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**STANDING COMMITTEE
ON WATER RESOURCES
(2004-2005)**

FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2005-2006)**

THIRD REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 2005 / Chaitra, 1927 (Saka)

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STANDING COMMITTEE ON
WATER RESOURCES
(2004-2005)
(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(2005-2006)

Presented to Lok Sabha on 20.4.2005

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 20.4.2005



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

April, 2005/Chaitra, 1927 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON WATER RESOURCES (2004-05)

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas
3. Shri Bikram Keshari Deo
4. Shri Rajen Gohain
5. Dr. M. Jagannath
6. Smt. Preneet Kaur
7. Shri Raghuveer Singh Kaushal
8. Smt. Manorama Madhavraj
- *9. Smt. Kiran Maheshwari
10. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi
11. Shri Munshiram
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15. Shri Laxmanrao Patil
16. Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat
17. Smt. Minati Sen
18. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
19. Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh
- **20. Shri Sita Ram Yadav
21. Vacant

*Nominated *w.e.f.* 29.3.2005

**Nominated *w.e.f.* 16.11.2004

(iv)

Rajya Sabha

22. Shri Indramoni Bora
- #23. Shri Manoj Bhattacharya
24. Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
25. Smt. Sushree Devi
26. Shri K. Karunakaran
27. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilia
28. Shri Jaswant Singh
29. Shri Sharad Yadav
- §30. Vacant
31. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Secretary*
2. Shri N.K. Sapra — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri A.S. Chera — *Director*
4. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy — *Under Secretary*
5. Shri Ramesh Lal — *Committee Officer*
6. Shri Santanu Mukherji — *Committee Assistant*

#Nominated w.e.f. 5.9.2004.

§Nomination of Shri Jesudas Seelam, M.P., changed by Chairman, Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 31 August, 2004.

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	— Asian Development Bank
AIBP	— Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
BCM	— Billion Cubic Meters
BE	— Budget Estimates
CAD	— Command Area Development
CADWM	— Command Area Development and Water Management
C&AG	— Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CCA	— Culturable Command Area
CCEA	— Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CCF	— Committee on Flood Forecasting
CGWA	— Central Ground Water Authority
CGWB	— Central Ground Water Board
CLA	— Central Loan Assistance
CSMRS	— Central Soil and Material Research Station
CWC	— Central Water Commission
CWPRS	— Central Water and Power Research Station
DPRs	— Detailed Project Reports
DSS	— Decision Support System
ERM	— Extension Renovation and Modernisation
ERW	— Eastern River Wing
FBPA	— Farakka Barrage Project Authority
FR	— Feasibility of Report
GFCC	— Ganga Flood Control Committee
GHLC	— Gandak High Level Committee
GWMC	— Ground Water Monitoring Committee
HIS	— Hydrological Information System
ILR	— Inter Linking of Rivers
IPC	— Irrigation Potential Created
IPU	— Irrigation Potential Utilized

IMD	— Indian Meteorological Department
INCOH	— Indian National Committee of Hydrology
ISRWD	— Inter State River Water Disputes
JCE	— Joint Committee of Experts
JCWR	— Joint Committee on Water Resources
JPO	— Joint Project Office
JPO-SKSKI	— Joint project Office-Sapta Kosi-Sun Kosi Investigation
KHLC	— Kosi High Level Committee
KVK	— Krishi Vigyan Kendra
LA	— Land Acquisition
MI	— Minor Irrigation
MOEF	— Ministry of Environment and Forests
MOWR	— Ministry of Water Resources
MOU	— Memorandum of Understanding
NCA	— Narmada Control Authority
NCAER	— National Council of Applied Economic Research
NCMP	— National Common Minimum Programme
NCPP	— National Coastal Protection Project
NCT	— National Capital Territory
NEHARI	— North Eastern Hydraulic and Allied Research Institute
NGOs	— Non-Government Organisations
NIH	— National Institute of Hydrology
NPCC	— National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
NWDA	— National Water Development Agency
NWDT	— National Water Disputes Tribunal
OFD	— On-Farm Development
PAF	— Project Affected Family
PIB	— Public Investment Board
PIM	— Participatory Irrigation Management
PMO	— Prime Minister's Office
PSC	— Permanent Standing Committee

R&D	—	Research and Development
RE	—	Revised Estimates
R&R	—	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SCEC	—	India-Nepal Sub-Committee of Embankment Construction
SSP	—	Sardar Sarovar Project
SSCAC	—	Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee
SYL	—	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal
TAC	—	Technical Advisory Committee
TF	—	Task Force
TOR	—	Term of Reference
UIP	—	Ultimate Irrigation Potential
WAPCOS	—	Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited
WR	—	Water Resources
WQAA	—	Water Quality Assessment Authority
WQMC	—	Water Quality Monitoring Committee
WQRC	—	Water Quality Review Committee
WUAs	—	Water Users' Association

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Standing Committee on Water Resources (2004-05) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Third Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Water Resources.

2. The Demands for Grants have been examined by the Committee under Rule 331E(1) (a) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources on 1st April, 2005.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 13th April, 2005.

5. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Ministry of Water Resources for placing before them the requisite material in connection with the examination of the subject. The Committee also wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Water Resources who appeared before the Committee and placed their considered views.

6. The Committee would also like to place on record their sense of deep appreciation for the invaluable assistance rendered to them by the officials of the Lok Sabha Secretariat attached to the Committee.

NEW DELHI;
14 April, 2005
24 Chaitra, 1927 (Saka)

R. SAMBASIVA RAO,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Water Resources.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

Water is an absolute necessity to sustain life. There is no gainsaying the fact that without water there can be no life at all. Water is paramount, as history of mankind is replete with numerous instances where the societies from time immemorial, understood its importance and craved for its optimum utilization and effective harness of this limited resource in various ingenious ways. In the Constitution of India, most issues relating to water are covered in the State list yet water is a matter of national concern and the Ministry of Water Resources has a critical role to play mainly in the fields of policy formulation for development and management of water sector, various tech-economic appraisals, monitoring of major projects across the country. The Ministry works for development of policy imperatives in coordinating with States and reviews them from time to time.

1.2 Policy thrust areas for the Ministry of Water Resources are as follows*:-

- (i) Pursue the agenda for inter-Linking of rivers starting with the south-bound rivers.
- (ii) Drawing up a time schedule for completion of on-going major irrigation projects.
- (iii) Implementing the accepted recommendations of the report of the Task Force set up to suggest measures for flood control.
- (iv) Improving water utilization efficiency.
- (v) Appropriate regulation and management of groundwater.
- (vi) Catalyse new initiatives with a focus on irrigation within the next six month.
- (vii) Analyse steps to be taken for flood control in the north-east, including feasibility of setting up a North East Valley Authority within the next six months.
- (viii) Institutional reform in terms of (a) decentralization, (b) simplification, (c) transparency, (d) accountability, and (e) e-governance

*Source Press Information Bureau.

1.3 The estimated strength of establishment of the Ministry of Water Resources as on 1 March 2005 stands at 495 with a salary provision of Rs. 8.04 crore for 2005-2006.

Analysis of Demands for Grants (2005-2006) Budget at a Glance

(Rs. in crore)

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Charged	—	3.75	3.75
Voted	835.57	60.34	895.91
Total	835.57	64.09	899.66

1.4 A total provision of Rs. 899.66 crore has been made for 2005-2006 in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources in Demand No. 104. The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 21 March 2005.

1.5 The Detailed Demands for Grants show that the total demand (voted) (Demand No. 104) is Rs. 895.91 crore of which Rs. 835.57 crore is on the Revenue side and Rs. 60.34 crore on the Capital side. The details of Sector-wise allocation for different programmes/activities are shown in **Appendix 1**.

1.6 The comparative Budget allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources during 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 and BE and the Actual for 2003-2004 are given below:

Comparative Budget Proposals

(Rs. in crore)

	2003-2004		2004-2005		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total
	BE		BE		RE		BE		
	Plan (Actual)	Non-Plan	Plan	No-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
Revenue	522.50 (368.84)	210.17 (210.91)	549.82	243.56	404.57	243.22	587.86 (6.91%)	247.71 (1.67%)	835.57 (5.31%)
Capital	43.50 (41.56)	17.01 (15.54)	42.18	18.80	42.13	18.80	45.14 (7.01%)	18.95 (0.79%)	64.09 (5.01%)
Total	566.00 (410.40)	227.18 (226.45)	592.00	262.36	447.00	262.02	633.00 (6.92%)	266.66 (1.6%)	899.66 (5.30%)

1.7 From the comparative Budget proposals, it may be observed that on the Revenue side, there has been an increase of Rs. 38.04 crore (about 6.91%) in BE (2005-2006) over BE (2004-2005) which was at Rs. 594.82 crore on the plan side while the Non-Plan provision of Rs. 247.71 crore in BE 2005-2006 is higher by Rs. 4.15 Crore (1.67%) over BE 2004-2005. However, in the Capital section, the Plan allocation of Rs. 45.14 crore in BE 2005-2006 shows an inverse of Rs. 2.96 crore (about 7%) as compared to plan allocation of Rs. 42.18 crore in BE 2004-2005. On the Non-Plan side, the allocation at Rs. 18.95 crore shows an increase of Rs. 0.15 crore (0.79%) over BE 2004-2005 allocation of Rs. 18.80 crore.

1.8 The BE (2005-2006) at Rs. 899.66 crore comprise Plan allocation of Rs. 633.00 crore and Non-Plan allocation of Rs. 266.66 crore, while the budgetary allocation in 2004-2005 was Rs. 854.36 crore comprising Plan allocation of Rs. 592.00 crore and Non-Plan allocation of Rs. 262.36 crore.

1.9 The Committee enquired about the reasons for enhanced Plan and Non-Plan allocations under Revenue sector, the Ministry in their reply stated:

“Under the scheme ‘Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga basin States’, more provision has been kept in BE 2005-06 as compared to BE 2004-05. This has resulted in increased provision during 2005-06 under Revenue Section. The increase is for meeting normal rise in salary expenses.”

1.10 The Plan collocation during the year 2004-2005 was earmarked at Rs. 592.00 crore. However, at the RE stage, it was drastically reduced to Rs. 447.00 crore. When asked about the reasons for scaling down the allocation at the RE stage, the Ministry in their written reply stated:

“During the year 2004-05, the plan allocation at RE stage has been reduced mainly because of following reasons:

- (a) The allocation for the Pagladiya Dam Project was reduced from Rs. 40 crore to Rs. 3.00 crore as the progress was slow due to delay in land acquisition process, non-completion of Zirat Survey etc. by the State Government affecting the R&R work and revision of the cost due to change in design of structure etc.

- (b) The scheme for Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley (Provision of Rs. 20 crore in BE 2004-05) and Artificial Recharge of Ground water (Provision of Rs. 40 crore in BE 2004-05) could not be approved in time. Therefore, the allocation at RE stage was reduced to avoid unnecessary surrender.
- (c) The works related to preparation of DPR for the two identified links could not be taken as the necessary MoU between the concerned State Government has not been signed so far. This has resulted in reduction of the outlay for the purpose by about Rs. 14 crore.
- (d) The allocation for the scheme for "CAD&WM" has also been reduced to some extent because the State Government have not come forward with sufficient proposals despite every effort in this direction".

1.11 The BE (Plan) for the Ministry for the year 2004-2005 was Rs. 592.00 crore which has been increased to Rs. 633.00 crore in BE for 2005-2006. The Committee enquired as to whether this allocation is adequate to complete all on-going Schemes/Projects, the Ministry, in their written reply, stated:

"The Plan allocation for the year 2005-06 for the Ministry of Water Resources is considered sufficient to meet the fund requirements for completing all on-going Schemes/Programmes of the Ministry".

1.12 When asked the Ministry to comment upon the factors that contributed to very meagre enhancement of Budget allocation over the fiscal years *vis-a-vis* constant expansion of areas of activities by it, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:—

"The BE 200-05 was Rs. 580 crore. For the year 2005-06, the plan allocation is Rs. 621 crore for the Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In addition, a sum of Rs. 300 crore has also been allocated for the schemes which have been transferred under State Sector to be operated by Ministry of Water Resources. Thus the actual allocation for the Ministry of Water Resources for 2005-06 under plan is Rs. 921 crore against Rs. 580 crore allocated during 2004-05. Thus, there is considerable enhancement in the Budget allocation during 2005-06 as compared to 2004-05".

1.13 A sum of Rs. 300 crore (Plan side) has reportedly been allocated for the Schemes which have been transferred under state to be operated by Ministry of Water Resources. However, the above

allocation has not been reflected in the Demand of the Ministry for the year 2005-06.

1.14 On the question of the reasons for transfer of schemes to State Sector and the implementation/monitoring mechanism desired in respect of these Schemes, the Ministry stated in a details reply as follows:—

“As a part of review of Schemes under Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB), an exercise has been made and Schemes which are fully implemented by the respective State Government without involving active role of coordination during implementation of the Schemes have been indentified for transfer to State Sector. However, as a result of transfer of such Scheme, the monitoring is proposed to be carried by Central Government agencies. This has also been done in view of the providing of the NCMP that all Centrally Sponsored Schemes except in national priority areas like family planning will be transferred to States. So far, only two Schemes namely “Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the Country” and “Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Coastal and other than Ganga Basin States” have been transferred to State Sector. Subsequently three more Schemes were also approved as State Sector Schemes”.

1.15 The details of Schemes transferred to the State Sector Schemes are as under:—

S. No.	Scheme	Allocation for 2005-2006 (Rs. in crores)
1.	Flood control in Brahmaputra Valley	80
2.	Repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies	100
3.	Improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country	18
4.	Critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States	10
5.	Artificial recharge of ground water	92
	Total	300

1.16 On a question about the details of the demand placed by the Ministry to the Planning Commission and the demand accepted by

the Planning Commission for the year 2005-06, Sector-wise, the Ministry furnished the details in a written reply as follows:—

“The sector-wise budget demands placed by the Ministry of Water Resources to the Planning Commission for the year 2005-06 is as under:—

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Sector	Budget demanded placed to Planning Commission	Budget Allocation		
			Central Sector	State Sector	Total
1.	Secretariat & Economic service	3.50	3.50	-	3.50
2.	Major & Medium	89.83	82.83	-	82.83
3.	Minor Irrigation	278.64	72.64	192.00	264.64
4.	CAD & WM	181.00	200.00	-	200.00
5.	Flood Control	362.84	231.63	108.00	339.63
6.	Transport Sector	30.40	30.40	-	30.40
	Total	946.21	621.00	300.00	921.00

1.17 The details of new Schemes/Projects that are likely to be introduced in the year 2005-2006 are as follows:—

“Hydrology Project-II has been recently negotiated with the World Bank. The scheme is being processed for approval. The project is proposed to be implemented in 13 States *viz.* Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Goa, Pondicherry and Punjab, 7. Central agencies are also to be involved in the implementation. The project envisages horizontal as well as vertical expansion. Under horizontal expansion, it is proposed to extend the benefit of Hydrological Information System (HIS) in four new States, *i.e.* Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Goa and Pondicherry. Under the vertical expansion it is proposed to establish appropriate Decisive Support System”.

1.18 The Ministry has submitted the following schemes to the Planning Commission for the approval:—

- (a) The Ministry has submitted a concept note for “National Coastal Protection Project” to be considered for External Funding.

(b) Artificial Recharge to Ground Water.

The Planning Commission has considered and forwarded the National Coastal Protection Project to the Department of Economic Affairs. After the consent of DEA, the Scheme would be framed. Regarding Artificial Recharge to Ground Water the Scheme is with Planning Commission for consideration.

1.19 The Government of India in consonance with its Standing Policy decided to set aside 10% of total Budget for each fiscal year for the development of North-Eastern States. The allocations for 2005-2006 for the schemes specifically planned for North-Eastern Region are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)			
Description	Allocation for all schemes	Allocation for schemes for NE Region	Percentage
Central Sector Schemes	621.00	66.72	10.74%
State Sector Schemes	300.00	80.00	26.67%
Total	921.00	146.72	15.89%

Apart from above, allocations for specific schemes for NE Region, some other schemes also cater to the needs for NE Regions.

Thus, the overall percentage of funds allocated for North-Eastern States out of the total allocation during the year 2005-06 is more than 15.87%.

1.20 The details of Scheme-wise financial allocation and actual expenditure during 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and the RE during 2004-2005 is given as under:—

Schemes	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	Actual	Allocation	RE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Inv. of WR development in NE States	1.50	1.38	1.8	1.89	1.86	1.69

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Grant-in-aid to Brahmaputra Board	20.00	14.00	20.00	17.80	20.00	20.00
3.	Pagladiya Dam Project	45.00	0.00	45.00	0.01	40.00	3.00
4.	New scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Debang etc.	0.50	0.00	5.00	17.73	15.00	15.00
5.	Stg. & Mod. of F & HO Network in Brahmaputra and Barak basin	2.75	2.45	2.96	3.22	3.00	3.43
6.	Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	20.00	0.00

The shortfall in utilization of funds is only in respect of Pagladiya and Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley. The allocation for the Pagladiya Dam Project was reduced from Rs. 40.00 crore to Rs. 3.00 crore as the progress was slow due to delay in land acquisition process, non-completion of Zirat Survey etc. and revision of the cost due to change in design of structure etc. Some shortfall is also there in case of Brahmaputra Board which is mainly on account of non-filling of some of the posts.

1.21 The Scrutiny of Demands for Grants 2005-2006 of the Ministry of Water Resources reveals that the total outlay of Rs. 899.66 crore for 2005-2006 shows an overall increase of Rs. 45.30 crore over the BE of the previous year. It also shows an overall hike of Rs. 41.00 crore (6.92%) in the Plan outlay for 2005-2006 of Rs. 633.00 crore in comparison to Rs. 592.00 crore in 2004-2005. Whereas there is an increase of Rs. 38.04 crore (6.91%) on the Revenue Section (Plan), the Capital Section (Plan shows an increase of Rs. 2.96 crore (7.01%). On the other hand, the Non-Plan allocation for both the Revenue and the Capital sections show an increase of Rs. 4.15 crore (1.7%) and Rs. 0.15 crore (0.79%) respectively over the same for the year 2004-2005. Further, the Committee observe that though the

Ministry had proposed Rs. 946.21 crore as Plan allocation for the year 2005-2006, the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 9.21 crore, Rs. 621 crore for Central sector and Rs. 300 crore for State sector which is Rs. 25.21 crore less than the proposed allocation by the Ministry. The Committee also observe that it is difficult to understand the rationale behind the reduction of allocations, which are at variance with the commitment of Government to give top priority to equitable and effective water management in the country. The reduction in allocation by the Planning Commission is to the extent of Rs. 7.00 crore for Major and Medium Irrigation, Rs. 14.00 crore for Minor Irrigation, Rs. 23.21 crore for flood Control against the proposals of the Ministry for 2005-2006. The Committee fail to understand the basis for reduction of allocation by the Planning Commission in respect of the above three vital components which in their opinion may adversely affect the pace of implementation of on-going projects and their timely completion. The Committee are disconcerted to note that allocations for Command Area Development and Water Management had been reduced at the RE stage for two consecutive years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. Apparently, the Ministry's lacklustre performance is reflected from the very fact that not enough proposals under CADWM come forward from the State Governments.

1.22 The Committee note that three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes *viz* Flood Control in Brahamputra Valley Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water etc. amounting to an outlay of Rs. 300 crore stand transferred to the State Sector ostensibly in fulfillment of the provision in the NCMP that all Centrally Sponsored Schemes except in national priority areas be transferred to the State Sector. The Committee based on their past experiences and the current pace of implementation of various schemes executed by the State Governments and administered and monitored by the Ministry observe that numerous problems are being encountered in timely implementation of projects. Further, the schemes transferred to State Sector would continue to be monitored by the Ministry though the projects under these programmes would be planned and executed by the State Governments. The Committee are of the firm view that the Union Government cannot abdicate its responsibility on the State Sector Schemes as these Schemes *inter-alia* entail creation of more irrigation potential, Recharge of Ground Water and checking floods and erosion across the country and desire the Ministry to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism in respect of these Schemes. Further, the Committee observe that though policy thrust of the Ministry is on drawing up time schedule for

completion of on going Major Irrigation Projects, they, however, desire that there need to be more emphasis on the utilization of irrigation potential already created.

1.23 The Committee observe that 10% of total allocation of the Ministry amounting to Rs. 146.72 crore (15.89%) for 2005-06 has been earmarked for Schemes specifically planned for North Eastern States. The Committee are however distressed to find that there is shortfall in utilization of allocated funds in respect of Pagladiya Dam Project etc. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to impress upon the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance on the need to step up the Plan allocation for the Ministry in consonance with the policy of the Government to give priority to water management. The Committee would also like to emphasize on the need for earmarking additional allocations at the RE stage on the above-mentioned three sectors so that all on going schemes/projects are completed within the scheduled time-frame to maintain optimum cost-time-benefit ratio. The Committee also desire that allocations in respect of North Eastern States be better utilized and stepped up, if needed. Therefore, the Committee strongly believe that it is incumbent upon the Ministry to initiate necessary steps to address and overcome the predicament of non-approvals of schemes by strengthening the field offices of CWC, evolving single-window clearances for all aspects of project approvals, lessening procedural delays and improve submission of utilization certificates by the States. The Committee, therefore, desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.

(A) Single Administrative Ministry for Water

1.24 National Development Council in its 50th meeting held on 21 December, 2002 while adopting the Tenth Plan Document considered the matter regarding the need for a single Ministry for dealing with all issues related to Water. The Ministry in a post evidence reply stated as under:—

“The subject of Water resource development and management is handled by several Ministries at the Central Government level *viz.* Water Resources, Agriculture, Rural Development, Urban Development, Power, Shipping Environment and Forests. Bringing the various water related subjects under the control of one Ministry—the Ministry of Water Resources—should be done expeditiously”.

1.25 While at the policy formulation level, the National Water Resources Council representing all the concerned Ministries was set up in 1983 under the Prime Minister, the Planning Commission is of the view that the subject of water and all its uses should be dealt with at the centre by only one Ministry the Ministry of Water Resources.

1.26 The subject of water is being dealt with by several Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India. There is an earnest need for integrated planning, development and management of water resources of the country for their optimum utilization. To achieve this objective, which has also been emphasized in the National Water Policy and in the Tenth Five Yea Plan document, there is need to bring the subject of "Water" under the purview of Single administrative Ministry. As the Ministry of Water Resources has been designated as nodal Ministry for water, it would be appropriate to consider declaring Ministry of Water Resources as the Single Administrative Ministry for dealing with all aspects of water.

1.27 On the question of problems arising out of multiplicity of Ministries dealing with the subject 'Water' and the current status of the matter, the Secretary stated during evidence as under:—

"... that all matters pertaining to water must come under one administrative Ministry. As a matter of fact, in the Tenth Plan document as approved by the National Development council, this issue has been addressed. In fact, the recommendation is that it should all be brought under one Ministry. Various discussions are going on under the leadership of the Planning Commission as to how this might be brought about and what kind of subjects. That is where the status of that matter lies."

1.28 When asked further whether there is any possibility of bringing drinking water also in the Water Resources Department, the Secretary abated that the purpose of having the same Secretary for both the Water Resources and Drinking Water Departments is probably as step in that direction.

1.29 The performance of the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices in implementation and monitoring of some of the major Schemes/Programmes are discussed in the succeeding chapters of this report.

1.30 The Committee also observe that National Development Council at its 50th meeting held in December 2002 considered the matter on the need for a Single Administrative Ministry for dealing with all issues concerning 'Water'. Further, the Planning Commission too was of the view that the subject of 'Water' and all its related issues be dealt with at the Union level in one Ministry *viz.* the Ministry of Water Resources to pave the way for integrated planning, development and management of water resources in the country for their optimal utilization. This has also been emphasized in the National Water Policy. The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources had rightly admitted during his deposition before the Committee that having the same Secretary for both the Water Resources and Drinking Water Departments is probably a step in the direction of creation of a single administrative Ministry for water and related subjects. The Committee strongly believe that the 'Single Administrative Ministry for Water' is long overdue as a policy initiative by the Government. The Committee feel that it would be in the fitness of the things to designate the Ministry of Water Resources as the nodal agency for dealing with all aspects of Water at the Central Government level at the earliest. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

CHAPTER-II

MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

The role of the Ministry of Water Resources is to Provide technical guidance and scrutiny of major and medium irrigation projects by its specialised organisations like Central Water Commission. Central Water and Power Research Station. Central soil and Materials Research Station and National Institute of Hydrology. While the responsibility for Major and Medium Irrigation Projects for planning, formulation and execution lies with State Government. The required funds are provided out of their State Plans. The infrastructural and research support for sectoral development at the State level is provided by the Central Water Commission.

2.2 The total budgetary allocation under Major and Medium Irrigation is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Year	Plan	Non-Plan
Major and Medium Irrigation	2004-05 (Actual)	60.22	113.74
	2004-05 (BE)	81.73	143.45
	2004-05 (RE)	63.81	142.97
	2005-06 (BE)	82.83	145.11

2.3 The BE (Plan) for Major and Medium Irrigation for the year 2004-2005 was Rs. 81.73 crore. It was reduced to Rs. 63.81 crore at the RE stage. The reasons for slashing down the allocation by Rs. 17.92 crore at RE stage 2004-2005 and the Schemes/Projects which have been affected adversely due to reduced allocation according to the Ministry are:

“The reduction is mainly on account of reduction in the allocation for feasibility Study of inter-basin transfer of water from Rs. 35 crore in BE stage to about Rs. 21 crore at RE stage. The reduction of Rs. 14 crore was necessitated as the work related to preparation of DPR for the two identified links could not be taken due to non-signing of the MoU between the Co-basin Stages. There

is some reduction in respect of a few Schemes of Central Water Commission. The work on preparation of DPR will be taken up as soon as the MoU between Co-basins is signed”.

2.4 There are 28 Major and 5 Medium Irrigation projects from pre-Fifth Plan and 44 Major and 44 Medium irrigation projects from Fifth Five Year Plan are pending for completion. There are 388 on-going Major/Medium Irrigation Projects in the country, which have spilled over from the Ninth Plan to Tenth Plan (169 Major and 219 Medium). The Budget Estimate (Plan) for the year 2005-2006 is earmarked at Rs. 82.83 crore, which is Rs. 1.10 crore more as compared to the provision made for 2004-2005. The State-wise expenditure on these projects upto March 2004 is at **Appendix II** and allocation for 2004-2005 are at **Appendix-II (A)**.

2.5 When enquired whether these funds are adequate to complete all the on-going projects under Major and Medium Irrigation, the Ministry in their written reply informed:

“The allocation for 2005-06 under the head “Major and Medium Irrigation” for the Ministry of Water Resources are primarily for investigation, planning, design and research activities and are not for completion of the ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. The various ongoing irrigation schemes are generally funded through State Plan. In specific cases, the Govt. of India provides CLA under AIBP for early completion of such schemes. The allocation of Rs. 82.83 crore is for specific schemes related to investigation, planning, design, research and development etc. by various organisations under the Ministry of Water Resources. The allocation for the year 2005-06 is considered sufficient for meeting the requirements”.

2.6 When asked as to what special efforts are being taken to utilize the allocation fully during the current financial year 2005-2006, the Ministry in their written reply stated that the matter is being pursued with all concerned and the Ministry very closely monitors the progress.

2.7 The target set during the Tenth Plan in terms for creation of Irrigation potential and the utilization of irrigation potential made

during Ninth Plan and the First two years of the Tenth Plan are as follows:—

(Figures in million hectare)

Sector	Creation (IPC)		Utilisation (IPU)		
	Target	Achievement during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004	Ultimate irrigation potential upto March 2004	Irrigation potential utilized at the end of Ninth Plan	Irrigation potential utilized during 2002-2003 and 2003-2004
Major & Medium Irrigation	9.9	3.07	58.46	80.06	2.21

2.8 On the question of concrete measures initiated by the Ministry to achieve the full target in regard to creation of irrigation potential during the Tenth Plan as well as the achievements made for the same at the end of the year 2004-2005, the Ministry replied:—

“The responsibility of Planning and Implementation of appropriate irrigation projects to provide irrigation facilities in unirrigated areas including deficit areas primarily rests with the respective State Governments. However, the Govt. of India provides financial assistance to the State Governments for expeditious completion of ongoing irrigation projects in different States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

At the beginning of the Tenth Plan, the State Governments had indicated 16.74 million hectare (major & medium irrigation 9.94 m. ha. and minor irrigation 6.81 m.ha.) as target for potential creation in the Tenth Plan. During the first two years, an irrigation potential of 3.07 m.ha. has been created. Year-wise details are not available in the Ministry. Considering the performance in first two years, an irrigation potential of 10.5 m.ha. (major & medium irrigation 6.5 m.ha. and minor irrigation 4.0 m.ha.) is likely to be created by the end of Tenth Plan”.

2.9 The Committee in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) had recommended the Government to identify all the completed projects which have not been declared as closed by the State Governments only with the intention of securing funds. The

Committee in their Action Taken Report had also recommended the Government to take urgent steps in this regard.

2.10 When enquired as to how many such projects have been identified so far. The Ministry in a detailed written reply stated as under:

“In view of the comments of the Committee, an exercise has been done by Central Water Commission to identify on-going irrigation projects which have already attained 90% or more targeted irrigation potential. The exercise has identified 16 major irrigation projects and 25 medium irrigation projects of 10 States under this category. As creation of additional irrigation potential is the cardinal aim of completion of irrigation projects, creation of about 10% or less irrigation potential by these projects cannot be ignored. Hence, a further analysis of these projects has been done and it is found that 10 major irrigation projects and 12 medium irrigation projects of them were receiving CLA under AIBP and 2 major irrigation and 1 medium irrigation projects are already reported to be completed under AIBP. Hence, these on-going projects are treated as completed. In the case of remaining projects receiving CLA under AIBP, the respective State Governments have indicated in the undertakings provided by them that these projects (*i.e.* 8 major and 11 medium) would be completed either during 2004-05 or during 2005-06. Thus, it may not be prudent to declare them as completed at this juncture. Among the remaining, 6 Major and 13 Medium irrigation projects which have attained 90% or more targeted irrigation potential, 3 Major projects and 4 Medium projects are in the category of unapproved projects. Considering the attainment of irrigation potential of these unapproved projects all the 3 Major and 4 Medium irrigation projects can be declared as completed. The State Governments are being asked that these projects be treated as completed. Regarding approved 3 Major and 9 Medium projects, the Ministry of Water Resources is of the view that these projects should be provided financial assistance under AIBP under Fast Track so that the balance potential is created within 2 years. The details of these projects are given in the **Appendix-III.**”

2.11 The Committee note that the allocation for Major and Medium Irrigation during 2004-2005 was earmarked at Rs. 81.73 crore. However, it has been reduced by Rs. 17.92 crore to Rs. 63.81 crore at the Revised Estimate stage. The reduction reportedly was

necessitated as the work relating to preparation of Detailed Project Reports in connection with Ken-Betwa and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Projects could not be taken up due to non-signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Co-basin States. The committee, therefore, recommend the Government to resolve all the technical issues expeditiously in connection with the above links and obtain final concurrence from the concerned State Governments so that the DPRs can be prepared timely for early implementation of these links.

2.12 The Committee observe that there are 388 on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects pending completion which have spilled over from the Ninth Plan to Tenth Plan (169 Major, 219 Medium). The Committee are highly distressed to find that as many as 28 Major and 5 Medium Irrigation Projects from pre-Fifth Plan and 44 Major and 44 Medium Irrigation projects from Fifth Five Year Plan are pending for completion. The Committee are dismayed at the very slow pace of completion of these projects and are of the firm opinion that it does not justify the huge investment made under the projects. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to strengthen the monitoring mechanism further so that these projects can be completed at the earliest possible.

2.13 The Committee note that against a target of 9.9 million hectare for creation of irrigation potential under Major and Medium Irrigation only 6.5 million hectare irrigation potential is likely to be created by the end of the Tenth Plan resulting in a shortfall of 3.5 Million hectare. The Committee are not happy with the performance in this regard and desire the Ministry to make all out efforts to motivate the States to earnestly complete the projects in hand to achieve 9.9 million hectare target of potential creation. The Committee further expect the Government to take necessary steps to increase the utilization of the created potential simultaneously. The Committee be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

2.14 The Committee also observe that in pursuance of the recommendation of the Committee to identify all completed projects not declared as completed by State Governments contained in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05), an exercise was carried out by CWC to identify such projects. This has resulted in identification of 16 Major and 25 Medium Projects in 10 States which attained 90% or more of targeted irrigation potential. It is further disconcerting to observe that though the main aim is creation of

additional irrigation potential, the Government finds it difficult to ignore the creation of the balance 10% potential. The CWC carried out a further analysis of the above projects and found that 10 Major and 12 Medium Irrigation Projects were receiving CLA under AIBP and only 2 Major and one Medium projects were treated as completed. The States have reportedly given undertakings that 8 Major and 11 Medium Projects would be completed in 2004-05 or 2005-06. It is furthermore surprising that out of the identified projects, 3 Major and 4 Medium Projects are in the unapproved category though they attained the targeted irrigation potential.

2.15 The Committee are appalled at the above sorry state of affairs prevailing in the Major and Medium Irrigation Sector which has seen the light of the day owing to their persistent prodding to the Government to take a serious view of the hitherto prevailing situation. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation contained in their Second Action Taken Report on the subject to stop further flow of funds to projects now indentified as it is their considered opinion that the created irrigation potential be put to optimum use rather than creating additional potential and not putting it to good use which in itself is wastage of public funds. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to accept/implement the recommendation of the Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation in full. The Committee desire to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

Central Water Commission

2.16 The Central Water Commission (CWC) is responsible for furthering and promoting measures for control, conservation and utilization of water resources throughout the country in the areas of beneficial uses, irrigation and hydropower generation, flood management and river conservation. The Central Water Commission has developed considerable expertise in planning, investigation, management and design of schemes for the development of water resources.

2.17 The Budget allocation (Plan) for Central Water Commission during the year 2004-05 was earmarked at Rs. 29.63 crore and Rs. 29.70 crore for BE 2005-2006. However it has been reduced to Rs. 25.96 crore at the RE stage. When asked about the reasons for

reducing the allocation by Rs. 3.67 crore for the Scheme at the RE stage 2004-05, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Out of 18 number Plan schemes being operated by CWC, the allocation at R.E. stage was mainly reduced for following 4 schemes for the reasons explained below:

- (a) Sedimentation, River morphology & other Remote Sensing Application:

The Hydrographic Survey for six reservoirs planned to be taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 102 lakh at B.E. stage could not be taken up due to technical reasons:

- (b) Upgradation & Modernization of Information System in CWC:

Group constituted for the purpose recommended deferment of ‘establishment of Wide Area Network (WAN) and WI-FI connectivity’. Also, some of the major purchases proposed to be made during the year were recommended to be made in phase spreading over to next year.

- (c) Setting up of Specialized units in the HE Design, Pumped Storage & Instrumentation:

The Training/consultancy proposed to be entrusted to various institutes of excellence during the year did not materialize as many of the institutes expressed their inability to commence it during this year.

- (d) Upgradation of facilities and skills in CWC regarding Dam Safety & Rehabilitation in India:

The budget at R.E. stage was reduced to slow progress in the work of Preparation of PMP Atlas by the IITM, Pune. Also, the Consultancy work for development of Digital Terrain Mode (DTM) proposed for Mahanadi basin during the year was dropped as similar work is proposed to be taken up by NRSA with funding from the Department of Space”.

2.18 The physical achievements against the targets during the year 2004-2005 are given at **Appendix-IV**.

2.19 When enquired about the reasons for shortfall in achievement of the physical targets Schemes/activities of CWC, the Ministry in their written reply stated:

Reasons for shortfall and the efforts made by the organization are as under:

- (a) Regarding training programme, the current position has sufficiently improved since the anticipated achievement of 21 training programme was reported earlier. After making some extra efforts, CWC has conducted 29 courses so far during the year and 2 more are scheduled for the second half of March 2005. The remaining shortfall is mainly due to insufficient nominations received for the courses.
- (b) Regarding consultancy, the position in this regard has sufficiently improved and now it is envisaged that full target of 210 would be met.
- (c) Regarding survey and investigation, the target set was 10% and not 15% as indicated in MOWR letter. The shortfall of 4% is mainly due to the failure of test samples of construction materials collected from identified quarries. Identification of new quarries is under progress.
- (d) Project Preparation & Appraisal, clearance of the project depends on the promptness by which the State Authorities respond to the comments/observations of various specialized directorates of CWC and other Central Agencies.
- (e) For Flood Control, the number of flood forecasts issued in a year depends on duration of monsoon season and intensity of rainfall occurred during the monsoon period. The number of flood forecast issues is as per actual and hence there is no shortfall.
- (f) Regarding technical examination, as per the present situation, 64 schemes have already been cleared, balance 9 could be cleared as replies to the comments of CWC are still awaited from the State Governments.
- (g) Regarding technical scrutiny of master plans, all the four master plans were examined and comments sent to the concerned State Governments".

2.20 The Committee note that CWC has taken up 18 plan schemes/activities with an outlay of Rs. 29.70 crore for 2005-06. The schemes include Data Collection, training of personnel at NWA, upgradation and modernization of information system, research, remote sensing, survey and investigation and consultancy to name a few. The allocation for four schemes was reduced at RE stage in 2004-05 due to not taking up works on technical grounds etc. A perusal of physical targets attained during 2004-2005 reveals that achievements in respect of training, consultancy (preparation of Design Memo), survey and investigation have been very low. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to take steps to strengthen the monitoring/evaluation of the progress made by CWC in respect of the deficient areas so as to utilize the budgetary allocations to the maximum.

National Water Development Agency (NWDA)

2.21 NWDA carries out water balance and other related studies on the scientific basis for optimum utilization of water resources of the country. NWDA is presently entrusted with the task of preparation of FRs and DPRs in respect of the Himalayan and Peninsular River components under the ILR programme. The agency has completed FRs in respect of links. To begin with, preparation of DPRs in respect of Ken-Betwa and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal links under the Peninsular component are proposed to taken up during the current year.

2.22 The Budget allocation (Plan) for National Water Development Agency is:—

(Rs. in crore)				
Name of the Scheme	Actual 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
National Water Development Agency	18.61	35.00	21.00	25.00

2.23 The Budget Estimates under National Water Development Agency for the year 2005-2006 have been reduced by Rs. 10.00 crore which is 28.57% less as compared to the last fiscal year 2004-2005.

2.24 When asked the reasons for lesser allocation of Rs. 10 crore in BE 2005-2006 for NWDA, the Ministry stated in a written reply as follows:—

“The Budget Estimates for 2004-2005 included some amount for starting the work for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for Ken-Betwa and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal link projects, as it was expected that the consensus between the concerned States for taking up the work of preparation of DPR will be arrived at. Efforts for arriving at the consensus between the States are still continuing and thus in BE 2005-06 only a token amount has been provided”.

2.25 For preparation of a Detailed Project Report (DPR) in respect of Ken-Betwa Link and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Projects, a provision of Rs. 14.00 crore was earmarked out of Rs. 35.00 crore allocated for National Water Development Agency during the year 2004-2005.

2.26 On the question of progress made in preparation of DPRs, the Ministry stated:

“The work of preparation of DPR can only be started when the consent from the concerned States is received. The consent from Govt. of MP has been received but the same from Govt. of UP (Ken-Betwa) and Govt. of Rajasthan (Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal) is yet to be received. Number of meetings of Consensus Group under Chairman, CWC have been held to resolve technical issues/ reservations of the two States”.

2.27 Preparation of DPRs for the link projects is likely to take about 3 years after consensus is arrived at between the concerned States and the Memorandum of Understanding in this regard has been signed by the concerned States.

2.28 The Committee note that NWDA has been entrusted with the task of preparation of DPRs in respect of Ken-Betwa and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal links under the Peninsular component of the Programme of ILR. Their present focus of the programme is restricted to the preparation of DPRs of the above links as the subject is being examined by them in detail separately. The Committee further note that a provision of Rs. 14 crore allocated in 2004-05 for the above link projects could not be utilized as the concerned States, *i.e.* Uttar Pradesh-Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan have

not been able to arrive at a consensus on various aspects of the links and MOUs for the same could not be signed by them. The Ministry informed the Committee that the work of DPRs is likely to take 3 years after the consensus is arrived at. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to take urgent steps to persuade the State Governments to arrive at a consensus and sign MOUs at an early date so that work of DPR preparation starts and work on these two links of the peninsular component of ILR gets underway and the objectives are realized. The Committee, therefore, desire to be informed of the progress made in this regard.

CHAPTER III

MINOR IRRIGATION

The work of minor irrigation is taken up by several Department of the State Government, *e.g.* Rural Development, Irrigation, Agriculture, Minor Irrigation, Panchayati Raj, Welfare. Institutional Finance, etc. Panchayats, Co-operatives and individual farmers are also involved in this work. At the National level Minor Irrigation Division is vested with the responsibility of policy formulation in the Minor Irrigation Sector. The Division also helps the State Governments in plan formulation in this Sector and also in posing projects for external funding.

3.2 Ground Water and Surface Water Schemes which a Culturable Command Area (CCA) upto 2000 hectare individually are considered Minor Irrigation Schemes. Ground Water development is primarily done through individual and Cooperative efforts of the formers with the help of institutional Finance and their own savings. Surface Water Minor Irrigation Schemes are generally funded from the Public Sector outlay.

3.3 The BE (Plan) under Minor Irrigation is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Actual 2003-04	BE 2004-05	RE 2004-05	BE 2005-06
Minor Irrigation Project	84.73	117.70	80.23	84.64

3.4 The BE (Plan) under Minor Irrigation for 2004-2005 was Rs. 117.70 crore. However, it was reduced to Rs. 80.23 crore at the RE stage. On the question of reduction of allocation by Rs. 37.47 crore at the RE stage 2004-2005 and its possible adverse impact on the overall progress/achievement under the Minor Irrigation as such. The Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“An amount of Rs. 40 crore was allocated for the proposed Centrally Sponsored Scheme of “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting” at BE stage. Later it was indicated by the Planning Commission that scheme will be under State Sector. Accordingly, the provision kept for the scheme was withdrawn at RE stage. It was also felt that the scheme is not

likely to be sanctioned immediately and execution will not arise in the current financial year. Also, in respect of RMIS Scheme for collection of statistics on minor irrigation works, the allocation at RE stage has been reduced from Rs. 7.00 crore to 4.79 crore. This has resulted in reduction of outlay at RE stage. There has been no significant adverse impact”.

3.5 The Budget Allocations (Plan) for the year 2005-2006 has been earmarked at Rs. 84.64 crore which is Rs. 33.06 crore less as compared to 2004-2005. When enquired about the reasons for earmarking less allocation during the year 2005-2006, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Since no provision has been kept for scheme of “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and rain water harvesting ” due to change in nature of funding of scheme from Centrally Sponsored to State Sector, the Plan allocation for the year 2005-06 has been reduced.

The Ministry also informed that the allocation of Rs. 84.64 crore is adequate to complete all on-going Minor Irrigation Projects”.

3.6 Out of total 139.89 million hectare Ultimate Irrigation Potential, 81.43 million hectare Irrigation Potential is to be created under Minor Irrigation. Up to March, 2004, 58.28 million hectare Irrigation Potential has already been created and 50.15 million hectare Irrigation Potential has also been utilized. As per Census of Minor Irrigation Schemes conducted by the Ministry for the year 1993-1994, reported that the irrigation capacity created in the Minor Irrigation Sector covers about two third of the country’s total irrigation capacity.

3.7 Taking cognizance of the target so fixed by Planning Commission, the Committee enquired about the total Irrigation potential, created/utilized through Minor Irrigation during the first three years of the Tenth Plan. State-wise, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The State-wise potential created and potential utilized compiled through the Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) submitted by the States for the first two years of the 10th Plan is at **Appendix-V** and **Appendix-VI** For the 3rd year *i.e.* 2004-05, the information will be finalized subsequently, after the receipt of QPR for the quarter ending March 05 from the states. The target for the 10th Plan period for potential to be created is at **Appendix-VII** The yearly target for the same is not set”.

3.8 The Finance Minister in his Budget speech has announced that an allocation of Rs. 100.00 crore is earmarked for the pilot project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies in 2005-2006. In the light of enhanced allocation under the project, the Committee desired to acquaint themselves with the detailed information regarding the utilization of Rs. 100.00 crore under the Scheme. The Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

“This is a State Sector Scheme to be funded on the pattern of AIBP. The proposed allocation of Rs. 100 crore under in 2005-06 will therefore, reflect in the Budget documents of Ministry of Finance.

* * * * *

For the 16 districts projects approved so far, nearly 700 water bodies are covered for renovation and additional irrigation potential of about 20,000 ha. is likely to be created and further information will be known when other States come up with pilot project proposals”.

3.9 The Committee note that the works of Minor Irrigation are taken up by several Departments of the State Governments though the policy formulation aspects are vested in the Minor Irrigation Decision of the Ministry. All Surface and Ground Water Schemes having Culturable Command Area upto 2,000 hectare individually are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Committee observe that out of a total 139.89 million hectare Ultimate Irrigation Potential, 81.43 million hectare Irrigation Potential is to be created under Minor Irrigation. Upto March, 2004, 58.28 million hectare Irrigation Potential has already been created and 50.15 million hectare Irrigation Potential has been utilized. As per Census of Minor Irrigation Schemes conducted by the Ministry for the year 1993-1994, the irrigation capacity created in the Minor Irrigation Sector covers about two-third of the country's total irrigation capacity. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the Minor Irrigation Projects are cost-effective and yield the desired results in quick time. The Committee observe that a sum of Rs. 100 crore has been earmarked for a pilot project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies for 2005-06. The Scheme stands transferred to State Sector and would be funded and monitored on the lines of AIBP. It aims at creation of 20,000 ha. of additional irrigation potential in 700 water bodies in 16 Districts of the country. The Committee recommend that at least one water body in a District of each State be taken up for creation

of additional irrigation potential under the scheme. The Committee are of the opinion that these small projects would go a long way in mitigating the needs of the people. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Minor Irrigation Sector be given top priority to facilitate the provision of best possible irrigation facilities to the people of the country at large.

Central Ground Water Board

3.10 The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), a subordinate office under the Ministry of Water Resources, is the national apex organization dealing with all the aspects of ground water with the mandate to develop and disseminate technologies, monitor and implement policies for the scientific and sustainable development and management of India's ground water resources including their exploration, assessment, conservation, augmentation, protection from pollution and distribution, based on principles of economic and ecological efficiency and equity. The Central Ground Water Board was constituted as an Authority in 1997 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for the purposes of regulation and control of ground water development and management in the country.

3.11 The following is the total Budget allocation under Central Ground Water Board:—

Name of Scheme	Year	(Rs. in crore)	
		Plan	Non-Plan
Central Ground Water Board	2003-04 (Actual)	75.82	47.00
	2004-05 (BE)	110.20	48.17
	2004-05 (RE)	69.69	48.01
	2005-06 (BE)	76.64	49.51

3.12 The Budget provision (Plan) for Central Ground Water Board during the year 2004-2005 was fixed at Rs. 110.20 crore but, it has been brought down to Rs. 76.64 crore for the year 2005-2006. When enquired about the reasons for reducing the Plan Budget allocation under the Scheme for 2005-06, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Since no provision has been kept for scheme of “Artificial Recharge to Ground Water and Rain Water Harvesting ” due to change in nature of funding of scheme from Centrally Sponsored to State Sector, the Plan allocation for the year 2005-06 has been reduced”.

3.13 The physical targets/achievements during the year 2004-05 of Central Ground Water Authority are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Activity	Unit	2004-05 Target	2004-05 Achievement (Upto Nov. 04)	% of shortfall
1.	Exploration well drilling	Nos.of (Bore wells)	1324	501 (Including 25 through outsourcing)	62.16
2.	RGNGW Training & Research Institute	Courses	20	7	65
3.	Mass awareness in ground water, Management, regulation & conservation	Programmes	35	3	91.42
4.	Training on rain water harvesting including roof top rain water harvesting	Programmes	35	4	88.57

3.14 When enquired about the reasons for poor performance under the Schemes, viz, exploration of well drilling, RGNGW Training & Research Institute. Mass awareness in ground water. Management, regulation and conservation and Training on rain water harvesting including roof top rain water harvesting, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:—

“In the Table above, Scheme at Sl. No. 1 and 2 pertains to Central Ground Water Board and Sl. No. 3 and 4 pertain to Central Ground Water Authority.

Activity named Exploratory well drilling at Sl. No.1:

Achievement till February 2005 are 1059 exploratory wells which is 80% of the total target. The targets are likely to be achieved.

Activity named RGNGWT & RI at Sl. No. 2:

Achievement for 2004-05 is thirteen (13) training courses (12 conducted and 1 under Progress). Due to shifting of National Data

Centre in Bhujal Bhawan, CGWB Faridabad, complete operationalisation could not be achieved which resulted in non-conducting of Six (6) training courses. One training course on Remote Sensing was to be held at Indian Institute of Remote Sensing, Dehradun which could not be organized due to late receipt of concurrence from the Institute (received in March 2005).

Activity named Mass Awareness in ground water management, regulation & conservation at Sl. No. 3 and

Training on rain harvesting including roof top rain water harvesting at Sl. No. 4

34 Programmes under each activity have already been held. Balance programmes will be organised in March 2005. There will be no shortfall."

3.15 The Committee had recommended in their earlier Reports to clear the Scheme "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water" expeditiously. But, the Scheme is still waiting for clearance. When asked about the latest position of the Scheme, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

"The scheme was under consideration by Full Planning Commission. Their approval has since been received.

The scheme has been approved by Full Planning Commission. Note for Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs (CCEA) is under preparation. Scheme is likely to be cleared in the first quarter of 2005-06."

The Scheme now will be implemented under the State Sector when cleared.

3.16 The Ground Water has been over exploited in Punjab, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. When inquired about the specific steps that have been taken to prevent over exploitation of Ground Water in these States, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"Steps taken to prevent over-exploitation of ground water in the States of Punjab, Delhi, Daman & Diu, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are as follows:

a. Regulation of ground water withdrawal:—

CGWA has notified the following severely Critical/Over-exploited areas in the States mentioned above for control

and regulation of development of ground water resources. For enforcement of the regulatory measures in these areas, concerned Deputy Commissioners/ District Magistrates have been directed under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to regulate ground water development in these notified areas.

S. No.	Place	State/U.T.
1.	Union Territory of Diu	Diu
2.	Ludhiana City, Ludhiana District	Punjab
3.	Jhotwara Block, Jaipur District	Rajasthan
4.	South District	NCT, Delhi
5.	South West District	NCT, Delhi
6.	Yamuna Flood Plain Area	NCT, Delhi

The following critical areas in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan, which showed a very steep decline in ground water levels and required action of regulation, were notified for registration of existing ground water extraction structures.

Rajasthan	Punjab
Pushkar valley, Ajmer district	Moga-I block of Moga district
Behror block, Alwar district	Moga-II block of Moga district
Bhinmal block, Jalore district	Sangrur block of Sangrur district
Jalore block, Jalore district	Mahal Kalan block of Sangrur district
Raniwara block, Jalore district	Ahmedgarh block of Sangrur district
Budhana block, Jhunjunu district	
Chirawa block, Jhunjunu district	
Surajgarh block, Jhunjunu district	
Mundwa block, Nagaur district	
Dhod block, Sikar district	
Shri Madhopur block, Sikar district	

b. Adopting Artificial Recharge as ground water augmentation measure.

Central Ground Water Authority had requested all the Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories to include provision of roof top rain water harvesting in building bye-laws for augmentation of ground water resources. The action initiated by various Central/ State Government Agencies is presented in the Table below.

Central Ground Water Board has taken up demonstrative models for artificial recharge of ground water in parts of 'dark' and 'over exploited' blocks. In the State of Punjab-17, Delhi-3, Rajasthan-18 and Tamil Nadu-10 such schemes have been implemented.

Table: Status of action initiated by various Central/State Governments

S. No.	Name of Central/Govt.	Action initiated
1.	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation, Govt. of India	Modified Building Bye-laws 1983 to incorporate mandatory provision of roof top rain water harvesting in new building on plots of 100 sq.m. through storage of rain water runoff to recharge underground aquifer in NCT Delhi.
2.	Government of Tamil Nadu	Roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in all Corporations and Municipalities.
3.	Jaipur Municipal Corporation, Govt. of Rajasthan	Roof top rain water harvesting mandatory in State owned buildings of plot size more than 500 sq.m. and for Jaipur Metropolitan area all buildings of plot size more than 500 sq.m.
4.	Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana and Improvement Trust, Jalandhar, Punjab	Bye-laws have been framed by Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana and to make rain water harvesting mandatory in new buildings.

CGWB regularly conducts mass awareness campaign on Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge of ground water throughout the country including these States involving Central/

State/NGO's, VO's, welfare organizations, educational institutions, industries and individuals and also training programmes to generate resource persons as a measure of capacity building for designing rain water harvesting structures to augment ground water in different terrains and diverse hydrogeological conditions. CGWB also provides technical guidance and design for rain water harvesting structures."

3.17 On the question of details of measures initiated by the Ministry to arrest decline of Ground Water Level, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"Water being a State subject, it is primarily the responsibility of the concerned State Government to restrict ground water development. To remedy the situation, Central Government has adopted following measures to restrict development of ground water and to harness it:

- * To regulate and control the development of ground water resources, Central Ground Water Authority has notified 11 severely Critical/Over-exploited areas in the country. Construction of new ground water structures is prohibited in the notified areas. Permission of drilling tubewells is being granted only to the Govt. agencies responsible for drinking water supply. Abstraction of ground water for sale and supply has been banned in notified areas of National Capital Region.
- * CGWA has also identified 32 critical areas in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan which showed a very steep decline in ground water levels and required action for regulation. These areas were notified for registration of existing ground water extraction structures. This would provide necessary database for effective implementation of control and regulation of ground water development in future.
- * In 673 Over-exploited and 425 Dark/Critical areas in the country, State Pollution Control Boards and Ministry of Environment & Forests have to obtain NOC from CGWA for any new Industry/projects. These proposals are evaluated on case to case basis based on site specific availability of ground water. A pre-condition of any permission is the mandatory adoption of rain water harvesting system by the industry/project for ground water recharge.

- * On similar lines, other developmental projects located in Coastal Regulation Zone require to obtain NOC from CGWA as pre-requisite for environment clearance.
- * To enable the States to enact suitable legislation for regulation and control of ground water development, Ministry of Water Resources have circulated a Model Bill to all the States. The Bill was initially circulated in 1970 and was re-circulated in 1992 and again in 1996. Now Model Bill has been revised again in 2005 and has been recirculated to the States for enactment.
- * Central Ground Water Board has provided technical guidance on rainwater harvesting to around 2000 agencies including State Govt. Agencies, educational institutions, private entrepreneurs and individuals.
- * The Authority has issued directions to Group Housing Societies, Institutes, Hotels, Industries, Farm Houses, etc. in the notified areas of Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Ghaziabad to adopt rain water harvesting system.
- * A Manual on Artificial Recharge of ground water has been prepared and circulated to the States/Union Territories to enable them to formulate area specific Artificial Recharge Schemes to check the declining trend in ground water levels.
- * A Central Sector Scheme for Study of Recharge to Ground Water in the country has been implemented during the Ninth Plan.
- * A Master Plan on Artificial Recharge to Ground Water has been prepared by Central Ground Water Board.
- * To take the concept of rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water to the grassroot level, the Central Ground Water Authority have organized Mass Awareness Programmes on Rainwater Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water throughout the country. Awareness has also been created through print and electronic media like films, advertisements, posters, incorporation of chapters on Rainwater harvesting in NCERT text books etc. To develop professional expertise, several training programmes on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge have been conducted in various parts of the country."

3.18 Under a Central Sector Scheme on Studies on Recharge of Ground Water, 165 Recharge Projects were implemented in 27 States/ Union Territories during the Ninth Plan. When asked as to what concrete results have been achieved due to implementation of these projects and the number of such Projects that are proposed to be implemented during the Tenth Plan, the Ministry, in their written reply stated:

“The impact assessment of completed recharge projects had indicated rise in water levels and sustainability of dug wells/ tubewells, decrease in soil erosion and improvement in socio-economic status of farmers of benefited zone due to increase in crop production. The details of impact assessment are given in **Appendix-VIII**.

* * * * *

It is proposed to construct more than 5000 (5093) artificial recharge structures during X Plan. The State-wise details of structures and financial outlay are being worked out.”

3.19 The Committee find that the Ground Water level is declining very rapidly in almost every part of the country. The Artificial Recharge of Ground Water scheme is one of the most effective Schemes to arrest the further decline of Ground Water level. While the Committee are happy to note that the Planning Commission has cleared the Scheme “Artificial Recharge of Ground Water” which was pending since long will now be implemented in the State Sector and an allocation of Rs. 92.00 crores is earmarked for the year 2005-2006 to implement the Scheme during the year 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during the evidence informed the Committee that the note for CCEA is under preparation and the Scheme will be taken up in the first quarter of current financial year 2005-2006. The Committee hope that the Government would endeavour to clear the Scheme from CCEA at the earliest and implement the Scheme without further loss of time.

3.20 The Committee observe that Government have taken certain measures to arrest the decline of Ground Water Level by way of regulation of Ground Water withdrawal, adopting artificial recharge methods to augment Ground Water in the States of Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to name a few apart from restricting development of Ground Water, legislation for regulation and development of Ground Water and mandatory guidelines for roof

top rain water harvesting by amendment of building bye-laws, etc. The Committee desire the Government to take steps to create the awareness among the people to conserve as well as put to good use the available limited ground water resource in the country. The Committee are also of the opinion that alternative methods be devised to put to use the sewerage and other waste waters after suitable treatment for irrigation and encourage the use of recycled waste water which in the long run would help conserve the ground water resources in the country. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

3.21 The Committee are disappointed with the poor performance under the various Schemes/Activities of Central Ground Water Board against the laid down physical targets in respect of (a) Exploration Well drilling, (b) RGNGW Training & Research Institute, (c) Mass awareness in ground water, management, regulation & conservation, and (d) Training on rain water harvesting. The shortfall in attainment of physical targets ranges between 62 and 92 percent. The Committee desire the Ministry to monitor the physical progress of the Schemes effectively to realise the set targets in full under all the Schemes of Central Ground Water Board during the current financial year 2005-2006.

The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this matter.

Water Quality Assessment Authority

3.22 The quality of Ground Water has deteriorated considerably in many parts of the country. When asked about the areas affected by deterioration in Ground Water quality, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to prevent further deterioration in the affected areas, the Ministry in their detailed written reply informed:

“CGWB deal with quality of ground water due to geogenic sources only (inland salinity, Arsenic, Fluoride etc.)

The problem of inland salinity has been observed in arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab, and Gujarat with limited extent in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Electrical conductivity in these areas exceeds 4000 micro-siemens/cm. In arid and semi-arid areas, soluble salts from weathering of rocks are transported into the region by streams/wind, tend to accumulate

in the soils. During rainy season, these salts are leached from soil to the saturated zone. Due to low rate rainfall and high evaporation in these regions, ground water circulation is at slow rate resulting in high salinity of ground water. In other areas, the saline ground water may be due to inherent salinity as a result of sediment deposition during marine environment. Inland salinity is also caused due to practice of surface water irrigation without much consideration of ground water status. The gradual rise of ground water levels with time results in water logging and the heavy evaporation in semi-arid regions leads to salinity problems in command areas.

High fluoride content beyond 1.5 mg/l are found in isolated pockets in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Fluoride contamination in ground water is caused due to dissolution of fluoride bearing minerals like Fluorapatite and Fluorite, which are common accessory minerals in granite, granite-gneisses, pegmatite. In alluvial areas fluoride in dissolved form calcareous concretions (Kankars). The occurrence of fluoride in ground water is not only controlled by the type of rocks but also by climatic conditions, hydraulic characteristics of aquifers which govern the contact time of circulation at shallow and deeper levels and the presence of other ions in the natural water in particular the bicarbonate and calcium ions. Exploratory drilling by CGWB has established that in fluoride affected areas, concentration of fluoride increases with depth. Generally the dugwells/shallow handpumps adjoining surface water bodies contain low fluoride whereas the same aquifer tapped at deeper levels contains high fluoride. The natural recharge to deeper aquifer is very slow and due to longer flow path of ground water, the concentration of fluoride increases with depth unless it is localized in identifiable high fluoride beds of Kankar/intertrappean sands.

In West Bengal, occurrence of high concentration of arsenic (exceeding permissible limit of 0.05 mg/l) in ground water has been observed in the depth zone of 20-80 m in the area east of river Bhagirathi in 79 blocks of 8 districts *viz.* Malda, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas, Hoogli, Howrah, and Bardhaman. Consumption of arsenic contaminated water has caused skin diseases to many people in the State. Arsenic

contamination in ground water has also been observed in parts of Bhojpur and Patna Districts of Bihar, Karimganj and Dhemaji districts of Assam, parts of Rajnandgaon districts in Chhattisgarh and Ballia district in Uttar Pradesh. Arsenic present in sediments in the Ganga basin in the no-soluble form gets mobilized and released into ground water under reducing conditions. Occurrence of arsenic is confined to the meandering belt.

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The steps taken by the Board to prevent the further deterioration of ground water quality include Water Conservation and Artificial Recharge of ground water and regulation on ground water development in inland salinity areas affected with problem of brackish water occurring below fresh water aquifers."

3.23 In view of the multiplicity of agencies involved in water management in the country, with no virtual co-ordination among them, the problem of pollution of national water resources has become a matter of serious concern. To circumvent the situation, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, on the advice of Ministry of Water Resources, issued an Extraordinary Notification on 22 June, 2001 constituting the "Water Quality Assessment Authority" with effect from 29 May, 2001.

3.24 As per the notification, the Ministry of Water Resources shall create a Cell to assist the Authority to carry out the following functions:

- (a) To coordinate the activities of the constituent agencies of the authority and preparation of action plan.
- (b) To set up State Level Water Quality Review Committees and monitor their activities.
- (c) To provide necessary information to the authority for exercising the powers under Section 5 and taking measures under sub-section 2 of Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act.
- (d) To organize public awareness programmes.
- (e) To prepare agenda and organize the meetings of the Authority.
- (f) Preparation of quarterly reports for submission to the Ministry of Environment.

Achievements of Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA)

3.25 So far, three meetings of Water Quality Assessment Authority have been held on 26 September 2001, 14 May 2003 and 09 December 2004. Based on the decisions taken in the first meeting, an Expert Group, State Level Water Quality Review Committees in 33 States/ Union Territories and a Coordination Cell in the Ministry of Water Resources to assist WQAA were constituted. The expert Group has submitted its report. The recommendations of the Expert Group have been accepted by WQAA in its second meeting. These recommendations will help all the concerned water quality monitoring Agencies/States to evolve a uniform method of monitoring and collection and analysis of data. This will play an important role for dissemination and use of the water quality data. Thus, any agency can use the data for designing and implementation of the Scheme. This will also eliminate duplication of work in different departments. The Water Quality Review Committees (WQRCs) constituted in 33 States/UTs of the country have been entrusted with the work of improving coordination amongst the Central and State agencies to assess the quality of water bodies and identify areas requiring immediate action. The Coordination Cell created in the Ministry will act as Secretariat for WQAA meetings and for coordination/interaction with WQRCs.

3.26 The Scheme has been approved for Rs. 3.50 crore in 2003-2004. The expenditure during 2003-2004 was Rs. 8.79 lakh. The expenditure during 2004-2005 upto November 2004 has been Rs. 16.82 lakh. Outlay for the Scheme for the year 2005-2006 is Rs. 62 lakh.

3.27 Based on the decisions taken in the second meeting of the Water Quality Assessment Authority, a Water Quality Monitoring Committee (WQMC) and a Task Force were constituted under Water Quality Assessment Authority on 09 September 2003 to recommend measures for optimum water quality observation network and coordinate data collection and dissemination system to assist the Water Quality Assessment Authority. The Task Force has submitted its reports. Since its constitution, four meetings of WQMC have been held so far. As a result, Central Referral Laboratories have been established and three more Specific Groups have also been formed to deal with the specialized functions. These Groups are expected to submit their reports very shortly.

3.28 The Committee are concerned to note that along with decline in the Ground Water level, the Ground Water quality has also

deteriorated considerably in many areas of the country. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to conduct studies in all the affected areas and make an all out effort to improve the quality of Ground Water. The Committee also note that Government have constituted Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) to coordinate the activities of different agencies, prepare action plans, organize public awareness programmes as well as to overcome the problem of pollution of national water resources. Based on the decision taken by WQAA, an Expert Group and State-Level Water Quality Review Committees in 33 States/UTs were constituted. The Expert Group has submitted its Report and the recommendations of the Expert Group have been accepted by WQAA. Under WQAA, a Water quality Monitoring Committee (WQMC) and a Task Force were also constituted to recommend measures for optimum water quality observation network and coordinate data collection and dissemination system to assist the WQAA. The Task Force has also submitted its Report. The Committee desire the Ministry to furnish a copy each of the Reports submitted by the Expert Group and the Task Force on the subject to them. The Committee also desire that the recommendations of the Expert Group and the Task Force be thoroughly examined for early implementation in order to help all the concerned Water Quality Monitoring Agencies/States and also provide the good quality water to the people. The Committee further desire that reports of the three Specific Groups formed to deal with specialized functions to be submitted very shortly be processed urgently to tackle the alarming situation arising out of pollution of ground water sources.

CHAPTER IV

COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT AND WATER MANAGEMENT SCHEME

The Command Area Development (CAD) Programme was launched in 1974-75 with the objective of bridging the gap between the irrigation potential created and utilized and ensuring efficient utilization of created irrigation potential for optimizing agricultural production from irrigation commands. So far, 310 projects with a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of about 30 mha spread over 28 States and 2 Union territories have been included under the programme. 133 CAD projects shall run during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan. The Programme was restructured in 2003-2004 and renamed as CADWM programme.

4.2 The restructured programme involves execution of on-farm development works, construction of field channels and field drain, reclamation of water-logged areas and conjunctive use of surface water and ground water with 10% beneficiary contribution. Warabandi or the rotational system of water distribution (to be continued without central assistance) is undertaken with a view to ensure equitable and timely supply of water to fields. Under the Command Area Development Programme, farmers are encouraged and motivated to form Water Users' Associations (WUAs) and provided institutional support to WUAs which would take up operation and maintenance of the system, collect irrigation charges and ensure equitable water distribution.

4.3 The BE (Plan) under Command Area Development is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Tenth Plan Outlay	Actual 2003-04	B.E. 2004-2005	R.E 2004-05	B.E. 2005-2006
Command Area Development Programme	1208.00	144.02	181.50	140.36	200.00

4.4 The BE (Plan) under Command Area Development (CAD) during the year 2004-2005 was earmarked at Rs. 181.50 crore. However, it has been reduced to Rs. 140.36 crore at the RE stage. When enquired about the reasons for under-spending of fund under Command Area Development Programme and the components which have been affected due to reduced allocation as well as the concerted efforts taken to utilize the allocated amounts within the year, the Ministry in their written reply stated:

“The Reduction in the allocation for Command Area Development Programme is due to overall reduction in allocation of matching funds by State Governments.

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Since PIM programme is not being legalized in most of the States, item of work on renovation of lands and correction of system deficiencies, is, therefore, likely to be adversely affected.

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The budgetary allocation for the year 2005-06 shall be fully utilized. To do so, National Level workshop on PIM is proposed to be held in early 2005-06 to persuade state Governments to legalise PIM”.

4.5 When asked about the additional irrigation potential created/ utilized under the Command Area Development Programme during the first three years of Tenth Plan, as well as the targets set for the remaining period of the Tenth Plan, The Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“As the information for creation of irrigation potential are reported by the State Government to the Planning Commission, the information in Planning Commission is available for the year 2002-03 and 2003-04. The additional potential created during the year 2002-03 and 2003-04 is about 3.07 m.ha.

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As reported by the Planning Commission, at the beginning of the Tenth Plan, the State Governments had indicated 16.74 m.ha. as target for potential creation in the Tenth Plan period”.

4.6 On the question of reasons for poor performance in respect of creation additional irrigation potential, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

“Irrigation being a State subject, the irrigation projects are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments from their own Plan allocation and according to their own priorities”.

4.7 Under the restructured Command Area Development and Water Management Scheme, the State Governments have been advised to submit fresh DPRs of all projects by the end of August 2004. When asked about the status of fresh DPRs submitted by the State Governments, in absence thereof and whether any proposal to set definite time frame for submission of fresh DPRs by the States is under consideration, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“So far the DPRs have been submitted by eight States. The remaining States are being periodically reminded to expedite submission of DPRs.

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The State Governments are being time and again emphasized upon the need for submission of DPRs at the earliest. However, some of the States have sought extension of time and therefore, it may not be possible to fix a definite deadline for the same at these stage”.

4.8 When asked whether delay in submission of fresh DPR of CAD projects would result in escalation of project cost, the Ministry in a post-evidence reply stated:

“A majority of projects under implementation in the CADWM Programme are on-going projects from previous plans. The DPRs are not required for re-sanctioning of the projects but to assess the quantum of works already completed, works remaining and time frame, budget etc. for completing the same. Projectization will help in working out a definite time frame for completion of the remaining works. The States are being pursued for early submission of DPRs. However, as the projects are on-going projects, implementation of works has not been hampered for want of DPRs”.

4.9 Asked what necessary steps are being taken to tackle the problem of formation of WUAs, the Ministry in their written reply stated as follows:

“The State Government have been time and again advised to amend their existing Irrigation Acts or enact new legislation on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) through respective State Legislatures to facilitate formation of Water Users’ Association and their federations at higher tiers. Till that is done, the States have been advised to form Water Users Associations under the Societies Registration Act or the Cooperative Societies Act/any other relevant act”.

4.10 Under the restructured programme, there is a thrust on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM). One of the mandatory features made for programme implementation is that Central assistance to States has been linked to enactment of PIM Legislation. Till this is done, alternative arrangement has to be in place for formation and empowerment of Water User’s Association.

4.11 So far the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala have enacted PIM legislation. The remaining States are forming Water Users’ Associations under the existing provisions of Cooperative act or Societies Registration Act. All these States have been requested to enact the necessary legislation on PIM in the forthcoming sessions of the States legislatures. As passing of the necessary legislation will depend on the State Legislatures, it may not be possible for the Ministry to indicate a definite time frame for the same. However, State Govts. are being regularly pressurized to do so. A National Level workshop on PIM is proposed in the early 2005-06.

4.12 On the question of effectiveness of PIM in Rajasthan, the Ministry in a post-evidence reply stated:

“The Government of Rajasthan has already enacted Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and necessary steps are being taken to speed up formation of Water users’ Associations. A minimum of 10% contribution from beneficiary farmers in cash/labour has been made mandatory for a few selected activities with a view to inculcate a sense of ownership among them and ensure quality of works”.

4.13 The Committee note that the outlay under Command Area Development Programme during the Tenth Plan was earmarked at Rs. 1,208.00 crore. However, only Rs. 436.54 crore i.e. 36.14% could

be utilized during the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 and remaining Rs. 771.46 crore, i.e. 63.86% is yet to be utilized in the last two financial years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. During 2004-2005, the allocation for Command Area Development Programme was kept at Rs. 181.50 crore and an amount of Rs. 41.14 crore remained unspent. The Ministry have admitted that this reduced utilization would affect the work on renovation of land and correction of system deficiencies adversely. The Committee are unhappy to note the low utilization of Plan allocation under the Scheme and recommend the Ministry to sort out all the causative factors under the Scheme and ensure that the allocated funds are fully utilized during the year.

Further, the Committee note that the Command Area Development Programme has been restructured and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management Scheme for implementation during 2004-2007. Under the restructured Scheme, the State Government have been advised to submit fresh Detailed Project Reports of all the projects by the end of August 2004. It is very disturbing to observe that despite repeated recommendations of the Committee, the Government failed to obtain the fresh DPRs of all the projects expeditiously from the States. The Ministry so far could obtain DPRs from only 8 States. The Committee fail to understand the manner in which the Ministry propose to achieve the targets under the Scheme with such slow pace of submission of DPRs by States. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to pursue the matter vigorously with all the concerned State Government to submit the fresh DPRs of all the projects at the earliest possible so that the implementation of Scheme may not be hampered.

4.14 The Committee further note that Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala have enacted PIM legislation. The Ministry also informed that all the State Governments have been requested to enact the necessary legislation on PIM in the forthcoming Sessions of their state Legislatures. The Committee also desire the Ministry to pursue the matter with the remaining State Governments for early enactment of necessary legislation on PIM.

Furthermore, a national level workshop on PIM is proposed in early 2005-2006. The Committee observe that the example set forth by the WUA functioning in the Surya Project command in the Thane District of Maharashtra needs to be replicated where even the tail end users are getting the same quantum of water as the first user.

The interaction the Committee had there with the farmers revealed that they were very satisfied with the functioning of WUA in their area. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to educate the users as well as administrators about this model of functioning of WUA at their forthcoming National Level Workshop on PIM. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the outcome of the deliberations of the workshop and the action taken thereon.

CHAPTER V

FLOOD CONTROL

Although flood management falls within the purview of State Governments, yet the Central Government has been initiating various measures including providing financial assistance to the States in this regard. The Ministry has been providing Central Loan Assistance/Grant for Flood Control works in the Brahmaputra and Barak Valley as well as Ganga Basin States, raising and strengthening of embankments along Lal Badeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers in Indian ocean and maintenance of embankments along Kosi and Gandak Rivers. A Centrally sponsored Scheme for improvement of drainage in the critical areas of the country has also been sanctioned for implementation in the Tenth Plan.

5.2 The total Budget allocation for Flood Control is given as under:

(Rs. in crore)			
Name of Scheme	Year	Plan	Non-Plan
Flood Control	2003-2004 (Actual)	95.79	31.66
	2004-2005 (BE)	183.87	34.11
	2004-2005 (RE)	135.79	33.87
	2005-2006 (BE)	231.63	34.29

5.3 The Budget allocation (Plan) for Flood Control for the year 2004-2005 was earmarked at Rs. 183.87 crore. It was, however, scaled down to Rs. 135.79 crore at the RE stage 2004-2005. When asked about the reasons for scaling down the allocation and its adverse effect on the Schemes/Projects, the Ministry in their detailed written reply stated:

“The reduction at the RE stage was mainly due to the Pagladiya Dam Project which could not make much headway due to non-completion of the Zirat Survey by the State Government and also due to the Scheme namely, “Flood Control and Brahmaputra and

Barak Valley” which was approved during the later part of the year to be taken up in the State Sector.

The implementation of Pagladiya Dam Project has been affected. However this is not due to the reduction in plan allocation, but due to the non-completion of the Zirat Survey which was to be done by the State Government. Zirat Survey is an important tool of the project, based on which the number of Project Affected Families, their economic status, land holding and evaluation of immovable assets are determined for formulation of R&R package. The implementation of the Pagladya Dam Project depends on this activity. The State Government had taken up the Zirat Survey in January, 2004 but due to resistance from the project affected families, the process was abandoned. No land for the construction site has been handed over by the State Government. Therefore, no major work could be undertaken. The matter has been taken up with the Hon’ble Chief Minister Assam at the level of Hon’ble Minister (WR)”.

5.4 The Budget Allocation (Plan) for Flood Control Sector has been raised to Rs. 231.63 crore during the year 2005-2006—a gain of 25.97% over the allocation for the year 2004-2005. When asked about the causative factors that have contributed for enhancement of the Plan allocation by Rs. 47.76 crore for the year 2005-2006 and whether this enhanced allocation would suffice to meet the demand for carrying out new projects as well as on-going projects, the Ministry, in a written reply stated:

“The enhancement of plan allocation during 2005-06 is mainly in respect of 2 schemes, one relating to “Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States” Wherein an additional amount of Rs. 50 crore has been provided for Farakka Barrage Project for taking up critical anti erosion works in the extended jurisdiction of the project, in view of the Task Force/National Common Minimum Programme (NCMP) recommendations and another Scheme for protection of Majuli Island in Assam which was approved in the later part of 2004-05 for which Rs. 40 crore has been provided.

As at present this would be sufficient. However, from time-to-time review will be made during the year and additional funds would be sought as and when required”.

5.5 The following are the details of allocation for Flood Control in Tenth Plan:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	Xth Plan	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Balance
Flood Control	1,403.32	86.42	95.79	183.87	231.63	805.61

5.6 The Plan allocation for Flood Control for Xth Plan period is earmarked at Rs. 1,403.32 crore. But, a tardy progress in utilization of funds was observed during the first two years of Tenth Plan. A huge balance of Rs. 805.61 crore is to be utilised in the last year of the Plan period. When asked as to the manner in which the targeted outlay for Xth Plan could be utilized in the remaining one year when the average allocation per year for Flood Control in the past Budget Estimates is much less than the account that remained unspent, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The expenditure in the earlier part of the 10th Five Year Plan was less as some schemes were not approved. The schemes namely, “Flood Control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley” at an estimated cost of Rs. 150.00 crore, the scheme for protection of Majuli Island at an estimated cost of Rs. 41.28 crore, the scheme of taking up survey and investigation of Sapta Kosi and Sun Kosi Projects in Nepal at an estimated cost of Rs. 29.34 crore, the continuing scheme relating to “Critical Anti Erosion Works in Gange Basin States” at an estimated cost of Rs. 178.85 crore with a Central Share of Rs. 136.17 crore for implementation during 2004-07 and “Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the Country” at an estimated cost of Rs. 54.57 crore were approved in the later part of 2003-04 and 2004-05. Since, the schemes have now been approved, the pace of expenditure in the remaining fiscal years of the 10th Five Year Plan would be more”.

5.7 On the question of new Projects that are likely to be taken up in the remaining years of Tenth Plan, the Ministry in their written reply stated:

“In addition to the continuing of approved schemes, a new scheme involving critical anti erosion works in the extended jurisdiction of

Farakka Barrage Project would be undertaken during remaining years of Xth Plan. For the year 2005-06, an allocation of Rs. 50 crore has been made”.

5.8 In broad consonance to views envisaged in the NCMP, the Planning Commission in consultation with the Ministry have decided to transfer a few Centrally-Sponsored Schemes to the State Sector, viz., improvement of drainage in critical areas of the country, critical anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga basin States, flood control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley and repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies linked to agriculture.

5.9 When asked as to what extent the transfer of these Centrally Sponsored Schemes to States would affect the effective implementation of the on-going projects to check the floods in flood prone areas, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The transfer of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State sector would not effect the effective implementation of the on-going projects since, it is only the modality for release of funds which has been altered. As in the present case, the schemes would continue to be executed by the State Governments. The funds will now be released by the Ministry of Finance directly instead of Ministry of Water Resources”.

5.10 The Government have also decided to discontinue ‘Flood Proofing Programme’ from April 2005. The flood proofing is one of the measures considered to be most cost effective. On the reasons for discontinuing the Scheme and the likely negative impact on checking floods in flood prone areas, the alternative measures in absence of ‘Flood Proofing Programme’ in flood prone areas, the results of evaluation studies conducted through independent consultant so that the inherent bottlenecks are removed before enlarging the scope of Schemes to other States under this Programme, the Ministry, in their written reply stated as under:

“Flood Proofing Programme was commenced by Government of India during 8th Five Year Plan (1991-92) for the flood affected regions of North Bihar mainly for provision of temporary shelter to the people and livestock with storage of food, fodder including drinking water facility and sanitary arrangement to critically flood prone areas which get affected very frequently. Under it, raised

platforms were to be constructed for which land acquisition in the first place was required. In the beginning the progress was slow as the scheme is to be implemented in remote areas of North Bihar where population density is high and the difficulty was experienced by the State Government in acquiring land for such schemes. In some cases, the matter went to court and therefore, the implementation of Project was held up. Ganga Flood Control Commission had cleared 100 schemes out of which 58 could only be completed by the State Government. In addition, one scheme was stated to be under progress, 4 under revision and 5 under land dispute. In the 10th Plan the scheme was continuing till recently. Planning Commission in the meantime asked for performance evaluation studies of completed schemes before taking up schemes in other States. Ministry of Water Resources through Ganga Flood Control Commission contacted various Government agencies to get the performance evaluation studies done and finally WAPCOS has been identified for the job. The proposal from WAPCOS in respect of 20 completed Flood Proofing Schemes has been obtained and the same is under finalisation. the Planning Commission in the meanwhile decided to weed out this scheme. This matter was reviewed by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Water Resources recently and it was felt that after getting the performance evaluation done, the Planning Commission be requested to give its consent to continue the scheme during the remaining period of the 10th Plan not only for Bihar but for other States as well".

5.11 The 'National Water Policy-2002,' in its policy framework, *inter-alia* stated that there should be a Master Plan for Flood Control and Management for each flood-prone basin with emphasis on reducing the intensity of floods. Asked if the Master Plan for Flood Control contains durable solution for recurrent flood problems in flood prone areas of the country, the Ministry in reply stated as under:

"The Flood Management is a state subject. Planning, investigation and execution of schemes related to flood management are primarily the responsibility of the State governments and also these are generally funded by them from their annual plan funds provided to them by the Planning Commission under Flood Control Sector. Government of India's role is advisory, promotional and catalytical in nature.

The Brahmaputra Board was set up by the Government of India to take up the preparation of Master Plans for Flood Management and Erosion Control in the Brahmaputra & Barak valley. 34 Master Plans have already been approved by the Government of India. These Master Plans were sent to the concerned State Governments for implementation. Similarly, Ganga Flood Control Commission had prepared comprehensive plans for flood control for various sub-basins of Ganga basin and the same were sent to the concerned State Government for preparation of specific schemes. In order to assist the State Government in taking up critical flood/anti erosion schemes, the Government of India has prepared two schemes one for Ganga Basin States and other for North Eastern States. A scheme for Improvement of Drainage in Critical areas of the country was also initiated by the Ministry”.

5.12 When enquired whether the National Water Policy envisages a comprehensive flood management programme through construction of embankments, drainage improvement, building reservoirs, detention basins and afforestation etc., in detail, the Ministry in written reply stated as under:

“The National Water Policy 2002 envisages as under:

- There should be a master plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin.
- Adequate flood cushion should be provided in water storage projects, wherever feasible, to facilitate better flood management. In highly flood prone areas, flood control should be given overriding consideration in reservoir regulation policy even at the cost of sacrificing some irrigation or power benefits.
- While physical flood protection works like embankments and dyes will continue to be necessary, increased emphasis should be laid on non-structural measures such as flood forecasting and warning, flood plain zoning and flood proofing for the minimization of losses and to reduce the recurring expenditure on flood relief.
- There should be strict regulation of settlements and economic activity in the flood plain zones along with flood proofing, to minimize the loss of life and property on account of floods”.

5.13 The State-wise details of flood prone areas and area provided with reasonable degree of protection during the first two years of the Tenth Plan are at **Appendix-IX**.

5.14 State-wise details of Schemes of flood control submitted by the States and Brahmaputra Board to Centre during the last three years is given at **Appendix-X**.

5.15 The allocation for Flood Control during the Tenth Plan period so far amounts to more than 30 percent of total Plan allocation of the Ministry in each year. However, the amount actually spent and the allocation at the RE Stages fail considerably to match the amount earmarked in the BEs over the years. The Committee are perturbed to note that despite huge allocation made for this Sector year after year, the Ministry have failed to spend the allocated amount. The reasons for slashing the BE at RE stage is mainly attributed to the little headway made in the work of the Pagladiya Dam Project, etc. The allocation for flood control has increased by over 25% in 2005-2006 over the BE 2004-2005. The enhancement is in respect of critical anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States and additional amount of Rs. 50 crore for Farakka Barrage Project for works in its extended jurisdiction. The Committee, therefore, desire that the allocation for the year should be spent fully to avoid spill over of projects from plan to plan and cost over runs.

The Flood Proofing programme is proposed to be discontinued w.e.f. April 2005. The Ministry through GFCC got the performance evaluation done of 20 schemes from WAPCOS whose proposal is under finalisation. Meanwhile, the Minister of Water Resources reviewed the matter and the Planning Commission was requested to continue the scheme during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan. The Committee recommend that the 'Flood Proofing Programme' be continued during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan till the evaluation of the efficacy of the Scheme is known for the benefit of the people facing the scourge of recurrent floods in flood-prone areas. They are perturbed to know that despite the fact that flood forecasting activities in India had begun in 1958, the issue of flood warning in advance has not moved beyond the range of 12 hours minimum and 48 hours maximum. The Committee desire that such warnings be issued at least 3-4 days in advance so that evacuation work could be undertaken timely to reduce the plight of the affected people in the flood- prone areas. The Committee also desire that the

flood forecasting activities need to be modernized, value added and extended to other uncovered areas. The Committee further recommend that the inflow forecasting to reservoirs also needs to be instituted for the effective regulation of overflows from reservoirs to minimize loss of life and property during floods.

(a) Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States

5.16 In order to assist the States in Ganga Basin to take up critical anti-erosion and flood management schemes, the Government of India approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with an estimated cost of Rs. 178.85 crore and a Central share of Rs. 136.17 crore as a continuing scheme for implementation during 2004-07. The State-wise allocation is as under:

Sl.No.	State	Central Share (Rs. in crore)
1.	Bihar	40.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2.32
3.	Jharkhand	2.30
4.	Uttaranchal	4.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	28.45
6.	West Bengal	51.00
7.	Farakka Barrage Project Authority	8.10
Total		136.17

5.17 The funding pattern under the Scheme provides for Central and State Share in the ratio of 75:25 and 100% funding for Farakka Barrage Project Authority. The funds are provided as advance to the State Governments to take up works.

5.18 The outlay for the Scheme during 2004-2005 is Rs. 30.00 crore which has now been refused to Rs. 46 crore. Rs. 14.05 crore to Government of Bihar, Rs. 9.95 crore to Government of Uttar Pradesh, Rs. 15.00 crore to Government of West Bengal and Rs. 1.00 crore to Government of Uttaranchal have been released upto 20.12.2004. An expenditure of Rs. 5.83 crore has also been incurred by Farakka Barrage

Project Authority upto November 2004. The outlay for the scheme for 2005-2006 is Rs. 100 crore.

5.19 The following are the Budget (Plan) allocations:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Tenth Plan Allocation	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States	192.00	28.82	21.82	30.00	46.00	100.00

5.20 The Plan outlay for the Xth Plan period is earmarked at Rs. 192.00 crore. The allocation on the above has gained momentum only recently *vis-a-vis* the allocation of Rs. 100.00 crore in BE during the year 2005-2006. Expenditure incurred under the Scheme was Rs. 28.82 crore and Rs 21.82 crore during the year 2002-2003 and 2003-2004, respectively.

5.21 On the question of the factors necessitating a substantial increase in allocation in BE 2005-2006 as well as the additional works that are to be taken up by the Ministry during the year 2005-2006, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

“The increase in the allocation during the year 2005-06 has been made keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force on flood management & erosion control and due to taking up of additional works by the Farakka Barrage Project to take up Critical anti Erosion Works in its extended jurisdiction. Out of above an amount Rs. 50 crore has been earmarked for Farakka Barrage Project to carry out anti erosion works along the band of river Ganga in Malda and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal. The remaining amount has been kept for undertaking the anti erosion works/ raising, strengthening of embankments in other Ganga Basin States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Himachal Pradesh etc.”

5.22 The Plan allocation for Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States during the year 2004-05 was earmarked at Rs. 30.00 crore. However, it was enhanced to Rs. 46.00 crore at the RE stage 2004-05. On the reasons for enhancing the allocation by Rs. 16.00 crore for the scheme at the RE stage 2004-2005, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The allocation was increased taking into consideration the programmes of works chalked out by the various States whose schemes were included in the above Centrally Sponsored Scheme”.

5.23 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech has informed that a Task Force constituted to recommend measures for flood management and erosion control has submitted its report. The Plan outlay in 2005-2006 to implement the Report will be Rs. 180 crore. On the question of the recommendation/observations made by the Task Force in respect of flood management and erosion control under this Scheme and the areas where the above Plan outlay is proposed to be used to whittle down the menace of floods in Ganga Basin and Brahmaputra Barak Valley, the Ministry in reply stated:

- “1. While making its recommendations, the Task Force has referred to the National Minimum Programme of the United Progressive Alliance of the Government which calls for the expeditious completion of the long pending flood management schemes in West Bengal and North Bihar. It also envisages that the Central Government will fully support flood control works in inter-State and International rivers and also stipulates starting of the flood prone area development programme as one of its component.

Keeping this in view, the Task Force has recommended expanding the role of the Central Government in the flood control sector. It has recommended that the flood control schemes should be funded through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the ratio of 90% Central and 10% State from the present 75:25. The Task Force has recommended that corpus for Centrally Sponsored Scheme also needs to be increased substantially to accommodate all critical flood management and critical anti-erosion works.

2. The Task Force has recommended schemes worth Rs. 316.14 crore as immediate measures to be taken before the coming flood season. The Schemes worth Rs, 2030.15 crore have

been recommended during the remaining two years of the 10th Five Year Plan i.e. during the 2005-06 and 2006-07 under short term measures and Rs. 2623.81 crore have been estimated as requirement during the 11th Plan. These recommendations include the Centrally Sponsored Schemes which are presently being operated by the Ministry of Water Resources and one relating to Ganga Basin State at an estimated cost of Rs, 178.85 crore with Rs. 136.17 crore as Central share and the other relating the Brahmaputra and Barak valley at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 crore for implementation during the 10th Plan. While the Ganga Basin scheme is being funded in the ratio of 75:25, the Brahmaputra and Brark valley scheme is being funded in the ratio of 90:10.

3. Task Force has recommended that the total investment for plan/Flood Management may be increased from the existing half percent of the total outlay to at least 1%.
4. It has recommended earmarking funds in the State sector as Additionally Central assistance for maintenance of embankments.
5. Eligibility criteria for Central funding is proposed to be reduced to Rs. 1 crore from the existing limit of Rs, 3 crore per scheme.
6. The Task Force has recommended creation of a revolving fund of say Rs. 50 crore which may be available annually to the Ministry of Water Resources to take up emergent flood management schemes. The normal requirement of 'in principle' approval of Planning Commission is recommended to be waived in this particular case. The schemes under this fund could be implemented by the States/Board after inspection by CWC/Brahmaputra Board. The Task Force has further recommended that to mobilize resources for this revolving fund, a flood cess of say 1% to 2% could be levied on new infrastructures like roads, buildings, power plants etc. in the flood prone States.
7. The Task Force has recommended that the Central Govt. may consider funding the flood control component of the reservoir projects.

8. Under the institutional arrangements, the Task Force has recommended setting up of an Authority in the North East region with all the statutory powers. In the meantime it has recommended strengthening and restructuring of the Brahmaputra Board.
9. The Task Force has recommended establishment of Sikkim and North Bengal River Management Board as well as strengthening of the Ganga Flood Control Commission by addition of a Member (Works) and appropriate field formations for investigation and execution of critical flood management works.
10. The Task Force has recommended extension of jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage organisation. (This has since been done).
11. In order to have policy formation and coordination among various agencies so recommended by the Task Force, it has also recommended strengthening of Flood Management Organizations of the Central Water Commission by re-starting the post of Member (Floods) abolished earlier and re-deployment of posts of Chief Engineer, two Directors and other lower level functionaries.
12. The Task Force has also recommended that the Brahmaputra Board and the proposed Sikkim and North Bengal River Management Board be entrusted the techno-economical examination of the schemes for submission to the Planning Commission for investment clearance.
13. The Task Force has also give due importance to the long-term measures by expediting the taking up of reservoir projects in the North-east as well as in Nepal and Bhutan.

The report of the Task Force is being sent to the various Ministries/Planning Commission and the concerned State Governments.

Rs. 180 crore would be utilized by implementing the critical flood management/anti erosion works in Ganga Basin and Brahmaputra & Barak Valley. The schemes will be executed by the respective State Governments while the monitoring would be done by the GFCC/Brahmaputra Board respectively for Ganga Basin and Brahmaputra and Barak Valley”.

5.24 The Ministry in a post-evidence reply stated that the critical flood and anti-erosion works in Brahmaputra & Barak Valley have been transferred to the State Sector. The funds in this case would be released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of Ministry of Water Resources while the execution of the scheme is to be done by the concerned States.

5.25 On the reasons for transferring the scheme to the State Sector, The Ministry in their written reply stated as follows:

“The scheme was transferred to the State Sector on the advice of Ministry of Finance who advised that the above scheme may be implemented in the State Sector as it was not considered advisable to initiate a new Centrally-sponsored Scheme in view of the NCMP objectives.”

5.26 The Committee observe that to assist States in Ganga Basin to take up critical anti-erosion and flood management schemes, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a central share of Rs. 136.17 crore was approved as a continuing scheme for implementation during 2004-07. The funding pattern for the scheme is 75:25 and funds are provided as advance to State Governments. The allocation for the Scheme has increased to Rs. 100 crore in BE 2005-2006 from Rs. 30 crore in 2004-05. The increased allocation is to implement the recommendation of the Task Force on flood management and erosion control. The Task Force has since submitted its report on flood management and erosion control. The Task Force among other things recommended that total investment for flood management be increased from existing half percent to one percent of total outlay, creation of revolving fund of Rs. 50 crore with the Ministry of Water Resources for emergent flood management schemes etc. The Committee recommend the Government to implement the recommendations of the Task Force in right earnest after receiving the comments of State Governments, concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission. The Committee would like to be enforced of the status of the action taken on the Task Force recommendations.

(b) Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers

5.27 India and Nepal decided that to prevent spilling of flood water from Lalbakeya, Bagmati, Khando and Kamla rivers from Nepal side into Bihar, the embankments along these rivers in the Indian territory be extended to Nepal and tied to the high ground in Nepal with corresponding strengthening of embankments on the Indian side.

Being an international commitment, the works to be executed in the Nepal territory are financed through the funds of Ministry of External Affairs. The works on the Indian side which lie in the State of Bihar, are carried out under a Centrally-sponsored Scheme. The full cost of the works is borne by the Central Government and the funds are released on the recommendation of the Ganga Flood Control Commission on their certifying the utilization certificates and inspection of the works. The Central assistance under the Scheme is released in advance to enable the State Government to take up the works. Rs. 46 crore has been provided for the Scheme in Tenth Plan.

5.28 A Committee known as India-Nepal Sub-Committee of Embankment Construction (SCEC) was set up in January 2001. It held their last meeting in June 2004.

5.29 The Plan Budget allocation for extension of embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers is as follow:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2003-04	Actuals 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
Extension of embankments on Lalbakeya Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers	5.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	14.00

5.30 The Plan allocation for the above Scheme during the year 2003-2004 was earmarked at Rs. 5.00 crore. However, no allocation has been utilised. The plan allocation in BE during the year 2005-2006 has been increased to Rs. 14.00 crore from Rs. 3.00 crore in BE during the year 2004-2005. When enquired about the reasons for leaving the entire amount of Plan allocation unutilised for the year 2003-2004 and the reasons for subsequent jump in allocation during the year 2005-2006 as compared to 2004-2005, the Ministry in a written reply stated as under:

“The amount earmarked could not be utilised due to non-finalisation/revision of the DPRs in respect of raising, strengthening & extension of embankments along rivers Bagmati and Kamla by the State Government. The DPR for Phase-I of Bagmati and that of Kamla have now been prepared by the State Government and are under appraisal in Ganga Flood Control Commission, Work on

Bagmati and Kamla are likely to resume, which is expected to lead to progress of work in future.

In financial year 2005-06, DPRs of two Schemes namely, "Raising and strengthening of embankments along Kamla river" of estimated cost Rs. 78.63 crore and "Raising, Strengthening and extension of embankments along the river Bagmati" of estimated cost Rs. 279.35 crore have been submitted by the State Government which are under examination. Hence, financial allocation during the year 2005-06 was recommended as compared to Financial year 2004-05".

5.31 The Committee desired to know the details of distribution of funds *vis-a-vis* the extension and strengthening of embankments (in physical) on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers separately on the Indian side, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"In the approved EFC memo for Xth Plan, work on Bagmati embankment was proposed upto 20 km. from India-Nepal border. However, now work on Bagmati embankments has been proposed by the State Government from India Nepal border up to its confluence point with Kosi river at Badlaghat. The DPR for this whole work is proposed to be prepared in three Phases. In the revised DPR submitted by Government of Bihar, work from India-Nepal border to Runnisaidpur (53.24 km) has been proposed in first Phase. In the second phase, work for construction of new embankment from Runnisaidpur to Hayaghat will be taken up and in the third phase, work for raising of existing embankment from Hayaghat to Badiaghat (confluence point) may be taken up. In the EFC memo, Raising and Strengthening of Left Kamla Embankment—82.99 km and of Right Kamla Embankment—91.50 km was proposed.

In financial year 2005-06, out of allocation of fund Rs. 14.00 crore, Rs.7.00 crore each will be earmarked for Kamla scheme and Bagmati scheme on Indian side.

The DPR has a programme of implementation as well where the Kamla scheme is proposed to be completed in three years whereas phase 1 of Bagmati in three years after the schemes are cleared by the complement authority".

5.32 A programme was chalked out by the State Government of Bihar for preparation and approval of the revised DPR and taking up construction of embankments on river Bagmati. The salient points of the revised DPR submitted by the State Government to the Government of India are at **Appendix-XI**.

5.33 On the question of the current status of negotiations with Nepal for construction of multi-purpose storage dams on Kamla and Bagmati rivers, the Ministry in their written reply stated that this issue was an important point of discussion in the 2nd meeting of India-Nepal Joint Committee on Water Resources (JCWR) held in New Delhi in October 2004. It was agreed in this meeting that the feasibility study of the Kamla and preliminary study of Bagmati Multipurpose Project would also be carried out by the JPO-Sapta Kosi High Dam Multipurpose Project and Sun Kosi Storage Cum Diversion Scheme to ascertain the likely constraints in implementation of these projects so that these could be appropriately addressed.

5.34 The project of Raising, Strengthening and Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers was envisaged in order to prevent spilling of flood water from these rivers from Nepal side into Bihar. Being an International committee, this project needs special attention from the Government, The Committee are disconcerted to note that the Ministry's less than impressive performance in regard to under-utilization of funds at the actual stage for 2003-2004 stems from the fact that the concerned State Governments have failed to revise/finalize the DPRs for the project in time. They feel that this is a long standing problem with the State Governments for not only this project but also in other projects. The Committee note that the Central assistance under the project is released in advance to enable the State Governments to take up the works on urgent basis. The Ministry should pursue with the State Government to avoid procrastination in this regard to ensure timely completion of the project. The State Government have proposed the work on Bagmati embankment from India-Nepal Border upto the confluence point of Bagmati-Kosi rivers. This entails more funds as additional length of embankment are to be raised to complete the project. The Committee want to know the rationale for earmarking only Rs. 14.00 crore in BE 2005-06—that too only for DPRs for Kamla and Bagmati Scheme on Indian side for the project only. The Committee desire the allocation for 2005-2006 be increased at the RE stage to accommodate all necessary expenditure for effective and timely completion of the project. The Committee also desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.

A Committee known as India-Nepal sub-Committee on Embankments Construction was set up in January, 2001 to conduct scientific studies and to accelerate the process of construction. It held its last meeting in June 2004. Negotiations are on with Nepal for construction of multi purpose storage dams on Kamla and Bagmati rivers. The preliminary studies are to be carried out by JPO-SKSKI High Dam Project authorities. The Committee desire that the above preliminary studies be completed expeditiously so that the menace of recurring floods and erosion in North Bihar could be minimized. The Committee also desire that the requisite funds may soon be released to JPO-SKSKI to complete this project in time to avoid cost over runs. The Committee further desire that they be apprised of the steps in this direction.

(c) Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Coastal and other than Ganga Basin States

5.35 The Scheme regarding Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Coastal and other than Ganga Basin States has been cleared by full Planning Commission in February 2004. The Scheme is being taken up in two parts. The Planning Commission has approved only the first part. The Second part of Critical Anti Erosion Works and Raising and Strengthening of Embankments in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa has not been approved.

5.36 The following are the Budget (Plan) allocation for the above project:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Actuals 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
Critical Anti-erosion works in coastal and other than Ganga Basin States	1.50	6.00	3.00	0.00

5.37 The Budget allocation during the year 2004-05 was earmarked at Rs. 6.00 crore. But, it has been reduced to Rs. 3.00 core at RE stage 2004-2005. Again no allocation has been earmarked for the Scheme during the current financial year 2005-2006. Asked the reasons for reduced allocation at the RE stage 2004-2005 and 'NIL' earmarked for

the Scheme for 2005-2006, the Ministry in a written replay stated as below:

“Planning and implementation of anti-erosion works primarily rests with the concerned State Governments. For 2004-05 a provision for support to all State Governments associated with the scheme (*viz.* Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondicherry) was kept. However, no request for additional funding and the utilization certificates in respect of fund released during the previous year could be received from State Government of Karnataka, Kerala and Orissa despite reminders, as a result the allocation at Revised Estimate was reduced from 6.00 crore to 3.00 crore”.

5.38 The Scheme is being taken up in two parts. The Planning Commission has approved only the first part. The second part, Critical Anti-River Erosion Works and Raising and Strengthening of Embankments in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa, has not been approved to avoid proliferation of new Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Instead the concerned States were asked to include these Schemes depending on their priorities and the Centre may consider these Schemes at the time of discussion on the Annual Plan with these States.

5.39 When asked the details of the first part of the Scheme and the details of anti-sea erosion works which are likely to be taken up during 2005-2006 as well as during the remaining period of the Xth Plan, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

“The Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Critical anti-erosion works in coastal areas” was approved for a total cost of Rs. 20.64 crore in respect of sea-erosion works only. Though the works for anti-erosion are planned and taken up by respective State Governments/Union Territories, the aforesaid Centrally Sponsored Scheme for anti-sea erosion works in critical areas has been taken up by Government of India in February 2004 on pilot basis. The Central Government shall be sharing 75% of the cost of the scheme as grant in aid. The scheme will be implemented by the respective State Governments”.

5.40 The State-wise details of the anti-sea erosion works likely to be taken up during 2005-2006 as well as during the remaining period

of Tenth Plan as included under the Centrally Sponsored Anti-Sea Erosion Scheme are given below:

S.No.	State	Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in crore)
1.	Karnataka	Providing protection wall against Sea Erosion at Paduvari in Udupi District.	3.21
2.	Kerala	Constructing sea wall for a length of 1680 m. between Azhikode and Eriyadu between KERI CP 4004 and 4012 (Thrissur District).	3.00
3.	Maharashtra	Construction of anti-sea erosion Bund at Theronda in Raigad district CH. 990 to 1545 & CH. 1585 to 2070 (total 1040 m.).	3.20
4.	Orissa	Construction of Sea wall of Jamboo Saline Gherry on Gobari left from RD. 8.670 km. to 10.855 km. at Jamboo (Kendrapara Distt.).	3.14
5.	Pondicherry	Strengthening the existing rock revetment from CH (New Pier) to CH. 300 m towards South and CH 300 m to CH 900 m North of New Pier in Union Territory of Pondicherry.	3.00
6.	Tamil Nadu	Construction of groyne (400 m) at Periathalai in Thoothukudi District.	3.09

Three out of six beneficiary States have given their concurrence, whereas one has sent in formally, the remaining two States are expected to send concurrence at a later date to meet the matching share of expenditure requirement under the Scheme”.

5.41 Asked by when concurrence would be received from the remaining two States and on the reasons for non inclusion of coastal States like Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat—which are not Ganga Basin

States—under the Scheme, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The funds are released after receipt of the formal request from the State Government as the State Government are required to made necessary provision for the State share in their respective State Plan. By now, the request from all the six participating States have been received and first installment of the grant released.

The scheme has been taken up on pilot basis in respect of some indentified critical areas based on the information provided by the State Governments. However, a proposal for National Coastal Protection Project has been conceived by the Central Water Commission. The project prepared by CWC contain proposals in respect of coastal erosion schemes received from different maritime states including Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat”.

National Coastal Protection Project

5.42 Based on the details from the State Government an approach paper on the National Coastal Protection Project (NCP) has been prepared and sent to the Planning Commission for consideration and onward transmission to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) for identification of suitable external funding agencies. Planning Commission has forwarded the approach paper to DEA with the request that the approach paper may be forwarded to the external funding agencies like World Bank/ADB for exploring the possibility of getting the external funding for the sector.

5.43 The planning and implementation of anti-erosion works primarily rests with the concerned State Governments. However, no request for additional funding and submission of utilization certificates for the fund expended in the previous year has been received from the State Governments. The Committee believe firmly that it is incumbent upon the Ministry to impress on the State Governments to utilize the funds allocated as well as to submit utilization certificates timely for early completion of the project. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme regarding critical anti-erosion works in Coastal Areas was approved for a total cost of Rs. 20.64 crore in respect or sea-erosion works only. This has been taken up by the Government of India in February 2004 on pilot basis. The Central Government shall be sharing 75% of the cost of the Scheme as grant

in aid to be implemented by State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that special steps should be taken to address drainage and water stagnating problems at the ayacut and command area in coastal States where water logging has resulted in loss of crops and increased salinity of land. The Committee observe that a National Coastal protection project has been prepared based on approach paper from state Governments. The project envisages identification of suitable external funding agencies for exploring possibilities of getting external funding for the sector. The Committee appreciate that an initiative has been taken for anti-sea erosion works in coastal States but at the same time caution the Government to take all the conditionalities into consideration to protect the national interest before accepting the external funding for the project. The Committee also desire to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

(d) Pagladia Dam Project

5.44 The Brahmaputra Board has started execution of preliminary works of Pagladia Dam Project.

5.45 The Budget (Plan) allocation for the Pagladia project are:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2003-04	Actual 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
Pagladia Dam Project	45.00	0.01	40.00	3.00	1.0

5.46 The Plan Budget allocation for Pagladia Dam Project during the year 2003-2004 was earmarked at Rs. 45.00 crore. However, the actual plan expenditure was only Rs. 0.01 crore. The Revised Estimates for Pagladia Dam Project for 2004-2005 was brought down to Rs. 3.00 crore from Rs. 40 crore in the BE for the same year.

5.47 On the question of such a glaring mis-match between the estimated provision and the actuals in allocation for 2003-2004 as also as bringing down the allocation at the RE 2004-2005 and the implications thereof on the delay in completion of the project and consequent escalation in cost for the same, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Implementation of the Pagladia Dam Project is dependent upon Zirat Survey which is to be done by State Government. The Zirat

Survey was taken up by State Government in January, 2004 but due to resistance by Project Affected Family (PAF), the process was abandoned. No land for construction at the Dam site has been handed over to the Brahmaputra Board by the State Government. Therefore, no major work could be undertaken. It was anticipated that the land would be made available and work would be taken up during 2004-05. But due to non-availability of the land from the State Government, the Revised Estimate for 2004-05 was reduced to Rs. 3.00 crore from Rs. 40.00 crore.

Due to non-handing over of the land by the State Government, no major work could be taken. Therefore, at the Revised Estimate state the budget was reduced by Rs. 37.00 crore for 2004-2005.

As soon as the land is made available, the work of the project can be taken up. It is the hindrance caused by non-handing over of the land by the State Government that has led to the reduction.

The project cost has increased from Rs. 542.90 crore to Rs. 1069.40 crore (January, 2004 Price Level). One of the factors for increase for cost escalation is delay in taking up of the project. The delay could some escalation in cost if there is price appreciation of material and labour”.

5.48 The revised cost estimate of the Pagladia Dam Project is under process for approval of PIB and CCEA. Asked the reasons for the project cost to double and the current position of obtaining necessary approval from PIB and CCEA as well as on fixing a time frame for such approvals from concerned bodies within a reasonable period, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The increase in project cost from Rs. 542.90 to Rs. 1069.40 crore is mainly due to price escalation, inadequate provisions/additional requirement and change in design/quantity drew to additional investigations. The revised cost has also been examined and approved be Standing Committee headed by Secretary/Additional Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources with members from Planning Commission, Department of Expenditure and Department of Programme Implementation.

The implementation of the project is dependent upon Zirat Survey which is to be taken up by the State Government. The Ministry has taken up the issue with the Government of Assam for undertaking Zirat Survey at the earliest. The PIB/CCEA for the revised cost is also held up due to non-taking up of Zirat Survey by the State Government.

The fixing of time depends upon completion of the Zirat Survey by the State Govt. For completion of Zirat Survey, the matter has been taken up with the State Govt. at various levels. The Hon'ble Ministry (WR) has also written a letter to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Assam in this regard".

5.49 The Pagladia Dam Project is facing a lot of physical problems in the form of local opposition, R&R issues, environmental and ecological issues, etc. When asked the effective steps taken to fulfil the parameters prescribed under the Environment Protection Act and Rules made thereunder as well as the steps proposed to be taken to rehabilitate displaced/people rendered homeless because of the project, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

Adequate provisions have been kept in the action plan as well as the cost estimate for carrying out the environment protection measures stipulated for the project by the Ministry of Environment & Forests (MOEF).

A Resettlement & Rehabilitation (R&R) Committee was headed by the Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam, Revenue Department for implementation of R&R works was constituted. It is proposed to resettle and rehabilitate the displaced people on the land provided by the State Government with adequate assistance/compensation and support as stipulated in an R&R plan and as finalized by the R&R Committee".

5.50 The Committee are constrained to observe that the implementation and the cost of Pagladia Dam Project have been hostage to physical problem, viz. ecological, environmental and R&R issues. These unsolved issues have cast their spell on the utilization

of funds for the project, as is evident from the reduced allocation in the actuals for 2003-2004 and at the RE stage 2004-2005. It is incumbent upon the Ministry of Water Resources to impress upon the State Governments to take up these issues in right earnest with project affected people in the area and evolve a strategic road map to sort out the existing problems urgently. The Committee also observe that the project cost had escalated from Rs, 542.90 crore to Rs. 1,069.40 crore to accommodate, like many others, a subject change in design/quality due to additional investigation. The Committee in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) recommended for early clearance by PIB and CCEA. However, clearances are still awaited. The Ministry informed that Zirat Survey by State Government is yet to be taken up. The Committee cannot but conclude that both these actions are stuck up in the maze of procedures. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to take urgent steps to clear the project at the earliest for implementation otherwise a stage might come when the project itself becomes unviable. The Committee also desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

(e) New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project

5.51 The Brahmaputra Board has also taken up new activities like execution of Drainage Development Scheme including ant-erosion Schemes, construction of raised platforms etc. Under the new Scheme namely, "Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project, etc." a component named "Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dholla-Hathiguli" with an estimated cost of Rs. 10.47 crore was approved which has been completed successfully. Subsequently, SFC Memo for an amount of Rs. 24.81 crore for taking up "New Anti Erosion and Drainage Schemes" has been cleared during the month of January 2004.

5.52 The details of Plan Budgetary allocation for New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam and Dihang Project are as follows:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Tenth Plan Outlay (Revised)	Actuals	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Proposed Allocation	Budget Estimates
		2003-04	2004-05	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06
New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam and Dihang Project	42.00	17.73	15.00	16.10	32.97	40.00

5.53 The Plan Budget allocation for the above project for 2005-2006 has been approved for Rs. 40.00 crore against the allocation of Rs. 32.97 crore proposed by the Ministry. Also the Plan Budget Estimates for the year 2005-2006 is earmarked against the backdrop of total plan outlay of Rs. 42.00 crore in Tenth Plan for the project. On the question of any proposal being mooted to hike total outlay of Tenth Plan in the wake of sudden increase in allocation in the year 2005-2006 under the project , the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Proposal to hike total outlay to Rs. 76.46 crore for Tenth Plan, sent to Planning Commission due to inclusion of scheme for Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion Phase-I works costing to Rs. 41.28 crore. The schemes worth Rs. 35.28 crore have already been approved and under implementation”.

5.54 Asked the reasons for proposing lesser allocation while the planning Commission provided more than what is demanded in BE of 2005-2006 under this project as well as the steps taken to check the imminent erosion problems in the areas, the Ministry in their reply stated as under:

“The scheme protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion costing Rs. 41.28 crore Phase-I works approved in January, 2005. Additional allocation made for this scheme and earlier approved scheme.

The problem of Majuli Island is being tackled on short-term as well as long term basis on the recommendation of Technical Expert Team. As regards short term measures, a scheme amounting to Rs. 6.22 crore for taking up immediate anti-erosion measures for Majuli island was approved and has been completed. The completion of these scheme has reduced the problem of flood and erosion. For long term measures, the Brahmaputra Board had prepared a Detailed Project Report (DPR) amounting to Rs. 86.56 crore for protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion. Part of the work of this scheme are dependent upon Model Studies. Phase-I works costing Rs. 41.28 crore not dependent upon Model Studies have been approved in January, 2005 and taken up by Brahmaputra Board for implementation. The balance works will be taken up on the recommendation of the Model Studies which are included in the Phase-I work”.

5.55 A component named Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dholla-Hatighuli was approved with a cost estimation of Rs. 10.47 crore has since been completed successfully. When asked to furnish in detail the objectives of the component under the aegis of New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam and Dihang Project with allocation of funds against the works which have been taken up during the year 2005-2006 under this component, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Ministry of Water Resources created a new Head of Account with an initial outlay of Rs. 42 crore to enable the Brahmaputra Board to taken up execution of flood control schemes. The broad objective of this scheme was for protection of some vulnerable areas from flood erosion. In this regard, a scheme namely, “Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dholla Hatighuli-Phase-I & II” were taken up for execution with an estimated cost of Rs. 10.47 crore and Rs. 5.22 crore respectively. This scheme has since been completed and has provided flood control benefit in Romaria area in Assam. Few other schemes in the Central Sector by increasing the outlay of Rs. 42.00 crore have also been identified mainly to take care of flood and erosion problem in Majuli Island. This will take care of the short term and long term measures to control flood and erosion in Majuli Island”.

5.56 The following Schemes have been approved under the Head New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam and Dihang Project. The status and allocation of funds for 2005-2006 is as under:-

(Rs. in crore)				
Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost	Status	Fixed Fund allocation for 2005-06
1	2	3	4	5
i.	Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dholla Hatighuli-Phase-I & II	15.69	Completed	Nil
ii.	Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion (Immediate measures)	6.22	Completed	Nil
iii.	Protection of North Guwahati Township (Rangmahal) from Flood & Erosion of river Brahmaputra.	3.05	To be completed in Tenth Plan	40.00

1	2	3	4	5
iv.	Borbhag Drainage Development Scheme	7.23	-do-	40.00
v.	Anti-erosion measures to protect Kushiabiler Durgajan Village at Dimapur of river Dhansiri(s)	3.09	-do-	40.00
vi.	Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion Phase-I (Long term measures)	41.28	-do-	

The above schemes are proposed to be completed by the Brahmaputra Board during Tenth Plan.

5.57 The Committee observe that in Phase-I, Rs. 41.28 crore are allocated for protection of Majuli Island from floods and erosion in the Tenth Plan. In the short term, immediate anti-erosion measures for Majuli Island were approved and works completed at the cost of Rs. 6.22 crore, Apparently, this phase is independent of the Model Studies despite it being a long-term measure. The Committee desire the Ministry to get the Model Studies completed in a time bound manner as the erosion problems of Majuli Island are distinct from others. The Committee are of the opinion that without proper base studies it may not be possible to control flood and erosion. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the funds be released before the onset of monsoon in Assam so that the project works could be carried out as pre-planned and not remain hostage to the vagaries of the weather as it had happened in the past. The Committee desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

CHAPTER VI

ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFITS PROGRAMME

Irrigation development in the country has been taken up in a big way through Major-Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes since independence. A large number of river valley projects, both multipurpose and irrigation, have spilled over from Plan to Plan mainly because of financial constraints being faced by the State Governments. As a result, despite a huge investment having already been made on these projects, the country has not been able to derive the desired benefits.

6.2 The Government of India, therefore, launched the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 1996-97 for accelerating implementation of on-going irrigation/multi-purpose projects on which substantial progress has been made and which are beyond the resource capability of the State Government and for other major and medium irrigation projects which are in advanced stage of construction and could yield irrigation benefits in the next four agricultural seasons. The twin objectives of AIBP are (i) accelerate ongoing irrigation projects, and (ii) realize bulk benefits from completed irrigation projects.

6.3 The Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to the States is released in two installments of 50% each. The second installment is released when the expenditure reaches 70% of the first installment of CLA together with the State's share.

6.4 From 1996-97 to 1998-99 the CLA was provided to general category States in the ratio of 1:1 (Centre:State) and to special category States in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre: State). Since 1999-2000, the CLA under AIBP is being provided in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre : State) to general category States and in the ratio of 3:1 (Centre:State) to special category States and drought-prone KBK districts of Orissa. The minor surface irrigation scheme of North Eastern States, hilly States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and KBK districts of Orissa are also included under the programme w.e.f. 1999-2000.

6.5 The Government of India has categorized certain States as Special Category States and Non-special Category States for extending Central Assistance. States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir,

Uttaranchal, Sikkim and the North-eastern States are placed under the special category while the remaining States are considered under the general category.

6.6 Fast Track Programme comprises of projects which can be completed in one year (two working seasons) with full Central assistance and was introduced in February, 2002.

6.7 The Cabinet in its meeting held on 20th January, 2004 considered further relaxation in criteria and the following were included:-

- (i) To include grant component in AIBP with 70% loan and 30% grant for General Category States and 10% loan and 90% grant for Special Category States for projects under Fast Track Programme. For projects not under Fast Track an incentive of conversion of loan to grant criteria as mentioned above shall be given if projects are completed on schedule.
- (ii) To extend time limit for completion of Fast Track Projects to 3 working seasons and 6-8 working seasons for projects under normal funding.

6.8 The criteria for providing CLA under AIBP have been further relaxed by the cabinet in its meeting held on 16th March, 2005 and as per the relaxed norms minor surface irrigation Scheme having potential more than 100 hectares in non-special category States benefiting Tribal Areas and drought prone Areas are eligible for CLA Further, CLA under AIBP for drought prone areas will be provided at par with special category States/Region.

6.9 The funds are released by the Ministry of Finance on the recommendations of the Ministry of Water Resources. Since inception of this programme in 1996-1997 an amount of Rs. 14670.234 crore has been released for various major/medium/minor irrigation projects as CLA upto 2003-2004. State-wise details of CLA released under AIBP upto 2003-04 at **Appendix-XII**.

6.10 The Plan budgetary allocation for AIBP is given below.

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Actual 2003-04	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06
Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP)	3,061.70	2,800.00	3,050.00	4,800.00

6.11 Against a provision of Rs. 2800.00 crore in the Union Budget for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during 2004-2005 an amount of Rs. 632.3579 crore (incl. Sikkim) has been released to various major/medium/minor irrigation projects as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under this programme as upto December, 2004. The State-wise details of CLA release under AIBP during 2004-2005 are enclosed at **Appendix-XIII**.

On the question of delays in release of CLA in respect of certain projects in Uttar Pradesh, the Ministry in a post evidence reply stated:

“The Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to a State under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) is provided in two instalments after considering the ceiling for CLA fixed for the State as a whole by the Planning Commission, the State Plan allocation for the individual projects and the utilization certificate furnished by the State Government for the CLA under AIBP already provided. The Planning Commission had fixed Rs. 400 crore as the ceiling for CLA under AIBP for Uttar Pradesh for the year 2004-05. The proposal of the State Government for releasing the Ist Instalment of CLA for Rs. 14.58 crore and IInd instalment of CLA for Rs. 21.42 crore for Eastern Ganga Cannal were considered and CLA of Rs. 10.206 crore and Rs. 14.994 crore were released on 21st December, 2004 and 21st March, 2005 as first and second instalment respectively.”

6.12 The (Plan) Budget allocation for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) during the year 2004-05 was earmarked at Rs. 2,800.00 crore. However, it has been increased to Rs. 3,050.00 crore at RE stage 2004-05. On the reasons for increased allocation in Revised Estimates of 2004-2005 and the number of projects benefited because of the increased allocation, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“The actual releases were to the tune of Rs. 3128.5009 crore against the budget allocation of Rs. 2800 crore during the financial year 2003-04. The progress of the projects was reviewed during May, 2004 and the Planning Commission was requested during June, 2004 to enhance the budget allocation to Rs. 4500 crore during 2004-05. The increased allocation is to complete the last to last mile projects identified. However, the Planning Commission increased the allocation under AIBP to Rs. 3670 crore which in the final stage has been limited to Rs. 3050 crore. Five projects have

already been completed during 2004-05 and many other projects are nearing completion. The actual number of projects completed will be known on completion of the financial year.”

6.13 The budgetary allocation for the year 2005-06 has been earmarked Rs. 4800.00 crore for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), which is Rs. 2000.00 crore (71.42%) more as compared to the previous financial year 2004-05. When the Committee desired to know the reasons for earmarking more allocation for AIBP during the year 2005-2006, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“An analysis has indicated that to complete most of the IX Plan period ongoing projects during X Plan period in a time-bound manner, about Rs. 4500 crore in each year of remaining period of Tenth Plan is required. The National Common Minimum Programme stipulates completion of all the ongoing projects in a fixed time schedule. The actual number of projects to be included during a year depends upon the receipt of proposals from the State Government. New projects in the programme will be included against completed projects on one to one basis except for pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan projects. This Ministry is in the process to include 31 pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan major/medium irrigation projects under Fast Track Programme for 100% funding by the Centre to achieve the target.”

6.14 Out of 181 projects which have been brought under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), only 32 projects have been completed so far since the inception of the Scheme in 1996-97. As per the prescribed guidelines, these projects are to be completed in four agricultural seasons. The reasons for slow progress in completion of these projects and the steps taken by the Ministry for timely completion of these projects are as under:

“The slow progress of the projects under AIBP could be attributed to :

- Delay in land acquisition along the canals.
- Problems associated with acquisition of forest land.
- Environmental and resettlement & rehabilitation of the project affected families.
- Court litigations.

- Inadequate provision of funds in State budget and delay in transfer of funds to the executing agencies.

As execution of irrigation projects is a complex process, in addition to the above there are various other constraints coming in the way for speedy completion of projects like method of execution, contractual problems, unforeseen events during execution, etc. Because of certain constraints of the States, like redeployment of staff, some projects nearing completion are not declared as complete.

The following steps have been taken for completion of AIBP projects on schedule:

As per the revised AIBP guidelines effective from 1.4.2004, it has been made mandatory for the States to give Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), even for projects under Normal AIBP, in which they are required to indicate the balance cost and the anticipated completion date, which will ensure completion of project and creation of irrigation potential as per schedule.

Ministry of Water Resources held a conference of State Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries of Irrigation Department/Water Resources Department on August 2-3, 2004 in which the aspect of "Completion of Ongoing Major, Medium & ERM Projects including AIBP Implementation Review" was discussed and various recommendations made which were sent by the Ministry of Water Resources to the States for implementation.

The field officers of Central Water Commission, who are the monitoring agencies on behalf of the Ministry of Water Resources, are closely interacting with the project executing authorities for speedy implementation of the project as per schedule. Quarterly monitoring reports are submitted by the Central Water Commission (CWC) Regional Offices.

Inclusion of new projects in the programme is permitted after specifying that the project is not having problems like land acquisition, etc.

To avoid thin spreading of the resources, new project proposals are included on one to one basis against completion of the projects already in the programme.

A common and dynamic electronic decision support system on AIBP will be developed by CWC. Six reforming States *i.e.* Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Jharkhand along with Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh will be taken as pilot States for this purpose in the first instance. This is in addition to the monitoring reports being submitted.

A half-yearly status of AIBP projects in States will be obtained by Ministry from CWC regional offices for qualitative reporting of status of AIBP projects in the State”.

6.15 The total number of Major/Medium Irrigation Projects that are likely to be brought under AIBP during 2005-2006 and the quantum of irrigation potential created out of these projects as well as the targets for the remaining period of Tenth Plan are as given below:

“An analysis of the AIBP projects indicated that 37 projects are likely to be completed during 2004-05, 29 projects during 2005-06 and 17 projects during 2006-07. Thus, it is likely that 83 last mile projects could be completed during Tenth Plan period.

An irrigation potential of 2.7 m.ha. has been created upto March, 2004. with the completion of 83 projects under AIBP during the remaining period of Tenth Plan it would be possible to create additional irrigation potential of 1.62 m.ha.”

6.16 A total of 3,810 surface Minor Irrigation schemes were brought under AIBP from Special category States and out of these 1583 schemes have not yet been completed. The Committee in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) had recommended that steps should be taken by the Ministry to draw a definite time table for completion of these projects in a period of 5 to 6 years. Asked the steps taken for completion of these Minor Irrigation Projects, the Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

“Central Loan Assistance under AIBP is given to States in the ratio of 3:1. For availing CLA the State has to keep a budget provision of CLA and corresponding State share in their annual State budget. However States specially in North Eastern sector are not able to keep sufficient budget provision in their State Plan, due to which full CLA could not be availed by them. With the result, the minor irrigation scheme get delayed. However, the State Government are being reminded to complete ongoing minor irrigation schemes first before taking up new schemes. Till date, out of approved 4113 minor irrigation schemes, 2856 have been completed.”

6.17 The Committee are happy to note that the allocation for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) has been enhanced substantially from Rs. 2,800 crore to Rs. 4800 crore which is 71.42 % more allocation for the current financial year 2005-2006 as compared to last financial year 2004-2005. A sum of Rs. 250 crore has also been enhanced for AIBP at the Revised Estimates stage 2004-2005 against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,800 crore. The reasons cited by the Ministry for higher allocation are ostensibly to complete the last-to-last mile projects as identified. The Committee observe that out of 181 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects which have been included under AIBP, only 32 projects have been completed so far since the inception of the Scheme in 1996-1997. As per the Guidelines, only those projects are to be included under the Scheme which are nearing completion and could be completed within two working seasons or one year. The Committee are dissatisfied with the slow progress of completion of these projects and recommend the Ministry to take all the necessary steps to resolve all the causative factors as attributed for slow progress of completion of AIBP projects. The Committee are of the firm opinion with sufficient allocation of funds for the Scheme, it is the responsibility of the Ministry now to complete all the projects expeditiously in order to achieve the very objectives specifically mentioned in NCMP.

(a) Fast Track Programme

6.18 On the steps taken for monitoring AIBP projects, the Ministry in a post evidence reply stated as follows:

“As per the guidelines of AIBP field units of Central Water Commission (CWC) have been entrusted the work of monitoring of all the irrigation projects under AIBP.

The Secretary, Water Resources is holding a yearly review meeting with the Irrigation/Water Resources Secretaries of the States in which the progress of each project is reviewed.

In the Conference of State Chief Secretaries/Principal Secretaries, held in August, 2004 one of the recommendations made regarding the monitoring of AIBP projects was:

“Though the monitoring mechanism of CWC is already in existence for monitoring AIBP Projects and other selected projects, there is a need to supplement the existing monitoring system with the strengthened monitoring of respective State Governments.”

The State Governments assured that they would be constituting Monitoring Committees to further strengthen the existing monitoring system at the State level with participation of regional Chief Engineers of CWC which is expected to improve the monitoring mechanism of the projects. Report of such Monitoring Committee meeting held was received from the Regional Chief Engineer of Central Water Commission, Bangalore.”

6.19 In February 2002, the Ministry had launched a Fast Track Programme to complete the incomplete Major and Medium Irrigation projects which are nearing completion. So far, 8 major/medium projects/project components have been completed under Fast Track Programme and all the remaining 24 projects/project components are likely to be completed during 2005-06. Target for the Tenth Plan is to complete 31 major/medium irrigation projects of pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan period not yet covered under AIBP by including them under Fast Track.

6.20 A statement giving State-wise details of major/medium projects presently covered under Fast Track programme is enclosed at **Appendix-XIV**.

6.21 Fast Track projects were to be completed in two working seasons but none of the projects could be completed as per schedule. It may be mentioned that out of 32 irrigation projects/components of irrigation projects included in the Fast Track Programme, 8 irrigation projects/project components have already been completed. Further, it may also be mentioned that some States have not approached for second instalment of CLA because of slow physical progress due to various factors. Therefore, the programme could not achieve the desired targets. The matter has been taken up by the Ministry with the State Governments during Secretary level meetings. Further, a Committee has now been constituted to review the projects under Fast Track.

6.22 The newly introduced programme renovation of water bodies envisages to revive the lost irrigation potential of minor irrigation tanks each having an irrigation potential of 40 hectare and above but less than 2000 hectare. This programme is not in conflict with AIBP as CLA under AIBP is provided for completion of approved major and medium irrigation projects which are in an advanced stage of completion and are beyond the resources capability of the State Governments. CLA under AIBP is also provided to special category States/Region for taking up surface minor irrigation projects.

6.23 The Committee observe that under AIBP a fast track component was introduced in February 2002 under relaxed funding and other criteria. These criterion were further relaxed in January 2004 wherein conditions pertaining to loan and grant components were relaxed and the time limit for completion of Fast Track Projects was extended to 6-8 working seasons. Further, the criteria for providing CLA under AIBP was again relaxed in March 2005 wherein minor surface irrigation projects with 100 ha. potential in non-special category States benefiting Tribal and drought-prone areas were included. The Ministry is in the process to include 31 pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under Fast Track Programme for 100% funding by the Centre to achieve the target. Out of 32 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects included in the Fast Track Programme, only 8 projects have been completed since February 2002. The Ministry stated that the remaining 24 projects will be completed during 2005-2006. The Committee find that as in the case of other projects under AIBP, the pace of completion of projects under the Fast Track component of the AIBP leaves much to be desired. The Committee, therefore, desire that the monitoring of the progress of projects under Fast Track Programme needs to be strengthened to achieve the set targets.

(b) Performance Review of AIBP by C&AG

6.24 The Comptroller and Auditor General of India made a performance review of the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme for the period from 1996-1997 to 2002-2003 and submitted Performance Appraisal Report No. 15 of 2004. The important observations noted in the Report on the programme are at **Appendix-XV**.

6.25 The observations of Comptroller and Auditor General of India as contained in its Report No. 15 of 2004 after examining the AIBP have been brought to the notice of the State Governments for submitting the compliance Reports. However, compliance Reports are still awaited from the States.

6.26 CAG has reported in its Report that there are instances of diversion mis-utilization of funds released as CLA under AIBP.

6.27 The Ministry in a post evidence reply stated as follows:

- “Release of CLA in two instalments in a year. Second instalment in the year is released when expenditure reached 70% of the amount released together with State share.

However, release for the first instalment in a year for the continuity projects is made only after the total release for the previous year together with State's share is expended

- Utilisation Certificate from the State is insisted.
- Secretary (WR), GOI vide D. O. letter dated May 9, 2002 addressed to various Chief Secretaries of the States conveyed that User Department and the State Finance Department should make a clear averment in the Utilization Certificate that the flow of AIBP funds for their intended end use was not constrained by consideration extraneous to AIBP.
- Submission of audited statements of expenditure incurred within 9 months of the closure of the financial year.
- Visit to the project site by the monitoring team to ascertain the physical progress twice in an year and submission of monitoring reports provide necessary information on the project in terms of physical and financial progress.

6.28 The following States are reported to have diverted/misutilized the CLA under AIBP as per the Report of CAG:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 9. Madhya Pradesh |
| 2. Bihar | 10. Maharashtra |
| 3. Chhattisgarh | 11. Orissa |
| 4. Gujarat | 12. Punjab |
| 5. Haryana | 13. Rajasthan |
| 6. Jammu & Kashmir | 14. Uttar Pradesh |
| 7. Karnataka | 15. West Bengal |
| 8. Kerala | |

6.29 The Committee note that C&AG had made a performance review of AIBP for the period 1996-97 to 2002-03 and a performance appraisal Report No. 15 of 2004 was presented to the Houses of Parliament. The Committee are, however, dismayed to note that in the Report of C&AG, instances of diversion / mis-utilisation of fund released as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP have been noticed. The Ministry also informed that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir,

Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have diverted/mis-utilised the CLA under AIBP. The Committee are of the considered opinion that it is certainly a matter of grave concern as it shows the Ministry in poor light and its poor monitoring of the Scheme. The Ministry had reportedly sent the observations of C&AG to all State Governments and compliance reports from them are awaited. Their present focus is limited to the budgetary allocations, etc. and a cursory view has been taken in respect of other matters as the Committee has selected AIBP for detailed examination separately. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enquire into the matter and apprise the outcome of the same to the Committee within three months from the presentation of this Report to the Houses of Parliament. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take urgent steps to prevent further diversion/mis-utilisation of CLA under AIBP so that the completion of incomplete projects may not be hampered due to diversion/mis-utilisation of CLA.

NEW DELHI;
14 April, 2005
24 Chaitra, 1927 (Saka)

R. SAMBASIVA RAO,
Chairman,
Standing Committee on Water Resources.

APPENDIX I

(Para No. 1.5)

**BUDGET AT A GLANCE
(SECTOR-WISE)**

(Rupees in crore)

Sl.No.	Sector/Organisation/ Scheme	Actuals 2003-04		BE 2004-05		RE 2004-05		BE 2005-06		Total
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
I.	Secretariat-Economic Services	1.21	11.37	2.20	13.54	1.56	14.14	3.50	14.43	17.93
II.	Major & Medium Irrigation									
1.	Central Water Commission	20.70	70.80	29.63	72.45	25.96	72.03	29.70	73.40	103.10
2.	Central Soil and Materials Research Station	4.35	3.82	5.89	4.23	6.25	4.21	5.76	4.08	9.84
3.	Central Water & Power Research Station	3.30	19.23	3.55	19.91	3.39	19.83	5.10	20.12	25.22
4.	National Water Development Agency	18.61	0.00	35.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00
5.	National Institute of Hydrology	3.90	3.68	3.66	3.84	4.01	4.22	9.27	4.34	13.61
6.	Research and Development Programme	9.36	0.00	4.00	0.00	3.20	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00
7.	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited	0.00	15.54	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	15.80

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	25.00
9.	Boards & Committees	0.00	0.67	0.00	2.22	0.00	1.88	0.00	2.37	2.37
	Total: Major & Medium Irrigation	60.22	113.74	81.73	143.45	63.81	142.97	82.83	145.11	227.94
III.	Minor Irrigation									
1.	Central Ground Water Board	75.82	47.00	110.20	48.17	69.69	48.01	76.64	49.51	126.15
2.	Surface Water Schemes	7.80	0.00	7.00	0.00	4.79	0.00	7.00	0.00	7.00
3.	R.&D. Programme	1.11	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
4.	Repair, renovation and restoration of water Bodies	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total: Minor Irrigation	84.73	47.00	117.70	48.17	80.23	48.01	84.64	49.51	134.15
IV.	Command Area Development									
1.	Command Area Development Programme	142.17	0.00	180.00	0.00	138.31	0.00	199.00	0.00	199.00
2.	R & D Programme	1.85	0.00	1.50	0.00	2.05	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	Total: Command Area Development	144.02	0.00	181.50	0.00	140.36	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
V.	Flood Control									
1.	Central Water Commission	16.76	31.66	17.38	31.11	16.97	30.87	34.37	31.29	65.66
2.	Flood Proofing Programme	1.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Ganga Flood Control Commission	2.02	0.00	2.29	0.00	2.19	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.50
4.	Emergent Flood Protection Measures in Eastern and Western Sectors	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	-Pagladia Dam Project	0.01	0.00	40.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	-Harrange Drainage Scheme	10.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-New schemes for Majuli, Island in Assam, Dihang Project, etc.	17.73	0.00	15.00	0.00	16.10	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
	Sub Total (S.No. 13)	45.68	0.00	95.00	0.00	43.50	0.00	62.76	0.00	62.76
	Total: Flood Control	95.79	31.56	183.87	34.11	135.79	33.87	231.63	34.29	265.92
VI.	Transport Sector									
1.	Farakka Barrage Project	24.43	22.69	25.00	23.09	25.25	23.03	30.40	23.32	53.72
	Total (I to VI)	410.40	226.46	592.00	262.36	447.00	262.02	633.00	266.66	899.66
VII	A.I.B.P.**	3061.70	0.00	2800.00	0.00	3050.00	0.00	4800.00	0.00	4800.00
	Grand Total	3465.97	226.46	3392.00	262.36	3497.00	262.02	5433.00	266.66	5699.66

Source of financing: Demand No. 104-Ministry of Water Resources for 2005-2006 (excluding AIBP)

APPENDIX II

(Para No. 2.4)

ABSTRACT OF ONGOING MAJOR & MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN THE COUNTRY (AS ON 01.04.2004)

		(Potential in Th.Ha)															
Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Total Ongoing Projects for which information has been received	Major	Medium	Total	Latest Estimated Cost	Exptr. upto IX Plan	Exp. during 2002-03	Likely Exptr. during 2003-04	Likely Exptr. upto 3/2004	Balance cost on 1.4.2004 (Antd.)	Ultimate Potential	Potential Created upto IX Plan	Potential Created During 2002-03	Likely Potential created During 2003-04	Likely Potential created upto 3/2004	Balance Potential as on 1.4.2004 (Antd.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	9	24	18075.03	7708.66	712.59	1074.78	9496.03	8579.00	2353.48	1371.67	78.99	196.74	1647.40	706.08	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3.	Assam	5	5	10	1840.88	450.12	25.20	20.81	496.13	1344.75	268.17	108.60	5.72	16.90	131.22	136.95	
4.	Bihar	9	3	12	4624.82	2026.66	115.55	178.45	2320.66	2304.16	811.19	96.86	10.00	25.00	131.86	679.33	
5.	Chhattisgarh	3	5	8	1932.33	1244.51	193.27	144.52	1582.30	350.03	744.62	560.24	14.22	11.93	586.93	158.23	
6.	Goa	1	0	1	966.56	470.36	19.86	11.39	501.61	464.95	26.89	7.73	2.17	3.31	13.21	13.68	
7.	Gujarat	3	18	21	31961.79	13197.87	1729.90	2327.89	17255.66	14706.13	1908.00	144.58	89.64	35.26	269.48	1638.52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
8.	Haryana	4	0	4	962.13	747.40	16.24	7.18	770.82	191.31	254.00	168.00	0.00	0.00	168.00	86.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	3	288.57	64.53	11.25	17.24	93.02	195.55	33.15	0.61	0.20	0.30	1.11	32.04
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	7	7	226.30	101.50	11.00	30.57	143.07	83.23	34.55	7.73	1.65	0.96	10.34	24.21
11.	Jharkhand	5	19	24	5747.99	1579.72	106.91	158.18	1844.81	3903.18	513.57	6.64	0.00	4.82	11.46	802.11
12.	Karnataka	16	18	34	20538.85	11274.93	1115.38	586.36	12976.67	7562.18	1872.72	972.39	30.76	64.88	1068.03	804.69
13.	Kerala	4	4	8	2608.80	1357.70	69.10	93.45	1520.25	1088.55	220.73	59.00	14.45	12.64	86.09	134.64
14.	Madhya Pradesh	16	5	21	17996.63	4643.31	712.30	793.99	6149.63	11847.00	1827.61	128.64	40.51	34.00	203.15	1624.46
15.	Maharashtra	56	95	151	39695.56	16053.04	1366.31	1388.38	18807.73	20887.83	3703.24	1318.89	19.35	44.20	1382.44	2320.80
16.	Manipur	2	1	3	702.32	360.19	26.75	47.80	434.74	267.58	55.94	4.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	51.94
17.	Meghalaya	0	1	1	57.07	20.24	1.05	1.30	22.59	34.48	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.15
18.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
19.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Orissa	10	10	20	7178.52	2594.39	530.19	429.32	3553.90	3624.62	793.78	231.35	5.23	55.34	291.92	501.86

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
21.	Punjab	1	0	1	1324.18	94.67	22.07	11.35	128.09	1196.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	4	4	8	6863.95	3595.43	243.65	658.15	4497.23	2366.72	1217.35	722.52	40.35	55.81	818.69	398.66
23.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
24.	Tamilnadu	0	2	2	105.36	51.56	11.08	23.48	86.12	19.24	7.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.19
25.	Tripura	0	3	3	178.00	129.49	2.69	5.43	137.61	40.39	26.72	3.30	0.00	0.00	3.30	23.42
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9	0	9	7534.32	3251.30	503.89	492.20	4247.39	3286.93	2152.27	577.55	70.68	63.76	711.99	1440.28
27.	Uttaranchal	3	0	3	5334.11	253.08	0.00	0.00	253.08	5081.03	311.60	21.00	0.0	00.00	21.00	290.60
28.	West Bengal	2	8	10	2728.42	978.34	30.19	30.42	1038.95	1689.47	660.58	125.57	7.17	7.05	139.79	520.79
29.	UTs	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		169	219	388	179472.49	72249.00	7576.42	8532.64	88358.09	91114.40	19802.50	6636.87	431.09	632.90	7700.87	12101.63

APPENDIX II (A)

(Para No. 2.4)

APPROVED OUTLAY 2004-2005

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	Name of States & U.Ts.	Major & Medium	Minor Irrigation	CAD	Flood Control	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3370.87	549.25	10.12	72.29	4002.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40	32.80	2.00	3.75	38.95
3.	Assam	21.74	30.61	36.26	35.13	123.74
4.	Bihar	374.14	249.20	14.00	95.00	732.34
5.	Chhattisgarh	422.59	254.00	24.74	0.40	701.73
6.	Goa	28.03	33.86	2.73	4.95	69.57
7.	Gujarat*	2042.45	293.56	5.39	2.66	2344.06
8.	Haryana	175.00	0.00	44.32	48.00	267.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13.54	67.88	2.12	12.23	95.77
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	75.76	62.75	10.92	26.13	175.56
11.	Jharkhand	356.43	75.00	1.25	2.50	435.18
12.	Karnataka	2843.97	167.88	10.61	1.50	3023.96
13.	Kerala	113.85	13.10	8.50	7.50	142.95
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1387.16	222.70	5.82	8.84	1624.52
15.	Maharashtra	2850.00	171.80	337.00	-	3358.80
16.	Manipur	38.00	6.50	4.61	10.20	59.31
17.	Meghalaya	1.87	8.50	0.22	1.45	12.04
18.	Mizoram	0.01	14.20	0.15	0.00	14.36
19.	Nagaland	0.03	12.46	0.33	0.23	13.05
20.	Orissa	295.17	57.81	4.00	1.00	357.98

*Includes Rs. 915 crore for Sujalam Sufalam Yojana shown under Major & Medium sector.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Punjab	85.30	24.35	17.50	27.20	154.35
22.	Rajasthan	611.43	190.55	52.75	10.04	864.77
23.	Sikkim	0.00	4.00	0.05	4.00	8.05
24.	Tamil Nadu	323.96	176.28	13.94	-	514.18
25.	Tripura	5.55	26.80	0.00	7.97	40.32
26.	Uttar Pradesh	877.50	104.25	40.00	45.95	1067.70
27.	Uttaranchal	26.65	29.01	1.77	20.14	77.57
28.	West Bengal	91.25	35.35	7.60	127.38	261.58
29.	Total States	13061.78	2365.20	648.58	504.15	16579.71
Union Territories						
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.00	1.86	0.00	3.00	4.86
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	1.54	0.00	0.00	1.54
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.67	0.20	0.00	0.88
32.	Daman & Diu	0.05	0.15	0.05	0.22	0.47
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.50	0.00	24.00	24.50
34.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	3.50
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	20.29	0.00	14.68	34.97
	Total U.Ts.	0.06	25.01	0.25	45.40	70.72
	Total States & U.Ts.	13061.84	2390.21	648.83	549.55	16650.43
	Central Sector	85.93	105.20	180.00	208.87	580.00
	Grand Total	13147.77	2495.41	828.83	758.42	17230.43

APPENDIX III
(Para No. 2.10)

**DETAILS OF PROJECTS ATTAINED 90% OR MORE CREATION
OF TARGETED POTENTIAL TO BE TREATED AS COMPLETED**

State/Project	Category	Plan of start	Approval status
Andhra Pradesh			
1. Changalandu LIS	Major	IX	Approved
Karnataka			
2. Yogachi	Major	VIII	Unapproved
3. Tungabhadra HLC (IS)	Major	III	Approved
4. Churkinala	Medium	V	Approved
5. Votehole	Medium	V	Approved
Jharkhand			
6. Katri	Medium	VII	Unapproved
7. Dudhganga (IS)	Major	V	Unapproved
8. Upper Godavari	Major	Ap. 66-69	Approved
9. Arunavati	Major	VI	Unapproved
10. Anjanapalsi	Medium	V	Approved
11. Aran	Medium	V	Approved
12. Purna Neapur	Medium	V	Approved
13. Wadiwale	Medium	Ap. 78-80	Approved
14. Mun	Medium	VI	Approved
15. Andhali	Medium	VII	Unapproved
16. Sayaki	Medium	VIII	Unapproved
17. Toma	Medium	VIII	Approved
18. Muktal Nagar LIS	Medium	IX	Unapproved
West Bengal			
19. Khairabehra	Medium	VII	Approved

APPENDIX IV)
(Para No. 2.18)

THE PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AGAINST THE TARGETS
DURING THE YEAR 2004-2005

Sl.No.	Name of Scheme/Activity	Unit	2004-05		% of shortfall achievement
			Target	Anticipated	
1.	Training Conducting training courses for in-service officers and staff including induction training courses for newly recruited Assistant Directors	Course	40	21	47.5
2.	Training of unemployed graduates/ diploma engineers/vocational certificate holders under Apprenticeship Act 1961	Nos.	150	68	54.66
3.	Consultancy Preparation of Design Memoranda (Figures in equivalent drawings)	Nos.	210	100	52.38
4.	Survey & Investigation Water resources development projects in Arunachal Pradesh (Hydel Projects)	Work	15%	6%	60
5.	Project-Preparation & Appraisal Processing of Projects for TAC clearance	Nos.	4	Nil	100
6.	Flood Control Issue of Flood Forecasts	Nos.	6000	4889	18.51
7.	Technical examination of Flood Management measures	Nos.	73	52	28.76
8.	Technical Scrutiny of Master plans	Nos.	4	1	75

APPENDIX V
(Para No. 3.7)

STATE-WISE POTENTIAL CREATED/UTILISED THROUGH MINOR
IRRIGATION SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 2002-03

('000 Ha.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ground Water		Surface Water		Total	
		P	U	P	U	P	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.91	9.34	76.63	56.66	89.54	66.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.04	0.04	1.29	0.67	1.33	0.71
3.	Assam	1.03	0.35	12.21	7.93	13.24	8.28
4.	Bihar	110.27	71.57	0.94	N.A.	111.21	71.57
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.78	0.42	0.10	0.10	0.88	0.52
6.	Goa	0.10	0.04	0.22	0.12	0.32	0.16
7.	Gujarat	2.12	1.68	38.27	6.21	40.39	7.89
8.	Haryana	11.00	8.79	0.00	0.00	11.00	8.79
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1.34	1.08	6.91	4.87	8.25	5.95
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.78	4.83	33.75	19.53	40.53	24.36
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Karnataka	2.72	2.72	9.70	2.61	12.42	5.33
13.	Kerala	15.15	14.87	25.86	22.37	41.01	37.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8.91	8.91	42.21	21.33	51.12	30.24
15.	Maharashtra	57.04	42.09	22.82	4.72	79.86	46.81
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	3.69	2.22	3.69	2.22
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.09
18.	Mizoram	0.0	00.00	0.79	0.26	0.79	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.0	03.13	1.60	3.13	1.60
20.	Orissa	8.02	2.21	16.92	5.13	24.94	7.34
21.	Punjab	34.00	32.60	0.00	0.00	34.00	32.60
22.	Rajasthan	52.92	52.92	2.13	N.A.	55.05	52.92
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.46	0.55	0.46
24.	Tamil Nadu	16.82	7.56	0.05	0.05	16.87	7.61
25.	Tripura	0.11	0.07	3.22	2.70	3.33	2.77
26.	Uttaranchal	0.52	0.52	2.23	2.23	2.75	2.75
27.	Uttar Pradesh	374.68	374.68	5.58	5.58	380.26	380.26
28.	West Bengal	16.03	10.40	9.36	6.01	25.39	16.41
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.02
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02
31.	Delhi	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.79	0.79
32.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
	Total	734.12	648.51	319.16	173.94	1053.28	822.45

Note: P-Potential created U-Potential utilised

APPENDIX VI
(Para No. 3.7)

STATE-WISE MINOR IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED/
UTILISED FOR THE YEAR 2003-04 (Provisional)

('000 Ha.)

Sl.No.	State/UT	Ground Water		Surface Water		Total	
		P	U	P	U	P	U
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.01	2.21	326.27	301.74	334.28	303.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.02	0.02	2.98	1.79	3.00	1.81
3.	Assam	45.58	45.58	3.51	0.15	49.09	45.73
4.	Bihar	166.14	36.68	3.76	0.20	169.90	36.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.70	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.69
6.	Goa	0.22	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.27	0.24
7.	Gujarat	2.66	2.39	13.85	0.12	16.51	2.51
8.	Haryana	8.69	6.95	0.00	0.00	8.69	6.95
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.34	4.38	3.19	4.88	3.53
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.66	3.56	36.73	18.44	42.39	22.00
11.	Jharkhand	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
12.	Karnataka	3.18	3.18	5.59	3.27	8.77	6.45
13.	Kerala	96.90	96.10	34.80	31.06	131.70	127.16
14.	Madhya Pradesh	52.03	52.03	4.36	4.36	56.39	56.39
15.	Maharashtra	70.47	52.84	41.84	16.32	112.31	69.16
16.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	3.30	2.69	3.30	2.69
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.65	0.45	0.65	0.45
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.26	0.56	0.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	11.02	4.15	11.02	4.15
20.	Orissa	7.34	1.88	36.51	5.26	43.85	7.14
21.	Punjab	34.01	32.57	0.68	0.68	34.69	33.25
22.	Rajasthan	56.16	56.16	0.00	0.00	56.16	56.16
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.68	0.71	0.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	14.93	6.72	0.54	0.33	15.47	7.05
25.	Tripura	1.09	0.89	4.35	3.55	5.44	4.44
26.	Uttaranchal	0.56	0.56	4.94	4.94	5.50	5.50
27.	Uttar Pradesh	277.38	277.38	6.04	6.04	283.42	283.42
28.	West Bengal	18.10	11.52	7.93	4.92	26.03	16.44
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.31	0.44	0.31
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.09
31.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Pondicherry	0.12	0.12	0.82	0.82	0.94	0.94
	Total	870.49	690.60	556.67	415.82	1427.16	1106.42

Note: P-Potential created U-Potential utilised

APPENDIX VII
(Para No. 3.7)

MINOR IRRIGATION POTENTIAL—TARGET DURING X PLAN

(in '000 Hectare)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Surface water	Ground water	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14.00	417.40	431.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44.00	0.70	44.70
3.	Assam	358.00	340.20	698.20
4.	Bihar	655.00	544.10	1199.10
5.	Goa	5.00	0.10	5.10
6.	Gujarat	N.A.	51.00	51.00
7.	Haryana	27.00	82.30	109.30
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	5.60	30.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.00	2.10	5.10
10.	Karnataka	300.00	24.30	324.30
11.	Kerala	225.00	75.60	300.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	281.00	405.90	686.90
13.	Maharashtra	N.A.	388.10	388.10
14.	Manipur	33.00	0.00	33.00
15.	Meghalaya	2.00	0.10	2.10
16.	Mizoram	38.00	0.00	38.00
17.	Nagaland	N.A.	0.00	0.00
18.	Orissa	N.A.	51.20	51.20
19.	Punjab	18.00	77.80	95.80

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Rajasthan	250.00	461.20	711.20
21.	Sikkim	13.00	0.00	13.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	N.A.	53.90	53.90
23.	Tripura	33.00	6.00	39.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	542.00	1785.10	2327.10
25.	West Bengal	130.00	224.50	354.50
	Sub Total (A)	2996.00	4997.20	7993.20
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1.00	0.40	1.40
2.	Chandigarh	N.A.	0.10	0.10
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.00	0.60	1.60
4.	Daman & Diu	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
5.	Delhi	1.00	1.70	2.70
6.	Pondicherry	1.00	N.A.	1.00
7.	Lakshadweep	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Sub Total (B)	4.00	2.80	6.80
	Total (A+B)	3000.00	5000.00	8000.00

APPENDIX VIII
(Para No. 3.18)

**IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE PROJECTS
IMPLEMENTED BY CGWB**

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Schemes for which impact assessment done	Artificial Recharge Structures	Impact Assessment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6	Percolation Tanks	4500-5900 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		3	Check dams	1000-1250 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of recharge pits and lateral shafts	370 Cubic meter runoff recharged in one year
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	7000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year
3.	Assam	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	5500 Cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year.
4.	Bihar	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
5.	Chandigarh	6	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	1440-13,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	34.50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.

1	2	3	4	5
		1	Recharge Trenches	9.50 lakh cubic meter rainwater runoff recharged in one year.
6.	Gujarat	3	Rain Water Harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	11000-45000 runoff water recharged in one year.
7.	Haryana	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2350 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of recharge Shafts and injection wells	3.50 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Declining rate reduced from 1.175 m/yr to 0.25 m/yr.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	Check dams	1.20-21.00 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300-1200 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year.
10.	Jharkhand	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	4500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
11.	Karnataka	1	Combination of . Percolation Tanks Watershed Structures, Recharge wells, Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	2-3.5 m. rise in water levels and 9-16 ha. area benefited from percolation tanks 8.60 lakh cubic meter water recharged through recharge well. 3-5 m. rise in ground water levels through watershed structures. 530 cubic meter recharged from Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting.

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Kerala	1	Sub-surface Dyke	Augmented 5000 Cubic meter of ground water in upstream side with 2 m. rise in groundwater levels.
		1	Recharge wells	2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year
		3	Percolation tanks	2000-15000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Tidal regulator	4000 Cubic meter runoff water conserved and a difference of 1.5 m was observed in upstream and downstream water level.
		1	Check Dam	30,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
13.	Lakshadweep	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	300 Cubic meter rainwater harvested in one year.
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water level in dugwells in the range of 0.80-3.80 m and 6-12 m in hand pumps have been observed.
		1	Percolation Tanks	Rise in ground water levels by 1-4 m. in command area downstream of tank has been observed.
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting (1000 houses)	More than 2 lakh cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of sub-surface dykes and check dam	Rise in water levels in existing tubewells in upstream area by 0.30 m to 2.00 m has been observed.

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Maharashtra	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting System	196-280 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Combination of Percolation Tanks and Check Dams.	Benefited area— About 60 to 120 ha. per Percolation Tank, 3 to 15 hectare per Check Dam Water level rise-Upto 1.5 m.
		1	Percolation tanks, Recharge Shaft, Dugwell Recharge.	Benefited area-400-500 hectare around the scheme.
16.	Meghalaya	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	6800 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year.
17.	Mizoram	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	50,000 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year.
18.	Nagaland	2	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	3700-12,800 cubic meter runoff water harvested in one year.
19.	NCT Delhi	2	Check dams	Water levels have risen upto 2.55 m in the vicinity of Check Dams and area benefited is upto 30 hectare from each check dam in JNU & IIT. 1.30 lakh cubic meter of rainwater was recharged in one year in Kushak Nala.
		7	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	800-5000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		8	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	8500-20,000 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	1	Rain water harvesting through Roof Top & Pavement catchments	19,000 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
21.	Punjab	1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	500 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		3	Recharged wells	9-15.50 lakhs cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		1	Trenches	Average rise in water level upto 0.32-0.70 m has been observed.
			Combination of vertical shafts, injection wells & recharge trenches	Recharge of 1.70 lakh cubic meter runoff water caused average rise of 0.25 m. in ground water levels around the scheme area.
		1	Combination of recharge shafts and injection wells	14,400 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
22.	Rajasthan	1	Check dams	88,000 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year. Water level rise-0.65 m.
		12	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-2800 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
		3	Sub-surface Barriers	2000-11500 Cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
				Water level rise from 0.25 to 0.60 m.
23.	Tamil Nadu	1	Sub-surface Dyke	39.25 ha. area benefited.
		7	Percolation Tanks	10,000-2,25,000 runoff water recharged in one year.

1	2	3	4	5
		1	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	3700 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5	Roof Top Rain Water Harvesting	350-1100 cubic meter runoff water recharged in one year.
25.	West Bengal	1	Combination of Farm Ponds, Nala Bunds, Sub-surface Dykes.	Water level rise of 0.15 m. observed.
		1	Sub-surface Dykes	Rise in water levels by 0.45 m. observed.

APPENDIX IX
(Para No. 5.13)

STATE-WISE BREAK UP OF AREA LIABLE TO FLOODS, FLOOD PRONE AREA AS REPORTED BY STATES AND AREA PROVIDED WITH REASONABLE DEGREE OF PROTECTION

Sl.No.	Name of State	Area liable to floods as assessed by RBA	Flood Prone Area as reported by States to the X Plan WG (mha)	Area provided with reasonable protection (mha)	
				Till March 2002	Till March 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.39	3.48	1.0350	1.0350
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	0.12	0.0023	0.0033
3.	Assam	3.15	3.82	1.06361	1.6361
4.	Bihar	4.26	6.88	2.9490	2.9490
5.	Gujarat	1.39	2.05	0.4827	0.4827
6.	Haryana	2.35	2.35	2.0000	2.0000
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.23	0.48	0.0097	0.0097
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.08	0.51	0.2173	0.2173
9.	Karnataka	0.02	0.90	0.0028	0.0048
10.	Kerala	0.87	1.47	0.0555	0.0555
11.	Madhya Pradesh	0.26	0.34	0.0040	0.0040
12.	Maharashtra	0.23	0.33	0.0010	0.0010
13.	Manipur	0.08	0.08	0.1300	0.1300
14.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.10	0.0011	0.0011
15.	Mizoram	-	0.05	0.0000	0.0000
16.	Nagaland	-	0.01	0.0000	0.0000
17.	Orissa	1.40	3.34	0.6000	0.6300

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Punjab	3.70	4.05	3.1900	3.1900
19.	Rajasthan	3.26	3.26	0.0816	0.0816
20.	Sikkim	-	0.02	0.0020	0.0020
21.	Tamil Nadu	0.45	0.45	0.1220	0.1220
22.	Tripura	0.33	0.33	0.0261	0.0261
23.	Uttar Pradesh	7.34	7.34	1.5788	1.5888
24.	West Bengal	2.65	3.77	2.2005	2.2005
25.	Delhi	0.05	0.07	0.0780	0.0780
26.	Pondicherry	0.01	0.05	0.0040	0.0040
27.	Others	-	-	0.0032	0.0032
	Total	33.52	45.65	16.4127	16.4557
	Say	34.00	45.65	16.41	16.46

*latest information not available

From the above table, the total flood prone area in the country is as below:

(a) Flood Prone Area in States 34.0 mha.

(b) Area protected in States till then 10.0 mha.

Area flooded due to failure of protection works which might have been included in reported flooded area (assumed) (-) 4.00 mha.

Total flood prone area in the country 40.00 mha.

APPENDIX X
(Para No. 5.14)

DETAILS OF STATUS OF APPROVAL OF FLOOD MANAGEMENT
SCHEMES RECEIVED FROM STATES/BRAHMAPUTRA BOARD
SINCE APRIL 2002
(Upto 21.03.05)

Sl.No.	State	Total No. of scheme received	No. of scheme cleared from CWC/GFCC	No. of scheme on which comments sent	No. of scheme under examination in CWC/GFCC	No. of scheme deleted/ returned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. Central Water Commission						
1.	Assam	69	26	11	8	24
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	2	1	3	0
3.	Manipur	8	6	0	0	2
4.	Meghalaya	1	0	1	0	0
5.	Mizoram	2	1	1	0	0
6.	Nagaland	6	5	0	1	0
7.	Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	1	1	0	0	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	0	0	0
10.	Bihar	1	1	0	0	0
11.	Gujarat	1	0	0	1	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	0	7	7	0
13.	Punjab	4	0	2	2	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	1	0
15.	Andhra Pradesh	3	1	2	0	0
16.	Orissa	10	6	4	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Kerala	1	0	1	0	0
18.	Karnataka	1	0	1	0	0
Total		131	51	31	23	26
B. Ganga Flood Control Commission						
1.	Bihar	32	12	15	2	3
2.	Jharkhand	1	1	-	-	-
3.	West Bengal	34	23	6	5	-
4.	Uttar Pradesh	17	2	9	6	-
Total		84	38	30	13	3

Note: Scheme of Brahmaputra Board have been included in respective States.

APPENDIX XI
(Para No. 5.32)

SALIENT POINTS OF THE REVISED DPR OF BAGMATI
EMBANKMENT SCHEME SUBMITTED BY GOVERNMENT
OF BIHAR

1. Name of the scheme : Bagmati Extension Scheme
 2. District : Sitamarhi and Sheohar
 3. Rivers : Bagmati and Lalbakeya
 4. (a) Area affected : 2.90 lac hectare
(b) Area Benefited : 2.90 lakh hectare
 5. (a) House and Property damaged :
- | Max. Nos. of houses damaged in year 2004 | Value of houses damaged in year 2004 | Public Properties damaged in year 2004 |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 299404 Nos. | 40140.46 lac | 44423.16 lac |
- (b) Same as property benefited : Same as 5 (a)
 6. (a) Population affected : 1200000
(b) Population benefited : Same as 6(a)
 7. Hydrology:
 - (a) Design discharge : Bagmati River-7000 cumec
: Lalbakeya River-2000 cumec
 - (b) Maximum observed H.F.L. : 73.00 m (in 1993)
At Dheng Railway Bridge.
 - (c) Designed H.F.L. : 74.00 m (at Dheng Railway Bridge)
58.40 m (At Runnisalpur gauge site)
 8. Proposals:
 - (a) Length of Embankment : Along Bagmati Left Embankment = 53.24 km.

	:	Doab Embankment = 9.67 km.
	:	Along Bagmati Right Embankment = 56.17 km.
		Total = 119.08 km.
(b) Top width of Embankment	:	5.50 m
(c) Free Board	:	1.80 m
(d) Hydraulic Gradient	:	1 in 5
(3) Side Slope	:	1:2 up to 4.5 m height of embankment
		1:3 above 4.5 m height of embankment
(f) Spacing between embankment	:	Maximum = 3200 m Minimum = 1829 m
9. River Bed Slope	:	1 in 3500
10. Unprotected area after construction of embankment	:	0.00 lac hectare
11. Total Cost of Scheme	:	27935.00 lac
12. Benefit Cost Ratio	:	1.7:1
13. Period of Construction	:	3 years.

APPENDIX XII
(Para No. 6.9)

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF CLA RELEASED UNDER AIBP

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	CLA Released							Grand Total	
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03		2003-04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.250	74.000	79.670	65.015	95.020	281.660	33.186	205.530	869.331
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.500	7.500	15.000	1.500	20.000	51.500
3.	Assam	5.230	12.400	13.950	14.540	24.077	14.521	16.274	19.2015	120.194
4.	Bihar	13.500	5.150	36.185	129.695	151.775	3.420	14.481	74.644	428.850
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.000	4.500	9.500	10.520	13.930	48.200	104.000	74.630	265.280
6.	Goa	0.000	5.250	0.000	3.500	61.650	58.000	0.000	2.000	130.400
7.	Gujarat	74.773	196.900	423.820	272.700	421.850	581.690	1000.330	650.359	3622.422
8.	Haryana	32.500	12.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	18.000	7.735	70.235
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	6.500	5.000	11.047	18.015	3.244	8.150	14.692	66.648
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.300	0.000	0.000	4.680	10.460	11.070	34.999	21.545	84.054
11.	Jharkhand	0.000	8.890	11.640	14.345	5.715	10.820	9.670	1.833	62.913
12.	Karnataka	61.250	90.500	94.500	157.140	171.000	492.500	620.850	266.478	1954.218
13.	Kerala	3.750	15.000	0.000	0.000	22.400	11.275	5.665	31.000	89.090
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.250	110.000	81.250	95.325	151.328	215.410	220.000	568.440	1505.003
15.	Maharashtra	14.000	55.000	50.860	49.875	97.020	39.100	133.134	164.395	603.384
16.	Manipur	4.300	26.000	10.780	21.810	1.500	9.360	19.500	15.500	108.750
17.	Meghalaya	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.694	5.512	4.470	1.500	1.088	15.264
18.	Mizoram	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.433	1.433	2.000	0.750	9.300	14.916
19.	Nagaland	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.730	5.000	5.000	2.659	8.000	23.389

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Orissa	48.450	85.000	71.500	90.250	100.320	168.475	179.570	154.685	898.250
21.	Punjab	67.500	100.000	0.000	42.000	55.620	113.690	36.660	0.000	415.470
22.	Rajasthan	2.675	42.000	140.050	106.665	78.467	96.315	174.385	499.837	1140.394
23.	Tripura	3.773	5.100	3.975	34.653	13.883	21.063	13.395	13.377	109.219
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	20.000
25.	Uttar Pradesh	43.500	78.000	76.500	286.000	315.900	354.690	359.000	274.785	1788.375
26.	Uttaranchal	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	25.163	25.5525	50.715
27.	West Bengal	5.000	20.000	10.000	25.000	26.825	38.608	28.133	3.144	156.710
28.	Sikkim	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.360	0.000	2.400	0.750	0.750	5.260
	Total	500.001	952.190	1119.180	1450.477	1856.200	2601.981	3061.703	3128.501	14670.233

APPENDIX XIII
(Para No. 6.11)

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF CLA RELEASED UNDER
AIBP DURING 2004-05

Sl.No.	State	2004-05		Total
		Loan	Grant	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	0.000
3.	Assam	1.0500	-	1.050
4.	Bihar	25.116	-	25.116
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	0.000
6.	Goa	-	-	0.000
7.	Gujarat	210.000	-	210.000
8.	Haryana	-	-	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	0.000
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	0.000
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	0.000
12.	Karnataka	124.9759	-	124.976
13.	Kerala	-	-	0.000
14.	Madhya Pradesh	47.0365	0.0000	47.037
15.	Maharashtra	95.305	6.360	101.665
16.	Manipur	-	-	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	0.00
18.	Mizoram	-	-	0.00
19.	Nagaland	-	-	0.00

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Orissa	-	-	0.00
21.	Punjab	-	-	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	101.0555	20.934	121.990
23.	Tripura	-	-	0.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	0.00
25.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	0.00
26.	Uttaranchal	-	-	0.00
27.	West Bengal	-	-	0.00
28.	Sikkim	0.525	0.00	0.525
	Total	605.0639	27.2940	632.3579

APPENDIX XIV
(Para No. 6.20)

**STATE-WISE DETAILS OF MAJOR/MEDIUM IRRIGATION
PROJECTS UNDER FAST TRACK PROGRAMME**

(Rs. crore)

State	Project (s)	CLA released under FTP during			Total
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1.	Nagarjunasagar Project (II)	27.170	0	23.540	50.710
2.	Somasila (V)	60.000	0.	60.000	120.000
3.	Sriram Sagar Project St. I (III)	72.000	0	35.950	107.950
4.	Annamayya (Cheyyuru) (V)	5.000	5.000	0	10.000
5.	Madduvalasa (V)	12.500	0	12.500	25.000
Chhattisgarh					
6.	Barnai (VI)	0	1.300	1.350	2.650
7.	Hasdeo Bango (AP 78-80)	0	70.600	67.240	137.840
Gujarat					
8.	Sardar Sarovar (VI)	94.000	94.000	92.500	280.500
Karnataka					
9.	Hirehalla (VI)	0	8.780	14.710	23.490
10.	Karanja (V)	0	24.370	75.270	99.640
11.	Maskinala (V)	0	3.220	0	3.220
Madhya Pradesh					
12.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 km-63 km (V)	98.030	0	0	98.030
13.	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal	0	65.000	0	65.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
Maharashtra					
14.	Khadakwasala (II)	0	2.780	0	2.780
15.	Kadvi (V)	0	7.000	0	7.000
16.	Kasarsai (VI)	0	1.685	1.685	3.370
17.	Jawal Gaon (V)	0	1.365	0	1.365
18.	Kumbhi (V)	0	9.300	0	9.300
19.	Kasari (V)	0	0.755	0	0.755
Orissa					
20.	Subarnarekhha Project (VII)	17.420	0	0	17.420
21.	Gateworks of Narrage Barrage (IX)	17.450	0	0	17.450
22.	Execution of Rengali Left Canal (IV)	14.000	0	0	14.000
23.	Potteru (IV)	15.56	0	0	15.560
24.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (X)	0	17.460	4.730	22.190
25.	Salandi Left Main Canal (X)	0	3.095	3.095	6.190
26.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project	0	0	4.325	4.325
27.	Naraj Barrage (IX)	0	0	13.685	13.685
Rajasthan					
28.	Panchana (V)	0	20.970	0	20.970
29.	Chhapi (V)	0	10.455	8.420	18.875
30.	Mod. of Ganga Canal (VI)	0	0	69.780	69.780
Uttar Pradesh					
31.	Upper Ganga Mod. Project (V)	17.780	39.720	4.600	62.100
32.	Madhya Ganga Canal Project (V)	21.950	0	-	21.950
Total		472.860	386.855	493.380	1353.095

APPENDIX XV
(Para. No. 6.24)

AUDIT OBSERVATIONS PERTAINING TO MINISTRY
OF WATER RESOURCES

Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP): The Government of India's intervention in the irrigation sector by way of launching the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to accelerate completion of ongoing irrigation projects in an advanced stage, was timely and desirable, considering that a large number of projects, languishing for want of funds, had spilled over from Plan to Plan. An amount of Rs. 41,28,440 Crore had been invested on 430 such incomplete projects by 24 States upto the VIII Five Year Plan. The optimal utilization of these resources was contingent on good planning, judicious selection of projects, efficient implementation for speedy utilization of potential created and effective maintenance of the assets created. Despite spending Rs. 13,823.05 Crore (including the States' share) in 24 States during 1996-2003, the Government failed to achieve the intended objective of accelerating irrigation benefits by ensuring completion of ongoing major/medium projects over four agricultural seasons (two years). The selection of 29 projects for completion within two agricultural seasons (one year) through the "fast track" was also not successful. As of March, 2003, only 23 of the 172 projects covered under the programme had been completed. The concept of fast track projects introduced in February, 2002 for focusing on completion of selected projects within one year also failed to the desired impact as none of the 29 projects put the fast track were completed.

The poor performance of the programme was to inadequate planning and lack of co-ordination the State Governments, who were responsible execution, frequent modifications in the guide diluting the main focus of the programme inappropriate selection of projects resulting in spreading of resources, ineffective execution substantial time and cost overrun in several inefficient utilization of resources with set instances of diversion, parking and misuse of and insufficient monitoring despite an elabo mechanism prescribed by the Ministry.

(Report No. 15 of 2004)

Performance Appraisals

Infructuous expenditure on construction of build for primary school and Primary Health Center to improper planning, buildings constructed medical care and education purposes at a co Rs. 51.95 lakha could not be utilized resulting unfruitful expenditure.

(Para 13.1 of Report No. 2 of 2004)
Transaction Audit Observations

APPENDIX XVI

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2004-2005)

MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES HELD ON
FRIDAY, 01 APRIL 2005

The Committee sat from 1130 hours to 1330 hours and 1415 hours to 1540 hours in Committee Room 'C', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao-*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas
3. Shri Bikram Keshari Deo
4. Shri Rajen Gohain
5. Dr. M. Jagannath
6. Smt. Preneet Kaur
7. Shri Raghuvveer Singh Kaushal
8. Smt. Manorama Madhavraj
9. Shri Sushil Kumar Modi
10. Shri Munshiram
11. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
12. Shri Prabodh Panda
13. Shri Laxmanrao Patil
14. Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat
15. Smt. Minati Sen
16. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Rajya Sabha

17. Shri Manoj Bhattacharya
18. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri N.K. Sapra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri A.S. Chera — *Director*
3. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy — *Under Secretary*

Representatives of Ministry of Water Resources

1. Shri J. Hari Narayan, Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources
2. Shri R. Jayaseelan, Chairman, Central Water Commission
3. Smt. Sushma Singh, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources
4. Shri R.K. Sharma, Director General, National Water Development Agency
5. Shri Niranjana Pant, Jt. Secy. & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Water Resources
6. Shri M.L. Goyal, Commissioner (ER) & Chairman, Brahmaputra Board

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Standing Committee on Water Resources.

2. The Hon'ble Chairman then congratulated the Secretary on his new assignment in the Ministry while congratulating the former Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Shri V.K. Duggal also on his new assignment as Union Home Secretary, he wished him all the success in his new assignment and placed on record the sincere efforts made by him in assisting the Committee. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources to the sitting of the Committee and drew their attention to the provisions of Direction 55 (1) of the Directions by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and requested them to introduce themselves to the Committee.

3. After the introduction, the Committee took the oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2005-2006). The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, gave a brief account of the activities of the Ministry and the allocations made in the detailed Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry.

4. Thereafter, the Members sought clarifications pertaining to the Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry in respect of Hydrology

Projects, Central Water Commission, National Water Development Agency, Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Central Ground Water Board, Command Area Development Programme, Flood Control, etc. The Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry replied to the queries put forth by the Committee on various Schemes/ Programmes being implemented by the Ministry and other related issues.

5. A verbatim record of the proceedings of the sitting of the Committee has been kept separately.

The Committee then Adjourned.

APPENDIX XVII

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2004-2005)
MINUTES OF THE TENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON WATER RESOURCES HELD ON WEDNESDAY, 13 APRIL, 2005

The Committee sat from 1500 hours to 1630 hours in Committee Room 'B', Ground Floor, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri R. Sambasiva Rao—*Chairman*

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Bhanwar Singh Dangawas
3. Shri Bikram Keshari Deo
4. Shri Rajen Gohain
5. Shri Raghuvveer Singh Kaushal
6. Smt. Manorama Madhavraj
7. Shri Munshiram
8. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
9. Shri Prabodh Panda
10. Shri Laxmanrao Patil
11. Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat
12. Smt. Minati Sen
13. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
14. Shri Sita Ram Yadav

Rajya Sabha

15. Shri Manoj Bhattacharya
16. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri P.D.T. Achary — *Secretary*
2. Shri N.K. Sapra — *Joint Secretary*
3. Shri A.S. Chera — *Director*
4. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy — *Under Secretary*

At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee.

2. The Hon'ble Chairman then welcomed Shri Sita Ram Yadav, M.P., Lok Sabha who attended the sitting of the Committee for the first time after his nomination to serve as a Member of the Committee on 16 November, 2004. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2005-06) of the Ministry of Water Resources and after some discussion adopted the said Report with certain changes.

3. The Committee then authorised the Chairman to finalise the Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) of the Ministry of Water Resources after getting it factually verified from the concerned Ministry and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

The Committee then adjourned.

APPENDIX XVIII

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl. No.	Para No.	Observation/Recommendation
1	2	3
1.	1.21	<p>The Scrutiny of Demands for Grants 2005-2006 of the Ministry of Water Resources reveals that the total outlay of Rs. 899.66 crore for 2005-2006 shows an overall increase of Rs. 45.30 crore over the BE of the previous year. It also shows an overall hike of Rs. 41.00 crore (6.92%) in the Plan outlay for 2005-2006 of Rs. 633.00 crore in comparison to Rs. 592.00 crore in 2004-2005. Whereas there is an increase of Rs. 38.04 crore (6.91%) on the Revenue Section (Plan), the Capital Section (Plan) shows an increase of Rs. 2.96 crore (7.01%). On the other hand, the Non-Plan allocation for both the Revenue and the Capital sections show an increase of Rs. 4.15 crore (1.7%) and Rs. 0.15 crore (0.79%) respectively over the same for the year 2004-2005. Further, the Committee observe that though the Ministry had proposed Rs. 946.21 crore as Plan allocation for the year 2005-2006, the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 9.21 crore, Rs. 621 crore for Central sector and Rs. 300 crore for State sector which is Rs. 25.21 crore less than the proposed allocation by the Ministry. The Committee also observe that it is difficult to understand the rationale behind the reduction of allocations, which are at variance with the commitment of Government to give top priority to equitable and effective water management in the country. The reduction in allocation by the Planning Commission is to the extent of Rs. 7.00 crore</p>

1	2	3
		<p>for Major and Medium Irrigation. Rs. 14.00 crore for Minor Irrigation, Rs. 23.21 crore for flood control against the proposals of the Ministry for 2005-2006. The Committee fail to understand the basis for reduction of allocation by the Planning Commission in respect of the above three vital components which in their opinion may adversely affect the pace of implementation of on-going projects and their timely completion. The Committee are disconcerted to note that allocations for Command Area Development and Water Management had been reduced at the RE stage for two consecutive years 2003-2004 and 2004-2005. Apparently, the Ministry's lacklustre performance is reflected from the very fact that not enough proposals under CADWM come forward from the State Governments.</p>
2.	1.22	<p>The Committee note that three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes <i>viz.</i> Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water etc. amounting to an outlay of Rs. 300 crore stand transferred to the State Sector ostensibly in fulfilment of the provision in the NCMP that all Centrally Sponsored Schemes except in national priority areas by transferred to the State Sector. The Committee based on their past experiences and the current pace of implementation of various schemes executed by the State Governments and administered and monitored by the Ministry observe that numerous problems are being encountered in timely implementation of projects. Further, the schemes transferred to State Sector would continue to be monitored by the Ministry though the projects under these programmes would be planned and executed by the State Government. The Committee are</p>

1	2	3
		<p>of the firm view that the Union Government cannot abdicate its responsibility on the State Sector Schemes as these Schemes <i>inter-alia</i> entail creation of more irrigation potential, Recharge of Ground Water and checking floods and erosion across the country and desire the Ministry to further strengthen the monitoring mechanism in respect of these Schemes. Further, the Committee observe that though policy thrust of the Ministry is on drawing up time schedule for completion of on going Major Irrigation Projects, they, however, desire that there need to be more emphasis on the utilization of irrigation potential already created.</p>
3.	1.23	<p>The Committee observe that 10% of total allocation of the Ministry amounting to Rs. 146.72 crore (15.89%) for 2005-06 has been earmarked for Schemes specifically planned for North Eastern States. The Committee are however distressed to find that there is shortfall in utilization of allocated funds in respect of Pagladiya Dam Project etc. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to impress upon the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance on the need to step up the Plan allocation for the Ministry in consonance with the policy of the Government to give priority to water management. The Committee would also like to emphasize on the need for earmarking additional allocations at the RE stage on the above-mentioned three sectors so that all on going schemes/projects are completed within the scheduled time-frame to maintain optimum cost-time-benefit ratio. The Committee also desire that allocations in respect of North Eastern States be better utilized and stepped up, if needed. Therefore, the Committee strongly believe that it is incumbent upon the Ministry to initiate necessary steps to address</p>

1	2	3
4.	1.30	<p>and overcome the predicament of non-approvals of schemes by strengthening the field offices of CWC, evolving single-window clearances for all aspects of project approvals, lessening procedural delays and improve submission of utilization certificates by the States. The Committee, therefore, desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.</p> <p>The Committee also observe that National Development Council at its 50th meeting held in December 2002 considered the matter on the need for a Single Administrative Ministry for dealing with all issues concerning 'Water'. Further, the Planning Commission too was of the view that the subject of 'Water' and all its related issues be dealt with at the Union level in one Ministry <i>viz.</i> the Ministry of Water Resources of pave the way for integrated planning, development and management of water resources in the country for their optional utilization. This has also been emphasized in the National Water Policy. The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources had rightly admitted during his deposition before the Committee that having the same Secretary for both the Water Resources and Drinking Water Departments is probably a step in the direction of creation of a single administrative Ministry for water and related subjects. The Committee strongly believe that the 'Single Administrative Ministry for Water' is long overdue as a policy initiative by the Government. The Committee feel that it would be in the fitness of the things to designate the Ministry of Water Resources as the nodal agency for dealing with all aspects of Water at the Central Government level at the earliest. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.</p>

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5.	2.11	<p>The Committee note that the allocation for Major and Medium Irrigation during 2004-2005 was earmarked at Rs. 81.73 crore. However, it has been reduced by Rs. 17.92 crore to Rs. 63.81 crore at the Revised Estimate stage. The reduction reportedly was necessitated as the work relating to preparation of Detailed Project Reports in connection with Ken-Betwa and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal Link Projects could not be taken up due to non-signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Co-Basin States. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to resolve all the technical issues expeditiously in connection with the above links and obtain final concurrence from the concerned State Governments so that the DPRs can be prepared timely for early implementation of these links.</p>
6.	2.12	<p>The Committee observe that there are 388 on-going Major and Medium Irrigation Projects pending completion which have spilled over from the Ninth Plan to Tenth Plan (169 Major, 219 Medium). The Committee are highly distressed to find that as many as 28 Major and 5 Medium Irrigation projects per-Fifth Plan and 44 Major and 44 Medium Irrigation projects from Fifth Five Year Plan are pending for completion. The Committee are dismayed at the very slow pace of completion of these projects and are of the firm opinion that it does not justify the huge investment made under the projects. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to strengthen the monitoring mechanism further so that these projects can be completed at the earliest possible.</p>
7.	2.13	<p>The Committee note that against a target of 9.9 million hectare for creation of irrigation potential under Major and Medium Irrigation only 6.5 million hectare irrigation potential is likely to be created by the end of the Tenth</p>

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8.	2.14	<p>Plan resulting in a shortfall of 3.5 Million hectare. The Committee are not happy with the performance in these regard and desire the Ministry to make all out efforts to motivate the States to earnestly complete the projects in hand to achieve 9.9 million hectare target of potential creation. The Committee further expect the Government to take necessary steps to increase the utilization of the created potential simultaneously. The Committee be apprised of the action taken in this regard.</p> <p>The Committee also observe that in pursuance of the recommendation of Committee to identify all completed projects not declared as completed by State Governments contained in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05), an exercise was carried out by CWC to identify such projects. This has resulted in identification of 16 Major and 25 Medium Projects in 10 States which attained 90% or more of targeted irrigation potential. It is further disconcerting to observe that though the main aim is creation of additional irrigation potential, the Government finds it difficult to ignore the creation of the balance 10% potential. The CWC carried out a further analysis of the above projects and found that 10 Major and 12 Medium Irrigation Projects were receiving CLA under AIBP and only 2 Major and one Medium projects were treated as completed. The States have reportedly given undertakings that 8 Major and 11 Medium Projects would be completed in 2004-05 or 2005-06. It is furthermore surprising that out of the identified projects, 3 Major and 4 Medium Projects are in the unapproved category though they attained the targeted irrigation potential.</p>
9.	2.15	<p>The Committee are appalled at the above sorry state of affairs prevailing in the Major and</p>

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		<p>Medium Irrigation Sector which has seen the light of the day owing to their persistent prodding to the Government to take a serious view of the hitherto prevailing situation. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendation contained in their Second Action Taken Report on the subject to stop further flow of funds to projects now identified as it is their considered opinion that the created irrigation potential be put to optimum use rather than creating additional potential and not putting it to good use which in itself is wastage of public funds. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to accept/implement the recommendation of the Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation in full. The Committee desire to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.</p>
10.	2.20	<p>The Committee note that CWC has taken up 18 plan schemes/activities with an outlay of Rs. 29.70 crore for 2005-06. The schemes include Data Collection, training of personnel at NWA, upgradation and modernization of information system, research, remote sensing, survey and investigation and consultancy to name few. The allocation for four schemes was reduced at RE stage in 2004-05 due to not taking up works on technical grounds etc. A perusal of physical targets attained during 2004-2005 reveals that achievements in respect of training, consultancy (preparation of Design Memo), survey and investigation have been very low. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to take steps to strengthen the monitoring/evaluation of the progress made by CWC in respect of the deficient areas so as to utilize the budgetary allocations to the maximum.</p>
11.	2.28	<p>The Committee note that NWDA has been entrusted with the task of preparation of DPRs</p>

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		<p>in respect of Ken-Betwa and Parbati-Kalisindh-Chambal links under the Peninsular component of the Programme of ILR. Their present focus of the programme is restricted to the preparation of DPRs of the above links as the subject is being examined by them in detail separately. The Committee further note that a provision of Rs. 14 crore allocated in 2004-05 for the above link projects could not be utilized as the concerned States, <i>i.e.</i> Uttar Pradesh-Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh-Rajasthan have not been able to arrive at a consensus on various aspects of the links and MOUs for the same could not be signed by them. The Ministry informed the Committee that the work of DPRs is likely to take 3 years after the consensus is arrived at. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to take urgent steps to persuade the State Governments to arrive at a consensus and sign MOUs at an early date so that work of DPR preparation starts and work on these two links of the Peninsular component of ILR gets underway and the objectives are realized. The Committee, therefore, desire to be informed of the progress made in this regard.</p>
12.	3.9	<p>The Committee note that the works of Minor Irrigation are taken up by several Departments of the State Governments though the policy formulation aspects are vested in the Minor Irrigation Division of the Ministry. All Surface and Ground Water Schemes having Culturable Command Area upto 2,000 hectare individually are classified as Minor Irrigation Schemes. The Committee observe that out of a total 139.89 million hectare Ultimate Irrigation Potential, 81.43 million hectare Irrigation Potential is to be created under Minor Irrigation. Upto March, 2004, 58.28 million hectare Irrigation Potential</p>

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has already been created and 50.15 million hectare Irrigation Potential has been utilized. As per Census of Minor Irrigation Schemes conducted by the Ministry for the year 1993-1994, the irrigation capacity created in the Minor Irrigation Sector covers about two-third of the country's total irrigation capacity. The Committee are of the firm opinion that the Minor Irrigation Projects are cost-effective and yield the desired results in quick time. The Committee observe that a sum of Rs. 100 crore has been earmarked for a pilot project for repair, renovation and restoration of water bodies for 2005-06. The Scheme stands transferred to State Sector and would be funded and monitored on the lines of AIBP. It aims at creation of 20,000 ha. of additional irrigation potential in 700 water bodies in 16 Districts of the country. The Committee recommend that at least one water bodies in a Districts of each State be taken up for creation of additional irrigation potential under the scheme. The Committee are of the opinion that these small projects would go a long way in mitigating the needs of the people. The Committee, therefore, desire that the Minor Irrigation Sector be given top priority to facilitate the provision of best possible irrigation facilities to the people of the country at large.

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3.19

The Committee find that the Ground Water Level is declining very rapidly in almost every part of the country. The Artificial Recharge of Ground Water Scheme is one of the most effectives Schemes to arrest the further decline of Ground Water Level. While the Committee are happy to note that the Planning Commission has cleared the Scheme "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water" which was pending since long will now be implemented in the

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14.	3.20	<p>State Sector and an allocation of Rs. 92.00 crores is earmarked for the year 2005-2006 to implement the Scheme during the years 2005-06 and 2006-2007. The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during the evidence informed the Committee that the note for CCEA is under preparation and the Scheme will be taken up in the first quarter of current financial year 2005-2006. The Committee hope that the Government would endeavour to clear the Scheme from CCEA at the earliest and implement the Scheme without further loss of time.</p> <p>The Committee observe that Government have taken certain measures to arrest the decline of Ground Water Level by way of regulation of Ground Water withdrawal, adopting artificial recharge methods to augment Ground Water in the States of Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu to name a few apart from restricting development of Ground Water, legislation for regulation and development of Ground Water and mandatory guidelines for roof top rain water harvesting by amendment of building by-laws, etc. The Committee desire the Government to take steps to create the awareness among the people to conserve as well as put to good use the available limited ground water resource in the country. The Committee are also of the opinion that alternative methods be devised to put to use the sewerage and other waste waters after suitable treatment for irrigation and encourage the use of recycled waste water which in the long run would help conserve the ground water resources in the country. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.</p>

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15.	3.21	<p>The Committee are disappointed with the poor performance under the various Schemes/ Activities of Central Ground Water Board against the laid down physical targets in respect of (a) Exploration Well Drilling, (b) RGNGW Training & Research Institute, (c) Mass awareness in ground water, management, regulation & conservation and (d) Training on rain water harvesting. The shortfall in attainment of physical targets ranges between 62 and 92 percent. The Committee desire the Ministry to monitor the physical progress of the schemes effectively to realize the set targets in full under all the Schemes of Central Ground Water Board during the current financial year 2005-2006. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this matter.</p>
16.	3.28	<p>The Committee are concerned to note that along with decline in the Ground Water Level, the Ground Water quality has also deteriorated considerably in many areas of the country. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to conduct studies in all the affected areas and make an all out effort to improve the quality of Ground Water. The Committee also note that Government have constituted Water Quality Assessment Authority (WQAA) to coordinate the activities of different agencies, prepare action plans, organize public awareness programmes as well as to overcome the problem of pollution of national water resources, based on the decision taken by WQAA, an Expert Group and State-Level Water Quality Review Committees in 33 States/UTs were constituted. The Expert Group has submitted its Report and the recommendations of the Expert Group have been accepted by WQAA. Under WQAA, a Water Quality Monitoring Committee (WQMC) and a Task</p>

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		<p>Force were also constituted to recommend measures for optimum water quality observation network and coordinate data collection and dissemination system to assist the WQAA. The Task Force has also submitted its Report. The Committee desire the Ministry to furnish a copy each of the Reports submitted by the Expert Group and the Task Force on the subject to them. The Committee also desire that the recommendations of the Expert Group and the Task Force be thoroughly examined for early implementation in order to help all the concerned Water Quality Monitoring Agencies/ States and also provide the good quality water to the people. The Committee further desire that reports of the three Specific Groups formed to deal with specialized functions to be submitted very shortly be processed urgently to tackle the alarming situation arising out of pollution of ground water sources.</p>
17.	4.13	<p>The Committee note that the outlay under Command Area Development Programme during the Tenth Plan was earmarked at Rs. 1,208.00 crore. However, only Rs. 436.54 crore <i>i.e.</i> 36.14% could be utilized during the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 and remaining Rs. 771.46 crore, <i>i.e.</i> 63.86% is yet to be utilized in the last two financial years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007. During 2004-2005, the allocation for Command Area Development Programme was kept at Rs. 181.50 crore and an amount of Rs. 41.14 crore remained unspent. The Ministry have admitted that this reduced utilization would affect the work on renovation of land and correction of system deficiencies adversely. The Committee are unhappy to note the low utilization of Plan allocation under the Scheme and recommend the Ministry to sort out all the causative factors under the Scheme and ensure that the allocated funds are fully utilized during the year.</p>

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		<p>Further, the Committee note that the Command Area Development Programme has been restructured and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management Scheme for implementation during 2004-2007. Under the restructured Scheme, the State Governments have been advised to submit fresh Detailed Project Reports of all the projects by the end of August 2004. It is very disturbing to observe that despite repeated recommendations of the Committee, the Government failed to obtain the fresh DPRs of all the projects expeditiously from the States. The Ministry so far could obtain DPRs from only 8 States. The Committee fail to understand the manner in which the Ministry propose to achieve the targets under the Scheme with such slow pace of submission of DPRs by States. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to pursue the matter vigorously with all the concerned State Governments to submit the fresh DPRs of all the projects at the earliest possible so that the implementation of Scheme may not be hampered.</p>
18.	4.14	<p>The Committee further note that Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala have enacted PIM legislation. The Ministry also informed that all the State Governments have been requested to enact the necessary legislation on PIM in the forthcoming Sessions of their State Legislatures. The Committee also desire the Ministry to pursue the matter with the remaining State Governments for early enactment of necessary legislation on PIM.</p> <p>Furthermore, a national level workshop on PIM is proposed in early 2005-2006. The Committee observe that the example set forth by the WUA</p>

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functioning in the Surya Project command in the Thane District of Maharashtra needs to be replicated where even the tail end users are getting the same quantum of water as the first user. The interaction the Committee had there with the farmers revealed that they were very satisfied with the functioning of WUA in their area. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to educate the users as well as administrators about this model of functioning of WUA at their forthcoming National Level Workshop on PIM. The Committee, therefore, desire to be apprised of the outcome of the deliberations of the workshop and the action taken thereon.

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5.15

The allocation for Flood Control during the Tenth Plan period so far amounts to more than 30 percent of total Plan allocation of the Ministry in each year. However, the amount actually spent and the allocation at the RE Stages fail considerably to match the amount earmarked in the BEs over the years. The Committee are perturbed to note that despite huge allocation made for this Sector year after year, the Ministry have failed to spend the allocated amount. The reasons for slashing the BE at RE stage is mainly attributed to the little headway made in the work of the Pagladiya Dam Project, etc. The allocation for flood control has increased by over 25% in 2005-06 over the BE 2004-2005. The enhancement is in respect of critical anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States and additional amount of Rs. 50 crore for Farakka Barrage Project for works in its extended jurisdiction. The Committee, therefore, desire that the allocation for the year should be spent fully to avoid spill over of projects from plan to plan and cost over runs.

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		<p>The Flood Proofing programme is proposed to be discontinued <i>w.e.f.</i> April 2005. The Ministry through GFCC got the performance evaluation done of 20 schemes from WAPCOS whose proposal is under finalisation. Meanwhile, the Minister of Water Resources reviewed the matter and the Planning Commission was requested to continue the scheme during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan. The Committee recommend that the 'Flood Proofing Programme' be continued during the remaining period of the Tenth Plan till the evaluation of the efficacy of the Scheme is known for the benefit of the people facing the scourge of recurrent floods in flood-prone areas. They are perturbed to know that despite the fact that flood forecasting activities in India had begun in 1958, the issue of flood warning in advance has not moved beyond the range of 12 hours minimum and 48 hours maximum. The Committee desire that such warnings be issued at least 3-4 days in advance so that evacuation work could be undertaken timely to reduce the plight of the affected people in the flood-prone areas. The Committee also desire that the flood forecasting activities need to be modernized, value added and extended to other uncovered areas. The Committee further recommend that the inflow forecasting to reservoirs also needs to be instituted for the effective regulation of overflows from reservoirs to minimize loss of life and property during floods.</p>
20.	5.26	<p>The Committee observe that to assist States in Ganga Basin to take up critical anti-erosion and flood management schemes, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a Central share of Rs. 136.17 crore was approved as a continuing scheme for implementation during 2004-07. The</p>

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		<p>funding pattern for the scheme is 75:25 and funds are provided as advance to State Governments. The allocation for the Scheme has increased to Rs. 100 crore in BE 2005-06 from Rs. 30 crore in 2004-05. The increased allocation is to implement the recommendation of the Task Force on flood management and erosion control. The Task Force has since submitted its report on flood management and erosion control. The Task Force among other things recommended that total investment for flood management be increased from existing half percent to one percent of total outlay, creation of revolving fund of Rs. 50 crore with the Ministry of Water Resources for emergent flood management schemes etc. The Committee recommend the Government to implement the recommendations of the Task Force in right earnest after receiving the comments of State Governments, concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission. The Committee would like to be informed of the status of the action taken on the Task Force recommendations.</p>
21.	5.34	<p>The project of Raising, Strengthening and Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers was envisaged in order to prevent spilling of flood water from these rivers from Nepal side into Bihar. Being an International commitment, this project needs special attention from the Government. The Committee is disconcerted to note that the Ministry's less than impressive performance in regard to under-utilization of funds at the actual stage for 2003-2004 stems from the fact that the concerned State Governments have failed to revise/finalize the DPRs for the project in time. They feel that this is a long standing problem with the State Governments for not only this project but also</p>

in other projects. The Committee note that the Central assistance under the project is released in advance to enable the State Governments to take up the works on urgent basis. The Ministry should pursue with the State Governments to avoid procrastination in this regard to ensure timely completion of the project. The State Governments have proposed the work on Bagmati embankment from India-Nepal Border upto the confluence point Bagmati-Kosi rivers. This entails more funds as additional length of embankments are to be raised to complete the project. The Committee want to know the rationale for earmarking only Rs. 14.00 crore in BE 2005-06-that too only for DPRs for Kamla and Bagmati Scheme on Indian side for the project only. The Committee desire the allocation for 2005-2006 be increased at the RE stage to accommodate all necessary expenditure for effective and timely completion of the project. The Committee also desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this direction.

A Committee known as India-Nepal sub-Committee on Embankments Construction was set up in January, 2001 to conduct scientific studies and to accelerate the process of construction. It held its last meeting in June 2004. Negotiations are on with Nepal for construction of multi purpose storage dams on Kamla and Bagmati rivers. The preliminary studies are to be carried out by JPO-SKSKI High Dam Project authorities. The Committee desire that the above preliminary studies be completed expeditiously so that the menace of recurring floods and erosion in North Bihar could be minimized. The Committee also desire that the requisite funds may soon be released

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		to JPO-SKSKI to complete this project in time to avoid cost over runs. The Committee further desire that they be apprised of the steps in this direction.
22.	5.43	The planning and implementation of anti-erosion works primarily rests with the concerned State Governments. However, no request for additional funding and submission of utilization certificates for the fund expended in the previous year has been received from the State Governments. The Committee believe firmly that it is incumbent upon the Ministry to impress on the State Government to utilize the funds allocated as well as to submit utilization certificates timely for early completion of the project. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme regarding critical anti-erosion works in Coastal Areas was approved for a total cost of Rs. 20.64 crore in respect of sea-erosion works only. This has been taken up by the Government of India in February, 2004 on pilot basis. The Central Gvoernment shall be sharing 75% of the cost of the Scheme as grant in aid to be implemented by State Governments. The Committee, therefore, recommend that special steps should be taken to address drainage and water stagnating problems at the ayacut and command area in coastal States where water logging has resulted in loss of crops and increased salinity of land. The Committee observe that a National Coastal protection project has been prepared based on approach paper from State Governments. The project envisages identification of suitable external funding agencies for exploring possibilities of getting external funding for the sector. The Committee appreciate that an initiative has been taken for anti-sea erosion works in coastal States but at the same time

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23.	5.50	<p data-bbox="651 472 1235 674">caution the Government to take all the conditionalities into consideration to protect the national interest before accepting the external funding for the project. The Committee also desire to be informed of the action taken in the matter.</p> <p data-bbox="651 703 1235 1856">The Committee are constrained to observe that the implementation and the cost of Pagladia Dam Project have been hostage to physical problem, <i>viz.</i> ecological, environmental and R&R issues. These unsolved issues have cast their spell on the utilization of funds for the project, as is evident from the reduced allocation in the actuals for 2003-2004 and at the RE stage 2004-2005. It is incumbent upon the Ministry of Water Resources to impress upon the State Governments to take up these issues in right earnest with project affected people in the area and evolve a strategic road map to sort out the existing problems urgently. The Committee also observe that the project cost had escalated from Rs. 542.90 crore to Rs. 1,069.40 crore to accommodate, like many others, a subject change in design/quality due to additional investigation. The Committee in their First Report on Demands for Grants (2004-05) recommended for early clearance by PIB and CCEA. However, clearances are still awaited. The Ministry informed that Zirat Survey by State Government is yet to be taken up. The Committee cannot but conclude that both these actions are stuck up in the maze of procedures. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to take urgent steps to clear the project at the earliest for implementation otherwise a stage might come when the project itself becomes unviable. The Committee also desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.</p>

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24.	5.57	<p>The Committee observe that in Phase-I, Rs. 41.28 crore are allocated for protection of Majuli Island from floods and erosion in the Tenth Plan. In the short term, immediate anti-erosion measures for Majuli Island were approved and works completed at the cost of Rs. 6.22 crore. Apparently, this phase is independent of the Model Studies despite it being a long-term measure. The Committee desire the Ministry to get the Model Studies completed in a time bound manner as the erosion problems of Majuli Island are distinct from others. The Committee are of the opinion that without proper base studies it may not be possible to control flood and erosion. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the funds be released before the onset of monsoon in Assam so that the project works could be carried out as pre-planned and not remain hostage to the vagaries of the weather as it had happened in the past. The Committee desire that they be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.</p>
25.	6.17	<p>The Committee are happy to note that the allocation for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) has been enhanced substantially from Rs. 2,800 crore to Rs. 4800 crore which is 71.42 % more allocation for the current financial year 2005-2006 as compared to last financial year 2004-2005. A sum of Rs. 250 crore has also been enhanced for AIBP at the Revised Estimates stage 2004-2005 against the Budget Estimates of Rs. 2,800 crore. The reasons cited by the Ministry for higher allocation are ostensibly to complete the last-to-last mile projects as identified. The Committee observe that out of 181 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects which have been included under AIBP, only 32 projects have been completed so far</p>

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26.	6.23	<p>since the inception of the Scheme in 1996-1997. As per the Guidelines, only those projects are to be included under the Scheme which are nearing completion and could be completed within two working seasons or one year. The Committee are dissatisfied with the slow progress of completion of these projects and recommend the Ministry to take all the necessary steps to resolve all the causative factors as attributed for slow progress of completion of AIBP projects. The Committee are of the firm opinion that with sufficient allocation of funds for the Scheme, it is the responsibility of the Ministry now to complete all the projects expeditiously in order to achieve the very objectives specifically mentioned in NCMP.</p> <p>The Committee observe that under AIBP a fast track component was introduced in February 2002 under relaxed funding and other criteria. These criterion were further relaxed in January 2004 wherein conditions pertaining to loan and grant components were relaxed and the time limit for completion of Fast Track Projects was extended to 6-8 working seasons. Further, the criteria for providing CLA under AIBP was again relaxed in March 2005 wherein minor surface irrigation projects with 100 ha potential in non-special category States benefiting Tribal and drought-prone areas were included. The Ministry is in the process to include 31 pre-Fifth and Fifth Plan Major and Medium Irrigation Projects under Fast Track Programme for 100% funding by the centre to achieve the target. Out of 32 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects included in the Fast Track Programme, only 8 projects have been completed since February 2002. The Ministry stated that the remaining 24 projects will be completed during</p>

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27.	6.29	<p>2005-2006. The Committee find that as in the case of other projects under AIBP, the pace of completion of projects under the Fast Track component of the AIBP leaves much to be desired. The Committee, therefore, desire that the monitoring of the progress of projects under Fast Track Programme needs to be strengthened to achieve the set targets.</p> <p>The Committee note that C&AG had made a performance review of AIBP for the period 1996-97 to 2002-03 and a performance appraisal Report No. 15 of 2004 was presented to the Houses of Parliament. The Committee are, however, dismayed to note that in the Report of C&AG, instances of diversion/mis-utilisation of fund released as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP have been noticed. The Ministry also informed that the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have diverted/mis-utilised the CLA under AIBP. The Committee are of the considered opinion that it is certainly a matter of grave concern as it shows the Ministry in poor light and its poor monitoring of the Scheme. The Ministry had reportedly sent the observations of C&AG to all State Governments and compliance reports from them are awaited. Their present focus is limited to the budgetary allocations, etc. and a cursory view has been taken in respect of other matters as the Committee has selected AIBP for detailed examination separately. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enquire into the matter and apprise the outcome of the same to the Committee within three months from the presentation of this</p>

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Report to the Houses of Parliament. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take urgent steps to prevent further diversion/mis-utilisation of CLA under AIBP so that the completion of incomplete projects may not be hampered due to diversion/mis-utilisation of CLA.
