and Actual Expenditure under River Basin Management(RBM) in respect of "Brahmaputra Board" for the last two years are given below:-

(Rs. In crore/Gross)

Year	BE	RE	Actuals
2013-14	100.00	85.00	87.92
2014-15	143.00	80.00	70.06

Reason for reduction of budget allocation of 2014-15 at RE stage is due to vacancy of the six no. key statutory posts in the Brahmaputra Board out of seven posts. Inspite of constant efforts of MoWR, RD & GR for filling up these posts, proper response from the eligible applicants has not been received.

Recommendation (Para No.2.16)

The Committee observe that at present there are 933 Hydrological Observation (HO) sites in the country which are used for various objectives such as assessment of water availability, silt, discharge, water quality etc. They further note that as per the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) guidelines, there should be one HO station on a river covering a catchment area of 1875 square km. This criteria changes with terrain, other hydro-meteorological conditions. The Committee note that as per the Working Group on "Water Database Development and Management" constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission, the existing HO stations are insufficient to enable collection of information for achieving various objectives such as assessment of basin- wise water availability, study of climate change, better flood forecasting, flood mitigation, reservoir inflow forecasting, water quality and sediment assessment, morphological studies, planning and design of water resources project, assessment of navigational potential for inland water ways etc. Therefore, the Working Group has recommended for setting up at least 1917 additional HO sites proposed to be undertaken over the XII and XIII Plan period, with 800 new sites covering all rivers of significance during the XII Plan period. During the year 2014-15, a target for setting up 236 new HO sites and up-gradation of existing 100 HO sites have been set up to cover additional parameters. However as per the information furnished by the Ministry, only 5 new HO Sites were proposed to be set up in the year 2012-13, which indicates a very slow progress of work in the beginning. This fact is

corroborated by the data on budgetary allocations and expenditure under this head which shows that allocations were reduced substantially at RE stage during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15. The Committee apprehend that with such a start, the targets set for up-gradation and expansion of HO sites may remain un-accomplished. They, therefore, recommend the Ministry to fast track the project and take every effort for completion of work within the scheduled timeframe. They also desire to be apprised of the number of new sites opened and up-graded till March, 2015 and the reasons for slow pace and lesser utilisation of budgetary allocations under this head so far.

Reply of the Government

Hydrological data observation is specialized work and Central Water Commission (CWC) has been mandated to carry the same on national basis. CWC has developed enough expertise through its network of hydrological observation stations and has got trained manpower for carrying out data observation works. At present, Central Water Commission is having a network of 954 sites on major rivers and its tributaries of India including a network of 76 exclusive snow and meteorological stations. During the 12th plan, it is proposed to open 800 new stations and up gradate 100 existing stations under DWRIS plan scheme. Out of this, 177 stations have already been opened upto March'2015 and 100 existing sites have been upgraded.

Reasons for slow pace and lesser utilization of budgetary allocation:

The main reason for slow pace and lesser utilization of budgetary allocation is that the approval for creation of 2551 additional post of work charged staff required for carrying out various works of up gradation of sites, up gradation of WQ labs and opening of 800 new sites is under process. In addition, the provision of supervisory staff such as Junior Engineer's, Research Assistants etc. proposed in the "Restructuring of CWC", is also under process.

Recommendation (Para No.2.17)

The Committee note that water use efficiency in irrigation projects for surface water is 30%, for ground water is 55%, for drinking water supply in urban and rural areas is 60% and 70% respectively and for industries is 80%, which is low as compared to international standards of 60% for surface water, 75% for ground water, 90% for drinking water supply and 95% for industries, as per the information provided by the Ministry. They further observe that water use efficiency study of 28 sample major/medium irrigation projects in four States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana has revealed average irrigation efficiency of merely 38%. They deplore the fact that judicious and efficient water use is still a

distant dream, given such a low efficiency level in irrigation sector. The Committee believe that more attention needs to be given to irrigation sector and that there is a need to replace the outdated system of irrigation with newly designed/modern irrigation devices. Being endowed with only 4% of global water resources for supporting 18% of total world population residing in India, water saving should be an important objective in planning the use of this scarce natural resource. The renewable water resource should be so improved to increase its availability from 4% of global water resources at present. The Committee are also of considered opinion that while establishing the proposed National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE) is a right step in this direction, it is perturbing that despite EFC's recommendation for setting up NBWUE in 2013 with Rs. 50 crore allocated in XII Plan towards this, the organisation is yet to come up. The Committee feel that with this pace of work, the actual implementation on the ground will not take place even after decades and therefore the Committee strongly recommend to expedite early formation of National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency to enable adoption of measures to get specific standards in water conservation.

Reply of the Government

The draft Cabinet Note for establishment of "National Bureau of Water Use Efficiency (NBWUE)" was approved by the Hon'ble Minister (WR, RD & GR). The same has been circulated to concerned Ministries for their comments vide O.M. No. 11/8/2012-NWM dated 12.05.2015.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH FINAL REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE STILL AWAITED

Recommendation (Para No.NIL)

New Delhi;

17 December, 2015
26 Agrahayana, 1937(Saka)

HUKUM SINGH

Chairperson,
Standing Committee on Water Resources.

Annexure I

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF GRANT RELEASED AND UTILIZED IN RESPECT OF MINOR
IRRIGATION SCHEMES UNDER AIBP DURING XI PLAN**

Sl. No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Grant released	Utilized	Grant released	Utilized	Grant released	Utilized	Grant released	Utilized
1	Arunachal Pradesh	47.18	37.7311	33.958	37.7311	30.780	34.2000	48.6350	54.03
2	Assam	62.148	69.0530	322.7044	358.5600	577.9694	642.1880	356.9030	396.55
3	Manipur	49.8070	54.8070	39.5600	44.4440	42.5403	47.2670	40.5000	45.00
4	Meghalaya	1.1600	3.7048	24.8009	27.5565	22.5018	25.0020	110.1951	122.43
5	Mizoram	34.3430	38.1580	50.7176	56.3528	36.4500	40.5000	51.0921	56.76
6	Nagaland	40.510	45.0100	48.5979	53.9976	57.2860	63.6510	70.0000	77.77
7	Sikkim	3.240	0.0000	0.000	3.6000	2.6049	2.3440	14.3639	15.95

8	Tripura	8.1000	9.0000	20.5065	22.7850	31.3488	34.8320	0.0000	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	43.510	48.3440	37.5078	41.6750	37.8195	42.0220	32.4000	36.00
10	Jammu & Kashmir	105.1851	116.8723	297.7547	330.8380	158.0534	175.6149	110.7215	123.02
11	Uttarakhand	265.65	295.1660	371.6580	412.9530	127.0063	141.1180	160.0600	177.84
	Total	660.8331	717.8462	1247.7658	1390.4930	1124.3604	1248.7389	994.8706	1105.41

Annexure-II

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF GRANT RELEASED AND UTILIZED IN RESPECT OF MINOR IRRIGATION SCHEMES UNDER AIBP DURING XII PLAN

Sl. No.	State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		Gra rele
		Grant released	Utilized	Grant released	Utilized	Grant released	Utilized	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	54.665	60.739	60.000	66.667	14.723	61.136	
2	Assam	414.021	460.023	639.033	880.901	376.775	596.046	8
3	Manipur	0.000	0.000	39.590	22.320	0.000	2.480	1
4	Meghalaya	59.864	66.515	78.637	0.000	0.000		

5	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000		
6	Nagaland	76.991	85.546	55.520	61.689	50.611	56.091	
7	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	4.500	47.789	0.000		
8	Tripura	17.750	19.722	0.000	0.000	0.000		
9	Himachal Pradesh	48.519	53.910	5.400	6.000	27.000	26.070	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	155.240	172.489	108.274	94.960	0.000		
11	Uttarakhand	148.801	165.335	94.019	140.969	96.203	67.9615	
	Total	975.851	1084.279	1084.972	1321.294	565.312	809.784	95

Annexure-III**X Plan (Pilot scheme) of Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of water bodies**

State-wise central assistance released and water bodies taken up/completed under pilot scheme is as below:

S.No.	Name of State	Name of District	No. of water bodies included	C A released (Rs. In crore)	Water bodies restored	Water bodies dropped
1	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubnagar	226	24.26	226	0
		Anantpur	52	8.99	52	0
2	Chattisgarh	KabirDham	10	1.68	10	0
3	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	17	4.8	17	0
		Banaskantha	25	4.35	24	1
4	H.P.	Mandi	13	0.78	13	0
5	J&K	Kupwara	22	2.29	22	0
6	Jharkhand	Saraikela	22	2.1	22	0
		Palamu	38	6.45	38	0
7	Karnataka	Gulbarga	116	26.55	116	0
		Banglore Rural	182	28.55	181	1
8	Kerala	Palakkad	10	1.02	10	0
		Pathanamthitta	13	1.04	11	2
9	Madhya Pradesh	Takamgarh	5	2.39	5	0
		Shivpuri	65	25.63	65	0
10	Maharashtra	Beed	32	13.83	31	1
11	Odisha	Ganjam	68	9.61	68	0
		Gajapati	59	4.51	59	0
12	Rajasthan	Ajmer	4	3.37	4	0
		Pali	1	1.84	1	0
13	Tamil nadu	Sivagangai	8	0.92	7	1
		Villupuram	38	7.02	37	1
14	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	15	3.31	13	2
		South 24	51	10.61	47	4

15	Bihar	Nalanda	1	0.27	1	0
		Jamui	5	1.13	5	0
Total	15	26	1098	197.30	1085	13

Details of World Bank assisted Projects on Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies

Project 1: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana State Community- Based Tank Management

Project Objectives:

The project seeks to enable selected tank based producers to improve agricultural productivity, and water users associations to manage tank systems effectively. The project will rehabilitate 2,100 tanks out of 95,000 tanks in the united Andhra Pradesh (about 45,000 in AP and 50,000 in Telangana).

In addition, the project

- primarily helps in modernizing these tank systems and improving irrigation efficiency,
- brings in agriculture technologies to improve agriculture productivity and diversity,
- helps in establishing agri-business supply chain including fishery development, and
- undertakes extensive canal rehabilitation work

Key Project Dates:

Effectiveness Date: 27-Jul-2007

Original Closing Date: 31-Dec-2012

Revised Closing Date: 31-Jul-2016

Components:

- Institutional Strengthening:(Cost \$16.40 Million)
- Minor Irrigation Systems Improvement:(Cost \$150.60 Million)
- Agricultural Livelihoods Support Services:(Cost \$25.20 Million)
- Project Management:(Cost \$12.50 Million)

Progress on Loan Disbursements (figures in USD million)

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Original	Revised	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed
P100789	IBRD-48570	Effective	94.50	87.00	68.36	18.64	79%
P100789	IDA-42910	Effective	94.50	87.02	68.13	19.13	78%

Implementation Status:

The project continues to show good progress in improving irrigation efficiency and agricultural productivity in the Tank command areas. Consequent upon the state bifurcation, the project budget, the past expenditures (including Bank financing) and the future expenditures to be incurred have been reallocated between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, and the revised Project Agreement, Legal Agreement and Financial Agreement have been signed on 5 March, 2015 and shared by the Bank with both state governments and Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India.

Progress Indicators**Percent increase in productivity (paddy, maize, groundnut, fish).**

	Baseline (As on 8.2.2008)	Actual (As on 30.9.2012)	Actual (As on 31.3.2015)	End Target (As on 31.7.2016)
Value	0%	Paddy 33.7% Maize 58.8% g'nut 21.0% Fish 4.46	Paddy 32.7% Maize 47.9% g'nut 58.0% Fish 244.46	Paddy 25% Maize 30% Groundnut 25% Fish 300%

Percent increase in cropping intensity

	Baseline (As on 8.2.2008)	Actual (As on 30.9.2012)	Actual (As on 31.3.2015)	End Target (As on 31.7.2016)
Value	Cropping intensity - 1.03	25%	29%	15% increase

Direct project beneficiaries

	Baseline (As on 8.2.2008)	Actual (As on 30.9.2012)	Actual (As on 31.3.2015)	End Target (As on 31.7.2016)
Value	0.00	605052.00	605052.00	--

Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (in hectare)

	Baseline	Actual (As on 31.3.2013)	Actual (As on 31.3.2015)	End Target (As on 31.7.2016)
Value	--	152759.00	205000.00	250000.00

Percent tank command area irrigated

	Baseline (As on 8.2.2008)	Actual (As on 30.9.2012)	Actual (As on 31.3.2015)	End Target (As on 31.7.2016)
Value	54%	85%	75%	75%

Project 2: Orissa Community Tank Management Project

Project Objectives:

The project seeks to enable selected tank based producers to improve agricultural productivity, and water user associations to manage tank systems effectively.

- The project will rehabilitate 324 tanks out of 4000 tanks in the state.
- The project has a strong livelihood component.
- Water User Groups are called Pani Panchayats, and 115 Tanks have already been transferred to them.
- Extensive capacity building support is envisaged for Pani Panchayat members on operation and maintenance

Key Project Dates

Effectiveness Date: 17-Mar-2009

Original Closing Date: 31-Aug-2014

Revised Closing Date: 30-Jun-2016

Components

Institutional Strengthening:(Cost \$4.60 Million)

Tank Systems Improvements:(Cost \$53.70 M)

Agricultural Livelihoods Support Services:(Cost \$9.70 Million)

Project Management:(Cost \$5.10 Million)

Progress on Loan Disbursement (In USD million):

Project	Loan/Credit/TF	Status	Original	Revised	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed
P100735	IBRD-75760	Effective	56.00	38.47	13.69	24.78	36%
P100735	IDA-44990	Effective	56.00	28.46	13.51	11.81	47%

Implementation Status

Implementation progress and disbursement have increased. Disbursements is 40%. All civil works contracts, covering the project target area of 60,000 hectares are under implementation. Rehabilitation of 95 minor irrigation schemes has been completed.

Progress Indicators

Percentage increase in crop productivity (Paddy, Mustard, G'nut, Veg)

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 03.4.2014)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	0	Paddy - 20 % Mustard - 20% Groundnut - 15%	Paddy - 20 % Mustard - 20% Groundnut - 15%	Paddy - 25 % Mustard - 30% Groundnut - 20%

Area provided with irrigation and drainage services (in hectare)

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 03.4.2014)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	0.00	7600.00	10943.00	60000.00

Area provided with irrigation and drainage services - Improved (In hectare)

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 03.4.2014)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)

Value	0.00	7600.00	10943.00	60000.00
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Number of Operational water user associations created and/or strengthened

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 03.4.2014)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	0	300	300	374

Number of Water users provided with new/improved irrigation and drainage services

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 20.9.2013)	Actual (As on 10.2.2015)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	0	30777	32500	149506

% Tank command area irrigated

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	Actual (As on 10.2.2015)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	71	72	75	90

% of middle- and tail-end farmers reporting improved water availability in rehabilitated tanks

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	Actual (As on 10.2.2015)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	0	29	40	75

% farmers in project area adopting improved production techniques

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	Actual (As on 10.2.2015)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	10	27	33	45

% of tank fishing communities in project area adopting improved production/harvesting techniques

	Baseline (As on 01.7.2008)	Actual (As on 21.12.2014)	Actual (As on 10.2.2015)	End Target (As on 30.6.2016)
Value	0	45	45	45

Project 3: Tamil Nadu Irrigation Agriculture Modernization Water-Bodies Restoration Management Project

Project Objectives:

The project seeks to enable selected sub-basin stakeholders to increase irrigated agriculture productivity in a sustainable water resources management framework. Under the project, rehabilitation work in 4931 tanks, 755 anicuts and 8613 km supply channels has been completed.

Key Project Dates

Effectiveness Date:09-Apr-2007

Original Closing Date:31-Mar-2013

Revised Closing Date:30-Jun-2015

Components

- (A) Irrigation systems modernization in a sub basin framework:(Cost \$282.83 M)
- (B) Agricultural Intensification and Diversification:(Cost \$166.23 M)
- (C) Institutional Modernization for Irrigated Agriculture:(Cost \$52.69 M)
- (D) Project Management Support:(Cost \$8.32 M)
- (E) Water Resources Management:(Cost \$5.00 M)

Progress on Loan Disbursement (In USD million):

Project	Loan/Credit/T F	Status	Original	Revised	Disbursed	Undisbursed	Disbursed
P090768	IBRD 48460	Effective	335	335	286.24	48.76	85%
P090768	IDA 42550	Effective	150	150	154.35	0.00	103%

Implementation Status

The revised project implementation plan agreed to as part of the 9-month extension of Closing Date to June 30, 2015 has largely been adhered to. Most of the civil works under the Project were completed by March 31, 2015. The work on other aspects of the Project is also going in accordance with the agreed timeframe. Utilization of outlays under Component B have reached 99.8% as of June, 2015. Estimated project savings stand at USD 32 million from the remaining loan funds. The Project has been successful in increasing yields for crops and meeting yield targets for most of them. The Project has also been successful in diversifying to high value crops away from paddy. At the same time, three consecutive years of drought have not allowed the investment in tank rehabilitation to demonstrate its effectiveness in terms of expanding area sown. This in turn has had impact on agricultural income in the sub-basins included in the Project.

Progress Indicators:

Increase in area under micro irrigation (in hectares)

	Baseline (As on 9 Apr-2007)	Actual (As on 20 Sept- 2014)	Actual (As on 01-June-2015)	End Target (As on 30-Jun-2015)
Value	0.00	41,918 ha	47992 ha	40000 ha

Irrigation Systems Modernization in a sub-basin framework:

Additional tank systems modernized (Figures in number)

Irrigation Systems Modernization in a sub-basin framework:

% of schemes completed within planned time & cost

	Baseline (As on 9 Apr-2007)	Actual (As on 30 Sept- 2014)	Actual (As on 1-June-2015)	End Target (As on 30-Jun-2015)
Value	0 tanks	4880	5000	5012
Date	9 Apr-2007	30 Sept- 2014	1 June-2015	30-Jun-2015

Increase in crop/animal, fisheries production (thousand tons/yr); Increase in area covered by IPM/INM/Organic farming (%); Market information

	Baseline (As on 9 Apr-2007)	Actual (As on 1 June-2015)	End Target (As on 30-Jun-2015)
Value	0% Crops 0% Milk 0% Fish 0% (IPM/INM/Org farming) 0% marketing kiosks	705,400 tons milk; 14,686 tons fish	4,000,000 tons Crops 590,000 tons Milk 25,000 tons Fish 25 % (IPM/INM/Org farming) 200% marketing kiosks

Yield of paddy (figures in percentage)

	Baseline (As on 9 Apr-2007)	Actual (As on 30-Sept-2010)	End Target (As on 30-Jun-2015)
Value	0	19	30

Yield of maize (figures in percentage)

	Baseline (As on 9 Apr-2007)	Actual (As on 30 Sept- 2010)	End Target (As on 30-Jun-2015)

Value	0	23	30.00
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Yield of pulses (figures in percentage)

	Baseline (As on 9 Apr-2007)	Actual (As on 30 Sept- 2014)	End Target (As on 30-Jun-2015)
Value	0	23	25.00

Details of water bodies taken up for revival, fund released and number of water bodies completed under the scheme of RRR during XI Plan as on 31.03.2015

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	CCA (ha)	Committee Central Share	Fund released during 2009-10	Fund released during 2010-11	Fund released during 2011-12	Fund released during 2012-13	Fund released during 2013-14	Fund released during 2014-15	(Rs. In crore)		No. of water bodies completed
												Total funds released	Funds utilized	
1	Orissa	1321	254.33	64979	228.89	72.12	75	70.33			27.00	244.45	217.450	1128
2	Karnataka	427	232.77	8182.19	209.49	74.04	47.47	77.51				199.02	177.2406	424
3	Andhra Pradesh	1029	339.69	36673.71	305.72		189					189	47.64	300
4	Bihar	15	64.45	15718	55.3		25		27.54			52.54	54.0628	14
5	U.P.(Bundelkhand)	28	46.15	29697	41.53		29.08		10.3790			39.459	41.3966	28
6	M.P.(Bundelkhand)	78	41.89	25254	10.47		7.33	2.62				9.95	9.950	72
7	Meghalaya Umiam Lake(cost related to irrigation only)	1	2.83	405	2.54		1.78	0.64				2.42	1.780	1
8	Maharashtra	258	135.08	89951	119.34			80.53				80.53	53.4721	81

9	Gujarat	34	17.47	6574	15.72				10.61					10.61	8.3150	23
10	Chattisgarh	131	122.91	24936	110.61				34.68			37.97		72.65	63.0400	109
11	Rajsthan	16	11.35	1351.97	7.45				7.07					7.07	12.1526	15
12	Haryana	3	40.24	5749	10.06				7.04	2.52				9.56	9.560	3
	Total	3341	1309.16	309470.87	1117.12	146.16	374.66	291.03	40.439	37.97	27.00	917.259	696.05 97		2198	

The details of water bodies approved during XII Plan and their progress as on March 2015**(Rs. In crore)**

S.No.	Name of State	No. of Water Bodies	Total Project cost	CCA to be restored (ha)	Committed Central Share	Fund released during 2014-15	Fund released during 2015-16	Total funds released	Funds utilized as on March 2015	CCA Restored in Ha March 2015
1	Orissa	760	361.52	60026	282.73	52.90		52.90	46.35	494
2	Madhya Pradesh	125	183.242	12343	93.006	37.70		37.70		
3	Meghalaya	9	11.43	1096	10.287	2.52		2.52		
4	Manipur	4	65.442	1046.5	58.887	10.36		10.36		
	Total	898	621.734	74511.5	444.91	103.48		103.48		

***Although 134 water bodies costing 198.308 cr of Madhya Pradesh have been approved by the EC, Govt of MP submitted the proposal for 125 water bodies costing Rs 183.2421 crore to MOWR for funding/implementation.**

Action plan for replacement of Gates of Farakka Barrage Project

Year	No. of Gates Installed	No. of Gates proposed to be Installed	Remarks
Upto 2014-15	23		2 Gates were fabricated by M/S. R. M. Sinha (erected during 2011 and 2014); 6 Gates by Texmaco (erected during 2012 to 2014) & 15 Gates by HTMPPL JV KCL (under Phase-I for installation of 33 Gates)
2015-16		18	Remaining 18 Gates to be fabricated/ erected by HTMPPL JV KCL
2016-17		17	2 fabricated Gates (1 by TSPL and 1 by M/S. R. M. Sinha) to be erected and 15 gates are proposed to be fabricated/ erected by the new agency under Phase-II for installation of 35 gates
2017-18		20	All 20 gates to be fabricated/ erected under Phase-II
2018-19		15	15 gates are proposed to be fabricated/ erected by the new agency under Phase-III for installation of 30 Gates
2019-20		15	Remaining 15 Gates are proposed to be fabricated/ erected by the new agency under Phase-III for installation of 30 Gates
	23	85	
	Total	108	Excluding Fish Lock Gates (4 Nos.)
Out of the remaining 96 Gates of Farakka Barrage, which includes 11 Gates for Head Regulator, the installation schedule for the remaining 85 Gates of Main Barrage is shown in the table above. The 11 Gates for Head Regulator shall be fabricated and replaced subsequently. Replacement of			

4 Nos. Fish Lock Gates will be taken up in last phase.

Annexure-VIII**Indicative Budgetary Outlay & Allocation****Component 'A' : Existing Programmes****Rs. In crore**

Sl. No.	Nature of project	Total Sanction cost	Cost sharing pattern (Gol:State)	Gol Funds released	Remaining Gol liability*
	I. Ongoing works (Non EAP)				
a	Sewerage infrastructure projects (Ganga)	1293.63	70:30	530.99	571.49
b	Non Sewerage (including institutional) projects	266.44	Infrastructure projects – 70:30; Institutional projects – 100% Gol	(total a & b)	(total a & b)
c	R&D Projects	20.89	100% Gol	16.43	4.46
d	Sewerage infrastructure projects under Ganga Action Plan-II	591.05	100% Gol till 2001 & for old schemes 70:30 after 2001 (for New schemes)	522.11	68.94
e	Sewerage infrastructure projects under Yamuna Action Plan-II	679.88	85:15	426.32	151.58
f	Sewerage infrastructure projects in Haryana on Yamuna	217.87	70:30	38.2	114.31
g	Sewerage infrastructure projects (other tributaries)	378.07	70:30	228.2	36.45
	II. Ongoing Works (EAP)				
a	World Bank Assisted Ganga River Basin Project			495.92	4604.08
	Institutional Development	600	100% Gol	(total EAP-World Bank)	(total EAP-World Bank))
	Infrastructure investments	6100	70:30		
	Project Implementation Support	300	100% Gol		
b	JICA Assisted GAP-II Project at Varanasi	496.9	85:15	110	317.73

c	JICA Assisted YAP-III Project at Delhi	1656	85:15	5	1402.6
	Total (Component 'A' : Existing Programmes)	12600.73		2373.17	7271.64
	Say	12601			7272

* GOI liability indicated is based on GOI fund releases till 31/12/2014

Component 'B': New Initiatives

Objective	Programme	Sector	Activities	Est. Budget	Cost Sharing Pattern	GO Shai
Nirmal Ganga	Infrastructure Development	Sewerage & Sanitation	Rehabilitation and up-gradation of existing sewage treatment plants (STPs) along Ganga.	8000	100:00	800
			Pollution mitigation in open drains through "In situ treatment" etc. and other innovative methods			
			Providing interception & diversion structures, STPs & identified essential associated interventions / infrastructure critical for maintaining water quality standards of Ganga & its tributaries in identified locations.			
			Rural Sanitation schemes contemplated for improving sanitation and civic amenities in identified villages on the banks of river Ganga and to develop them as Ganga Grams to arrest the flow of pollution into the river and supplementing the programme of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation in 1649 number of Gram Panchayats located on banks of river Ganga (MoDW&S/MoWR, RD & GR)	1750	-	175
		River Front Management	River Front Management and Ghat's developments in selected cities and towns including public amenities, etc	250	100:00	250
		Industrial Pollution	Industrial pollution abatement in major industrial clusters	1000	100:00	100

Objective	Programme	Sector	Activities	Est. Budget	Cost Sharing Pattern	GO Sha
		Solid Waste Management	<i>Essential Solid Waste Management projects for towns / Ghats</i>	50	100:00	50
Aviral Ganga	Infrastructure Investments		<i>Misc. interventions aiming at improving flow & water availability</i>	100	100:00	100
			<i>Interventions emerging from final report of consortium of IITs & GRBMP recommendations</i>			
Program Support & Sustainability	Institutional Development		<i>Institutional Development(augmentation of project implementation capacities on ground, capacity building, setting up of monitoring centres and Institutions)</i>	250	100:00	250
			<i>National Ganga Monitoring Centre</i>			
			<i>Support for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) to keep a shelf of projects ready</i>			
			<i>Capacity building of urban local bodies</i>			
	Research & Development		<i>Research, studies, pilots and training, workshops, seminars, publication etc.</i>	500	100:00	500
			<i>Model interventions for non-point pollution mitigation, agricultural runoff etc.</i>			
			<i>GIS based data, mapping, spatial analysis for Ganga basin and related applications</i>			
			<i>Assessment of Special Properties of Ganga Water</i>			
			<i>Study of communities depending on Ganga for their traditional livelihood</i>			
			<i>Special guidelines for sand mining in Ganga</i>			
			<i>Study of possible diversion of a portion of river Bhagirathi at a suitable location</i>			

Objective	Programme	Sector	Activities	Est. Budget	Cost Sharing Pattern	GO Sha		
	Ecological Sustainability	Habitat Improvement activities in Ganga Basin	Action Plan for public amenities in rural / urban centres on the banks of river Ganga & its tributaries.	150	100:00	150		
			Safe disposal of flowers and other puja material, improved methods of last rites on river banks					
		Bio Diversity Conservation	Conservation of Aquatic life – special attention on Dolphin, Turtles and Ghariyals	150	100:00	150		
			Afforestation – Conservation of Flora					
			Conservation of wetlands					
			Other measures for ensuring habitat improvement & bio-diversity conservation					
		Public Participation	Communication & public outreach activities	Awareness Creation	Media and Communication & public outreach activities and strengthening Public Participation in Ganga Rejuvenation and Public Awareness.	100	100:00	100
					Ganga Task Force / Ganga Vahini	400	100:00	400
Dissemination	National & International Workshops, Seminar, Symposia, etc.			28	100:00	28		
	National Awards, fellowship programmes							
	Other measures for strengthening public outreach, participation & communication							
Any other activity, which flows from the objectives								
Total (Component ‘B’ : New Initiatives)				12728		12728		
Gross Total (GOI Liability of Existing Schemes + New Initiatives)- Namami Gange				20000		20000		

- The above allocation between components & sub-components and year-wise phasing of expenditure is indicative and further re-allocations/re-phasing can be made by the NGRBA for optimum utilization of funds and achievement of programme objectives to be in consonance with pace of implementation & expenditure.

APPENDIX - I

MINUTES OF THE THIRD SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2015-16) HELD ON THURSDAY, 17 DECEMBER 2015

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1515 hours in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hukum Singh – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Radheshyam Biswas
3. Shri Devusinh Jesingbhai Chauhan
4. Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunpuria
5. Shri B. Vinod Kumar
6. Shri Maganti Murali Mohan
7. Shri Sidhant Mohapatra
8. Shri Abhijit Mukherjee
9. Shri Rodmal Nagar
10. Shri Subhash Patel
11. Shri Sanjaykaka Ramchandra Patil
12. Shri Vishnu Dayal Ram
13. Shri Ram Prasad Sarmah
14. Smt. V. Sathyabama
15. Shri Lallu Singh

RAJYA SABHA

16. Shri Balwinder Singh Bhunder
17. Smt. Naznin Faruque
18. Mir Mohammad Fayaz
19. Prof. Mrinal Miri
20. Shri Amar Shankar Sable
21. Shri A.V. Swamy
22. Shri Lal Sinh Vadodia

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Rita Jailkhani | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Kushal Sarkar | - | Additional Director |

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration (a) Draft Report on the subject "Review of Ground Water Scenario, need for a comprehensive policy and measures to address problems in the country with particular reference to (i) Dark Blocks; and (ii) Contamination of underground water by certain industries"; (b) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the First Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2014-15) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation; and (c) Draft Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations / Recommendations contained in the Third Report (16th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Ministry of Water Resources, River

Development & Ganga Rejuvenation. After some deliberations, the Committee adopted the aforesaid three draft Reports without any modification.

3. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to present the above three Reports to both the Houses of Parliament in the current Winter Session.

The Committee then adjourned

APPENDIX - II

[Vide Para 4 of the Introduction]

ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS / OBSERVATIONS CONTAINED IN THE THIRD REPORT (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA) OF THE COMMITTEE

(i) Total number of Recommendations/Observations
12

(ii) Recommendation/Observations which have been accepted
by the Government
Para Nos. 1.33, 1.34, 1.36, 3.5, 4.12, 6.20, 6.21 AND 6.22

Total - 8

Percentage

66.66%

(iii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do
not desire to pursue in view of the Government's replies
Para No. 5.10

Total - 1

Percentage

8.33%

(iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies
of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee
Para Nos. 1.35, 2.16 and 2.17

Total - 03

Percentage 25%

(v) Recommendation/Observation in respect of which final reply
of the Government Is still awaited
Para Nos. NIL

Total NIL

Percentage 0%