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**STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON WATER RESOURCES  
(2005-2006)**

**FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA**

**MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2006-2007)**

**FIFTH REPORT**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*May, 2006 / Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)*

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(2005-2006)  
(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)  
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES  
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS  
(2006-2007)

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 18.5.2006*  
*Laid in Rajya Sabha on 18.5.2006*



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

*May, 2006/Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)*

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## CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE (2005-06) .....	(v)
ABBREVIATIONS .....	(vii)
INTRODUCTION .....	(ix)
CHAPTER I    Introductory.....	1
Analysis of Demands for Grants .....	2
Status of Committee's earlier recommendations ...	9
CHAPTER II    Outcome Budget .....	14
(a) Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme....	14
(b) Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the Country .....	16
(c) Command Area Development & Water Management .....	18
(d) Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley .....	20
CHAPTER III    Major and Medium Irrigation.....	23
Status of Committee's earlier recommendations ...	26
(a) National Institute of Hydrology .....	28
(b) Research and Development Programme.....	30
CHAPTER IV    Command Area Development and Water Management Scheme .....	33
Status of Committee's earlier recommendations ...	36
(a) Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) ...	37
CHAPTER V    Flood Control .....	42
(a) Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States .....	49
(b) Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers .....	54
	(i)

	PAGE
(c) Schemes for Benefit of North-Eastern States and Sikkim .....	58
(i) Brahmaputra Board .....	58
(ii) New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project .....	60
CHAPTER VI Transport Sector	
Farakka Barrage Project .....	65
CHAPTER VII Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme .....	70
(a) Fast Track Programme .....	75
(b) Performance Review of AIBP by C&AG .....	77
Status of Committee's earlier recommendations .....	77
APPENDICES	
I. The details of Sector-wise allocation for different programmes and activities .....	81
II. Status of ATN on paras appearing in C&AG Report of 2004 & 2005 .....	86
III. The details indicating the position of outstanding Utilisation Certificates upto March, 2004 of grants released upto March, 2003 .....	90
IV. Status of ongoing Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Tenth Plan as on 1.4.2004 .....	91
V. Status of ongoing ERM Irrigation Projects as on 1.4.2004 .....	99
VI. Major and Medium Irrigation Physical Achievements .....	101
VII. Statement regarding the Master Plans approved by the Government of India .....	103
VIII. The details of the Survey and investigation and preparation of DPRs of the following Ten Projects .....	105
IX. The details of works undertaken for protection of Majuli Island .....	107

	PAGE
X. State-wise details of CLA/grant released under AIBP upto March, 2006 .....	109
XI. The State-wise and year-wise ceiling fixed under AIBP by the Planning Commission (from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005).....	112
XII. Anticipated completion date of Major and Medium AIBP Projects as per MoUs/ Information from State Governments for the year 2006-07 .....	114
XIII. The details of the Projects under AIBP completed since 1996 to 1997 including total CLA release under each Project till its completion .....	117
XIV. The State-wise details of Projects included under Fast Track Programme under AIBP till its inception.....	119
XV. Minutes of the Eighth sitting held on 4th April, 2006 .....	121
XVI. Minutes of the Ninth sitting held on 15th May, 2006 .....	123
XVII. Summary of Observations and Recommendations...	125

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE  
ON WATER RESOURCES (2005-06)

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. Smt. Kiran Maheshwari
10. Shri Munshiram
11. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
12. Shri Harilal Madhavji Bhai Patel
13. Shri Laxmanrao Patil
- \*14. Shri Pannian Ravindran
15. Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat
16. Smt. Minati Sen
17. Shri Arjun Charan Sethi
18. Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh
19. Shri Sita Ram Yadav
- \*\*20. Vacant
- \*\*\*21. Vacant

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\* Nominated *w.e.f.* 19.12.2005.

\*\*Nomination of Shri Prabodh Panda, MP changed by the Speaker, Lok Sabha *w.e.f.* 23.8.2005.

\*\*\*Shri Sushil Kumar modi, MP, Lok Sabha has resigned *w.e.f.* 16.5.2006.

*Rajya Sabha*

22. Shri Indramoni Bora
23. Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
24. Smt. Sushree Devi
25. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia
- <sup>‡</sup>26. Shri Vijaykumar Rupani
27. Shri Sharad Yadav
- \*28. Vacant
- \*\*29. Vacant
30. Vacant
31. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

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

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<sup>‡</sup>Nominated *w.e.f.* 21.4.2006.

\*Shri Jaswant Singh, MP, Rajya Sabha has resigned *w.e.f.* 11.8.2005.

\*\*Shri Manoj Bhattacharya, MP, Rajya Sabha has retired *w.e.f.* 2.4.2006.



## ABBREVIATIONS

AIBP	—	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme
BCM	—	Billion Cubic Meters
BE	—	Budget Estimates
CAD	—	Command Area Development
CAD&WM	—	Command Area Development and Water Management
C&AG	—	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CCA	—	Culturable Command Area
CCEA	—	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CGWA	—	Central Ground Water Authority
CGWB	—	Central Ground Water Board
CLA	—	Central Loan Assistance
CSMRS	—	Central Soil and Material Research Station
CSS	—	Centrally Sponsored Scheme
CWC	—	Central Water Commisison
CWPRS	—	Central Water and Power Research Station
DPRs	—	Detailed Project Reports
DSS	—	Decision Support System
EFC	—	Expenditure Finance Committee
EIA&EMP	—	Environment Impact Assessment and Environment Monitoring Programme
ERM	—	Extension Renovation and Modernization
ERW	—	Eastern River Wing
FBPA	—	Farakka Barrage Project Authority
FTP	—	Fast Track Programme
GFCC	—	Ganga Flood Control Committee
GOI	—	Government of India
GHLC	—	Gandak High Level Committee
ILR	—	Inter Linking of Rivers
IPC	—	Irrigation Potential Created
IPU	—	Irrigation Potential Utilized
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 Forest
MOWR	—	Ministry of Water Resources
MOU	—	Memorandum of Understanding
NEC	—	North Eastern Council
NCAER	—	National Council of Applied Economic Research
NCMP	—	National Common Minimum Programme
NCT	—	National Capital Territory
NGOs	—	Non-Government Organisations
NIH	—	National Institute of Hydrology
NPCC	—	National Projects Construction Corporation Limited
NWDA	—	National Water Development Agency
NWP	—	National Water Policy
NWRPCC	—	National Water Resource Programme Coordination Committee
OFD	—	On-Farm Development
PAF	—	Project Affected Family
PC	—	Potential Created
PIB	—	Public Investment Board
PIM	—	Participatory Irrigation Management
PMO	—	Prime Minister's Office
PSC	—	Permanent Standing Committee
PU	—	Potential Utilised
RCC	—	Reinforced Cement Concrete
R&D	—	Research and Development
RE	—	Revised Estimates
R&R	—	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
SCEC	—	India-Nepal Sub-Committee of Embankment Construction
SFC	—	Standing Finance 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
WUAs	—	Water Users' Associations

## INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman Standing Committee on Water Resources (2005-2006) having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf, present this Fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) 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. This Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry also contains a Chapter on “Out come Budget”—a new yardstick introduced to measure the magnitude of development of all major programmes of the Government of India in the year 2005-2006. Besides, paras on the status of implementation of the Committee’s recommendations contained in earlier Reports have also been briefly discussed and commented upon wherever deemed necessary in different Chapters of the Report in pursuance of certain clarifications issued by Hon’ble Speaker, Lok Sabha with regard to implementation of Direction 73A.

3. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources on 4th April, 2006.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee at their sitting held on 15 May, 2006.

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;  
17 May, 2006  
27 Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)

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

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTORY

Water is elixir of life and thus it has been heralded as priceless since the beginning of the human civilization. Unfortunately, because of wanton and unbridled waste of this precious but scarce resource by the people, the crisis of water around the globe has now become palpable. Of late, however, importance of water has been recognized and greater emphasis is being laid on its better and economic management. The Constitution of India had included Water in the State List (Entry 17) and thus, put most issues pertaining to water under the aegis of the State Governments. The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India plays a cardinal role by laying down policy guidelines and programmes for development, conservation and management of water, effective regulation and coordination of diverse uses of water across the country. Besides, the Ministry also looks after the overall national policy perspective of sustainable and unmitigated supply of water by engaging itself in talks and negotiations with neighbouring countries and by operating International River Treaties on behalf of the Government of India.

#### **1.2 I. The role of Ministry of Water Resources and its different activities are as follows\*:-**

1. Development, conservation and management of water as a national resource; overall national perspective of water planning and coordination in relation to diverse uses of water.
2. National Water Resources Council.
3. (a) General Policy, technical assistance, research and development training and all matters relating to irrigation, including multi-purpose, major, medium, minor and emergency irrigation works; hydraulic structures for navigation and hydro-power; tube wells and groundwater exploration and exploitation; irrigation for agricultural purposes, water management, command area development; flood control, drainage, water logging and sea erosion problems; dam safety.

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\*Induction Material of Ministry of Water Resources prepared by Internal Work Study Unit March, 2004.

(b) Schemes in Union territories: Schemes in the Central Sector; assistance to States in the formulation and implementation of projects and schemes in the State Sector.

4. Regulation and development of Inter-State Rivers and river valleys.
5. Water Laws, legislation.
6. Cadre control and management of the Central Water Engineering Services.

## II. International Aspects

7. International organizations, Commissions and Conferences relating to water resources development and management, drainage and flood control.
8. International Water Law.
9. Matters relating to rivers common to India and neighboring countries; the Joint Rivers Commission with Bangladesh, the Indus Water Treaty 1960; the Indus Commission.
10. Bilateral and external assistance and cooperation programmes in the field of water resources development.

1.3 The estimated strength of establishment of the Ministry of Water Resources as on 1 March 2006 stands at 498 with a salary provision of Rs. 9.00 crore for 2006-2007.

### Analysis of Demands for Grants (2006-2007)

#### Budget at a Glance

(Rs. in crore)

	Revenue	Capital	Total
Charged	-	4.00	4.00
Voted	925.47	57.84	983.31
Total	925.47	61.84	987.31

1.4 A provision of Rs. 987.31 crore has been made for 2006-2007 in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources in Demand No. 103. The Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 11 March, 2006.

1.5 The Detailed Demands for Grants show that the total Demand (Voted) (Demand No. 103) is Rs. 983.31 crore of which Rs. 925.47 crore is on the Revenue side and Rs. 57.84 crore on the Capital side. The details of Sector-wise allocation for different programmes/activities are shown in **Appendix I**.

1.6 The comparative Budget allocation of the Ministry of Water Resources during 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 and Budget Estimate and the Actual for 2004-2005 are given below:

### Comparative Budget Proposals

(Rs. in crore)

	2004-2005		2005-2006		2005-2006		2006-2007		Total
	BE		BE		RE		BE		
	Plan (Actual)	Non-Plan (Actual)	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
	(% change over BE 2005-2006)								
Revenue	549.82 (389.99)	243.56 (228.79)	587.86 (6.91%)	247.71 (1.67%)	466.86% (20.58%)	244.15 (1.43%)	669.11 (13.82)	256.36 (3.49)	925.47 (10.78)
Capital	42.18 (41.14)	18.80 (17.30)	45.14 (7.01%)	18.95 (0.79%)	45.14 (0)	17.45 (7.91%)	42.89 (-4.89)	18.95 (0)	61.84 (-03.51)
Total	592.00 (431.13)	262.36 (246.09)	633.00 (6.92%)	266.66 (1.6%)	512.00 (19.11%)	261.6 (1.89%)	712.00 (12.48)	275.31 (3.24)	987.31 (9.74)

1.7 From the comparative Budget proposals, it may be observed that on the Revenue side, there has been an increase of Rs. 81.25 crore (13.82%) in Plan allocation in BE (2006-2007) over BE (2005-2006) while in Non-Plan allocation the increase is Rs. 8.65 crore (3.49%). However, in the Capital section, the Plan allocation of Rs. 42.89 crore in BE 2006-2007 shows a decrease of Rs. 2.25 crore (-4.89%) as compared to Plan allocation of Rs. 45.14 crore in BE 2005-2006. While the Non-Plan allocation in Capital section has registered no increase and is kept at Rs. 18.95 crore during the year 2006-2007 as was the case in the previous financial year.

1.8 Comparison of outlay proposed, allocated and the actual expenditure for the first three financial years of Tenth Plan is given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Proposed outlay	Plan (BE)	Non-Plan (BE)	Total (BE)	Plan (Utilized)	Amount remained unutilized (Plan)	% of shortfall in utilisation
2002-2003	1063.82	562.00	240.03	802.03	393.66	168.34	29.95
2003-2004	638.00	566.00	227.18	793.18	400.20	165.80	29.29
2004-2005	636.61	592.00	262.36	854.36	410.16	181.84	28.56

1.9 By comparing the proposed allocation, the actual allocation and the amount utilized for the first three financial years of Tenth Plan, it may be observed that although the Ministry had proposed Rs. 1,063.82 crore, Rs. 638.00 crore and Rs. 636.61 crore for allocation for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 respectively to the Planning Commission, the amounts actually allocated were Rs. 802.03 crore, Rs. 793.18 crore and Rs. 854.36 crore for the respective years. Further, the shortfall in utilization of Budget Estimate (Plan) for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 were 29.95%, 29.29% and 28.56%.

1.10 The BE (2006-2007) at Rs. 987.31 crore comprises the Plan allocation of Rs. 712.00 crore and Non-Plan allocation of Rs. 275.31 crore excluding AIBP and other water resources programmes, while the budgetary allocation in 2005-2006 was Rs. 899.66 crore, comprising the Plan allocation of Rs. 633.00 crore and Non-plan allocation of Rs. 266.66 crore.

1.11 When asked the reasons for increased Plan and Non-Plan allocations under Revenue sector for 2006-2007, the Ministry in its written reply stated:

“The requirements for the year 2006-2007 in respect of Sec.& Eco. service, Major & Medium and Minor Irrigation are relatively more primarily because of relatively higher allocation for Hydrology Project being implemented with World Bank assistance. Further, there is relatively higher allocation in R&D scheme under Major & Medium Irrigation in view of the proposed studies related to efficiency of water resources systems.

The increase of Rs. 8.65 crore in Non-Plan allocations for the year 2006-2007 over the year 2005-2006 is for meeting normal rise in salary expenses”.

1.12 When asked to furnish the details of the sectors in which Non-Plan allocation had been increased in the current financial year, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	B.E. 2005-2006	R.E. 2005-2006	(+)Excess/ (-)Saving
Secretariat –Economic Services	14.43	19.88	5.45
Major & Medium Irrigation	145.11	128.13	(-) 16.98
Minor Irrigation	49.51	55.47	5.96
Flood Control	34.29	35.39	1.10
Transport Sector	23.32	22.73	(-) 0.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>266.66</b>	<b>261.60</b>	<b>(-) 5.06</b>

1.13 The Plan allocation during the year 2005-2006 was earmarked at Rs. 633.00 crore. However, at the RE stage, it was drastically reduced to Rs. 512.00 crore. When asked about the reasons for scaling down the allocation at the RE stage, the Ministry in its written reply stated:

“The main reasons for reducing the outlay at RE 2005-06 stage are as under:

- (a) The plan allocation was reduced at the R.E. stage due to delay in execution of the new schemes for Majuli Island in Assam, Dibang project, etc. and under NWDA due to non-awarding of work relating to DPR of Ken Betwa Link Canal Project.
- (b) There were some savings under the scheme “Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States”.

1.14 When asked to give details of the Schemes/Projects adversely affected due to the reduction in Plan allocation at the RE stage for the year 2005-2006, the Ministry in its written reply stated:

A list of the schemes with considerable reduction at RE stage for the year 2005-06 is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Schemes	B.E.	R.E.
1	2	3
(a) CAD&WM	199.00	157.50
(b) Critical anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States	100.00	80.00



1	2	3
(c) New scheme for Majuli Island	40.00	26.00
(d) Feasibility study of Inter-basin transfer of waters	25.00	17.00
(e) GW Survey, Explorations and Investigations	54.00	47.49
(f) Ext. of embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando River	14.00	6.00

1.15 When asked to give details of new Projects/Schemes to be introduced in the year 2006-2007, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under:

“No new scheme/project is proposed to be introduced during 2006-2007. However, in pursuance to the recommendations of the Task Force on Flood Control, the Ministry proposes to appropriately support the needed users in Brahmaputra and Ganga basins for which EFC has been prepared with a view to consider the proposal for expansion of the scheme. The meeting of the EFC has been held to consider approval of the EFC Memo for expansion of the scheme, “Critical flood control and anti erosion scheme in Brahmaputra and Barak valley”.

1.16 The BE (Plan) for the Ministry for the year 2005-2006 was Rs. 633.00 crore which has been increased to Rs. 712.00 crore in BE for 2006-2007. When enquired whether small increase in budget allocation would enable the Ministry to take up new Projects/Schemes on priority basis, the Ministry in its written reply, stated as under:

“The plan allocation for the year 2006-2007 is Rs. 712.00 crore which is Rs. 79.00 crore more than the BE for 2005-2006. Thus there is an increase of 11% which is very reasonable. The year 2006-2007 being the last year of the X Plan, no new scheme is proposed out of the above said allocations”.

1.17 The Budget Speech of the Finance Minister intends to provide assured irrigation for the farmers of the country. When asked about the measures likely to be taken by the Ministry to help materialise the envisaged idea of assured irrigation in its plans and programmes for the year 2006-2007, the Ministry in its written reply, stated as under:

“Ministry of Water Resources provides assistance to the State Governments in completion of on-going schemes through Accelerated Irrigation Benefit programme (AIBP) which helps in

creation of additional irrigation potential. During the year 2006-2007 a provision of Rs. 2,098.38 crore has been made for grant component under AIBP. State Governments are also provided assistance for Command Area Development & Water Management (CAD&WM) programmes under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "CAD&WM". During the year 2006-2007 a provision of Rs. 204.30 crore has been made for the programme. Further a pilot scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture has been launched in 2005. A provision of Rs. 113.00 crore has been made in BE 2006-2007 for the scheme".

1.18 Several Ministries and Departments have initiated steps to prepare Gender based public expenditure profiles. When asked whether the Ministry has prepared any profile pertaining to Gender Budgeting in its budgetary provisions for the current as well as for the previous financial years and when the Ministry would set up a Gender Budgeting Cell, the Ministry in its written reply, stated:

"Schemes of the Ministry of Water Resources primarily address to planning, design and Research & Development issues. In addition, Centrally Sponsored or State Sector Schemes related to flood control measures, improvement in Command Area Development, etc. are also operated. These schemes are project-oriented and address all sections of the society.

The Ministry of Water Resources has set up a Gender Budgeting Cell".

**1.19 The scrutiny of Demands for Grants 2006-2007 of Ministry of Water Resources reveals an outlay of Rs. 987.31 crore which precludes funds for AIBP and other Water Resources Programmes. The outlay shows an increase of 9.74% over the Budget Estimates of the previous year. It also shows an overall hike of Rs. 79.00 crore (12.48%) in the Plan outlay of Rs. 712.00 crore for 2006-2007 in comparison to Rs. 633.00 crore in 2005-2006. Whereas there is an increase of Rs. 81.25 crore (13.82%) on the Revenue Section (Plan), the Capital Section (Plan) shows a reduction of Rs. 2.25 crore (-4.89%). On the other hand, the Non-Plan allocation for Revenue Section shows an increase of Rs. 8.65 crore (3.49%) while the Capital Section shows no change over the year 2005-2006. The Committee further observe that though the Ministry had proposed Rs. 1168.23 crore as Plan allocation for the year 2006-2007, the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 987.31 crore, representing a scaling down in Plan**

allocation to the tune of Rs. 180.92 crore for the Ministry by the Planning Commission. The Budget Estimates (Plan) for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 for the Ministry of Water Resources were earmarked at Rs.562.00 crore, Rs.566.00 crore and Rs.592.00 crore respectively. However, the Ministry could utilize only Rs.393.66 crore, Rs.400.20 crore and Rs.410.16 crore during the period in question. The amounts remaining unutilized at Rs.168.34 crore, Rs.165.80 crore and Rs.181.84 crore amount to about 30% of the plan allocation over the years. The Committee fail to understand the specious argument of the Ministry that due to paucity of funds certain important new projects could not be undertaken and some on-going projects could not be completed in time, given the fact that the Ministry could not even fully utilize the funds allocated to it well within the stipulated time. The Committee are of the firm view that the continuous under-utilization of allocated funds by the Ministry forecloses its options to seek more funds from the Planning Commission and the blame for the same wholly lies on the part of the Ministry. This sorry state of affairs speaks volumes of the manner in which its case is being put before the Planning Commission. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should give more emphasis on putting the allocated funds to good use and demand additional allocation from the Planning Commission only when it is certain that the allocated funds would be fully utilized.

The Committee also observe that the Plan allocation for CAD&WM, Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States, new schemes for Majuli Island, Feasibility Study of Inter-basin transfer of Waters, Ground Water Survey, Explorations and Investigations, Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers had been reduced considerably at the RE stage for the year 2005-2006. Apparently, the Ministry's less than impressive performance in utilization of Plan allocation for the year 2005-2006 stems mainly from non-awarding of work relating to DPR of Ken-Betwa Link Project under NWDA and the delay in execution of the New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project, etc. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to impress upon the State Governments to award the works related to DPR of Ken-Betwa Link Project and complete the new scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project without any further delay. The Committee would like to be apprised of the status of the action taken in this regard.

1.20 The Committee note that the Ministry has set up a Gender Budgeting Cell but would like to add in the same breath that the Ministry has evaded to provide specific information sought by the

**Committee regarding creation of gender profile in its budgeting provisions. The Committee are of the opinion that merely stating that these Irrigation Schemes benefit all sections of society including women amply demonstrates the degree of importance which the Ministry attaches to the concept of “Gender Budgeting” in real terms. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to avoid giving evasive replies to them in future and take more concrete steps to make the idea of ‘Gender Budgeting ‘Project specific’. The Committee, therefore, recommend to apportion a certain amounts in each project to benefit women wherever practicable. The Committee also desire to be informed of the action taken in the matter within a stipulated time frame. A quarterly report may be furnished to the Committee in this regard.**

#### **Status of Committee’s earlier recommendations**

1.21 The Committee in their Third Report observed that the decision to transfer three Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes, *viz.* Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley, Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and Artificial Recharge of Ground Water to State Sector would not augur well for timely completion of the projects. The Government in its Action Taken Replies maintained that the Schemes continued to be monitored by the Ministry of Water Resources as well as planned and executed by the State Governments. The Committee in its Fourth Report had expressed concern on the pace of implementation of the Schemes. The Committee were of the firm view that the timely execution of the above Schemes would be the biggest casualty in view of the record of some State Governments as worst offenders with regard to timely completion of projects. The Ministry in its further Action Taken Reply stated as under :

“As regards multiplicity in implementation process of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, it is submitted that the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, by definition, are the Schemes which are funded directly by Central Ministries/Departments and implemented by the States or their agencies, irrespective of their pattern of financing, unless they fall under the Union List. Ministry of Water Resources monitors the progress of implementation of the Schemes. It is to further state that targets for implementation of the Schemes, both physical as well as financial, are drawn up at the BE stage. However, actual release of funds depends upon the number of proposals received from the States with necessary details. The Schemes are implemented by the respective State Governments and actual utilization is dependent on the performance of the implementing agencies.

1.22 The Committee in their Third Report also desired more emphasis to be given on utilization of irrigation potential already created. The Ministry in its reply stated certain gap between the potential created and the potential utilized was inevitable as command took time to develop. The Committee in their Fourth Report reiterated their earlier recommendations. The Ministry, in its further Action Taken Reply stated :—

“As regards utilization of irrigation potential already created, it is submitted that Ministry of Water Resources, realising the urgent need for assessing the present status of efficiency of the irrigation system, has already taken up necessary studies for evaluation of efficiency of the projects. Further, projects relating to ERM of Major & Medium irrigation projects as well as Repair, Renovation & Restoration of water bodies as also ERM of Minor irrigation schemes have been taken up. Under the scheme for CAD&WM, on-farm development management for optimum productivity/production and Participatory Irrigation Management are major activities which also contribute in increasing the efficiency of the system”.

1.23 The Committee in their Third Report recommended constitution of ‘Single Administrative Ministry for Water’, as it was a long overdue step from the Government. The Ministry informed that a National Water Resource Programme Coordination Committee (NWRPCC) under the Chairmanship of Member (Agri & WR), Planning Commission was proposed to be set up to ensure the interests of all concerned. The Committee observed in their Fourth Report that although the Tenth Plan has run half of its course, NWRPC could not be constituted and desired that any further procrastination be avoided in its constitution. The Ministry, in its further Action Taken Reply stated as under :—

“The Ministry of Water Resources has been expressing the need for a comprehensive and integrated approach for water resources development and accordingly need for considering the issue related to water resources through one administrative unit.

The position related to declaration of Ministry of Water Resources as the Nodal Ministry for Water Resources and management has already been clarified. It may be stated that the observations of the National Development Council on a Single Administrative Ministry for Water Resources was with a proviso that to begin with a Water Resources Programme Coordination Committee under

the Chairmanship of Member (Agri. and WR), Planning Commission is to be set up to ensure that everyone's interests and concerns are taken into account when framing and implementing all programmes having a bearing on the use, development, conservation, augmentation, productivity and production of Water Resources.

1.24 When asked further whether the NWRPCC has been set up, the Secretary(WR) during oral evidence on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) stated that the National Water Resource Project Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Member (Agriculture and Water Resources), Planning Commission is yet to be set up. He further stated that the formation of the Committee was under the purview of the Planning Commission".

1.25 The review of the achievements of the Ministry and its attached and subordinate offices in implementation and monitoring of some of the Major Schemes/Programmes as also the concept of 'Outcome Budget' introduced by the Minister of Finance during 2005-2006 are discussed in the succeeding chapters of the Report.

**1.26 The Committee are distressed to note that no progress has been made by the Government even after a lapse of one year towards the constitution of "Single Administrative Ministry for Water" despite their repeated recommendations for the same in their earlier Reports. The Ministry now states that the National Water Resource Programme Coordination Committee (NWRPCC) under the Chairmanship of Member (Agri&WR), Planning Commission is yet to be set up and the onus of forming the Committee lies with the Planning Commission. The Committee are of the opinion that although speedy constitution of the NWRPCC is the prerogative of the Planning Commission, the Ministry cannot shirk its responsibility of getting the Committee constituted at the earliest by constantly prodding the Planning Commission till its constitution. The Committee, therefore, observe that if constant dithering and endless dilly-dallying continue to rule roost in regard to the constitution of NWRPCC for the "Single Administrative Ministry for Water", the time is not far when the entire idea of taking a comprehensive and integrated approach for water resource development through one administrative unit will attain a slow death. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry of Water Resources to urge the Planning Commission to take urgent steps towards implementing their recommendation in this regard in the right earnest.**

1.27 C&AG Report of the 2004-05 contains observations on various Schemes and Programmes of the Ministry including its subordinate offices, autonomous bodies and public undertakings under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Water Resources. The details of 8 paras of the C&AG Report for 2004, 4 paras of the C&AG Report for 2005 containing the gist of paras the present status etc. are given at **Appendix - II** .

1.28 Para No. 8.27 to 8.39 of the Report No.1 of 2004 relates to review of grant No. 86 of the Ministry of Water Resources regarding excess over budget provision and net unspent provision schemes (Command Area Development Programme and Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal) affected by the unspent provisions, unrealistic budgeting, surrender of unspent provision on the last day of the Financial Year in judicious re-appropriation of funds and rush of expenditure (large portion was incurred in March).

1.29 Consequent on the departmentalization of accounts in 1976, certificates of utilization of grants were required to be furnished by the Ministries/Departments concerned to the Controllers of Accounts in respect of grants released to statutory bodies, non-government organizations, etc. to ensure that these had been properly utilized for the purpose for which these were sanctioned. Para No. 1.2 of Report No. 4 of 2005 regarding Utilization Certificates relates to non-receipt of 144 UCs amounting to Rs. 725.54 lakh outstanding in respect of grants relates up to March 2003 (as on 31.03.2004). The Ministry of Water Resources details the position of outstanding utilization certificates upto March 2004 in respect of grants released upto March 2003 are given at **Appendix - III**

**1.30 The Committee observe that the C&AG Reports of the years 2004 and 2005 contain observations in regard to various schemes and programmes of the Ministry including its subordinate offices, autonomous bodies and public undertakings. The C&AG Reports indicate incidence of serious malpractices in release and utilization of funds on various schemes and programmes of the Ministry, financial irregularities and blatant misappropriation of funds in respect of some of the schemes/projects undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resources. In Para. Nos. 8.27-8.39 of 1/2004, the C&AG reviewed the Grant No. 86 of Ministry of Water Resources and observed that Command Area Development Programme and Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal Project were affected by unspent provision. Again, the C&AG remarked that the Ministry released excess over budget provision and surrendered the unspent provision on the last**

day of the respective financial years. The Ministry of Water Resources also re-appropriated funds injudiciously and compulsively expended a large portion of funds in March, 2004 to meet the deadline for the financial year. In Para No. 1.2 of Report No. 4 of 2005, 144 Utilisation Certificates amounting to Rs. 725.54 lakh are outstanding in respect of grants released upto March 2003 (as on 31.03.2004) have not been received from the State Governments. The Committee take a serious note of the fact that the non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates dates back to 1986-1987 since when not even a single year is left in which the Ministry has received all the Utilisation Certificates that were due. The Committee are of the opinion that the observations made in the C&AG Reports are a matter of grave concern. The Committee are of the view that had the Ministry monitored the Schemes properly, the situation as mentioned in C&AG Reports, would not have come to such a pass. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enquire into the matter in right earnest and apprise the outcome of the same along with the action taken by the Central Government to the Committee within three months of presentation of their Report to the Houses of Parliament.



## CHAPTER II

### OUTCOME BUDGET

The Finance Minister in his Budget speech (2005-2006) proposed to put in place a yardstick to measure the magnitude of development of all major programmes of the Government through introduction of the concept of "Outcome Budget" as outcomes envisaged for projects by Government have seldom met the standards set during the earmarking of outlays. Outcome Budget, in reality, is a pre-expenditure instrument to help realize the Ministry's "vision" through clearly defined outputs/outcomes in lieu of the extant system of post-expenditure scrutiny of on-going projects. The "Outcome Budget" is expected to reflect the "Annual Budget" in terms of intended outcomes over a period of time and will help realize the public scrutiny of the Schemes/Projects and secure precious public exchequer as well.

2.2 The details in respect of certain important Schemes/ Programmes reflected in the Outcome Budget 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 of the Ministry are discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

#### **A. Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme**

2.3 Against an outlay of Rs.4,500 crore for 2005-2006 the physical outputs/quantifiable deliverables projected under AIBP was (a) Completion of 29 projects, and (b) To create additional irrigation potential of 0.925 mha. While the plan budget for 2006-2007 is Rs.2,098.38 crore with a target for completion of 17 projects and creation of 0.32 mha. additional irrigation potential.

2.4 When asked whether the ratio between Central grant and States' loan component under AIBP had been changed, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under :

"As per the existing guidelines, the Central assistance under AIBP is being provided in the ratio of 2:1 (Centre : State) to Non-Special category States and in the ratio of 3:1 (Centre : State) to Special category States and KBK Districts of Orissa. From the current year onwards, the responsibility of raising the major component of financial resources has been placed on the States as only the grant component of the AIBP is released by the Government of India. The grant component varies from about 20% to 30% of the agreed outlay in Non Special Category States and 67.5% to 90% in case of Special Category States".

2.5 The Financing pattern as obtaining now is summarized in the table below:

**Table : Pattern of AIBP Assistance (Figures in percentage of the outlay)**

Category		Reforming States Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan			Non Reforming States Other States		
		Central Loan	Central Grant	State Share	Central Loan	Central Grant	State Share
Non Special Category	Fast Track	70.00	30.00	0.00	70.00	30.00	0.00
	Non Fast Track	56.00	24.00	20.00	46.67	20.00	33.33
Special Category	Fast Track	10.00	90.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	0.00
	Non Fast Track	10.00	90.00	0.00	7.50	67.50	25.00

The allocation of Rs. 2,098.38 crore in the Budget for 2006-2007 is the grant component for the year 2006-2007 only.

2.6 Asked, if the target of 29 irrigation projects and 0.925 mha additional irrigation potential under AIBP during the year 2005-2006 was attained, the Ministry informed as under :

“The assessment made based on the information provided in the MoUs provided by the State Governments, 25 major/medium irrigation projects are scheduled to be completed during the year 2005-06. The likely creation of irrigation potential during the year 2005-2006 would be of the order of 1,041.03 thousand hectare.”

2.7 When asked about the efforts made by the Ministry to improve the achievement during the current financial year, the Ministry, in its reply stated as under :

“The norms for including major/medium irrigation projects have been relaxed from time to time in order to include more projects under AIBP.

The focus has been shifted from ‘completion of projects’ to ‘creation of irrigation potential’. The following steps are taken for monitoring the progress of the projects.

- The Regional Office of the Central Water Commission is monitoring the physical and financial achievements. This is done by field visits and interaction with the project officials. Monitoring reports are also issued.

- The system of providing grant has been further streamlined.
- The States have been asked to inform the date of transfer of grant with loan component and State share to the project authorities.
- The States to submit utilization certificate.
- The progress of the projects are reviewed in the meetings with the States”.

2.8 The Committee observed that the Finance Minister through his Budget speech (2005-2006) put in place a yardstick to measure the magnitude of development of all major programmes of the Government with the introduction of the concept of ‘Outcome Budget’ which is expected to reflect the Annual Budget of the Ministry in terms of intended outcomes over a period of time which will help in realizing public scrutiny of the schemes/projects for which funds are allocated out of the public exchequer. AIBP is one such major programme of the Ministry of Water Resources where huge amounts are allocated to the State Governments year after year by the Government. A perusal of the targets as against the financial outlay outlined in the Outcome Budget reveals that very little has been achieved during the year (2005-06) under AIBP. The creation of irrigation potential of 1,041.03 thousand hectares against a target of 0.925 million hectare, to say the least, is awfully short. Apparently, the quantum of irrigation potential during 2005-2006 was achieved with the completion of 25 of the 29 major/medium irrigation projects targeted to be completed during the year. The Committee cannot but conclude from the above that the Ministry’s decision to shift focus from ‘completion of project’ to ‘creation of irrigation potential’ has failed to achieve the desired result. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to take up only such projects for implementation which are capable of creating the magnitude of irrigation potential envisaged for that particular year. The Committee further recommend that this aspect be incorporated in the MoUs that are provided by the State Governments at the time of setting up targets for creation of potential as well as completion of irrigation projects. The Committee would like to be acquainted of the status of action taken on this recommendation within 3 months of the presentation of the Report to the Parliament.

#### **B. Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the Country**

2.9 A Centrally Sponsored Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 54.57 crore with a Central share of Rs. 49.62 crore was sanctioned by the

Government in February, 2004 for taking up works with the objective of improvement of drainage in critical areas affected due to floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The works include earth works, filling as well as excavation, besides civil works consisting of construction of culverts, cross drainage works, etc. Rs.3.00 crore to Government of Andhra Pradesh, Rs.3.25 crore to Government of Orissa, Rs.7.00 crore to Bihar have been released during 2005-06 (upto Jan. 2006) against an outlay of Rs.18.00 crore.

2.10 The plan outlay for improvement of drainage in Critical Areas of the country for the year 2006-07 has been increased to Rs. 22.11 crore from Rs.18.00 crore earmarked for the year 2005-06.

2.11 When asked about the reasons for increase in plan outlay for the year 2006-07 for the Scheme and whether the goal to provide support to State Governments of Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa for drainage improvement activities in the current financial year would be achieved, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under :

“The Ministry of Water Resources sanctioned a Centrally Sponsored Scheme “Improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the country” in February 2004 for an amount of Rs. 54.57 crore (Central share Rs.49.52 crore and States’ share Rs.4.95 crore) to be executed during the X Five Year Plan. Projects of four States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been included in the scheme.

As all these schemes are required to be completed by March 2007 the time left is only one year i.e. 2006-07. The amount released by the MOWR to all the States up to the end of 2005-06 is Rs.22.75 crore. Thus balance amount of Rs.26.87 crore (Rs.49.62 – Rs.22.75 crore) is required to be spent during the next year. The progress of work especially in the States of U.P. and Bihar is lagging. Execution of work in U.P. State is held up because of land acquisition problem and in Bihar tempo of progress of work has slowed down due to some administrative problem. Keeping the above facts in mind, Rs.22.11 crore have been proposed in the budget of the year 2006-07 instead of Rs. 26.87 crore”.

**2.12 The Committee note that another important programme included in the ‘Outcome Budget’ of the Ministry relates to improvement of Drainage in Critical Areas of the country estimated to cost Rs. 54.57 crore comprising Central share of Rs. 49.62 crore sanctioned in February 2004 which intends to take up works with the objective of improvement of drainage in critical areas affected**

by floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The Plan outlay for the Scheme has been increased to Rs. 22.11 crore in 2006-07 as against Rs. 18 crore in 2005-06. The Committee, however, are disconcerted to note that the quantifiable durables /physical outputs in respect of this Scheme have been very vaguely described. Further, the Plan outlay has also been restricted to Rs. 22.11 crore in spite of the availability of Rs. 26.87 crore due to poor performance by the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Committee desire the Ministry to impress upon the State Governments to address the problems like land acquisition in right earnest so that the works of these projects commence at the earliest. The Committee also desire that the physical outputs be defined in a more realistic terms. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

### C. Command Area Development and Water Management

2.13 The Statement of outcomes/targets for CAD&WM for the year 2005-06 shows the targets of quantifiable works regarding OFD activities, correction of system deficiencies and renovation of MI tanks were 0.23 m.ha, 0.5 m.ha and 0.09 m.ha respectively.

2.14 When asked whether the Ministry has achieved the targets for the above quantifiable works during the year 2005-06 and if not, the reasons for shortfall, the Ministry in its detailed reply stated as under :

“The achievements under the items of construction of field channels, correction of system deficiencies and renovation of MI tanks during 2005-06 upto Dec., 2005 are given below :

Million Hectare			
S.No.	Item	Target for 2005-06 as per X Plan estimate	Achievement during 2005-06 upto 12/05
(i)	Construction of field channels	0.23	0.279
(ii)	Correction of System Deficiency	0.5	0
(iii)	Renovation of MI tanks	0.09	0

The items mentioned above at serial numbers (ii) and (iii) namely Correction of System deficiency and Renovation of MI tanks have been included under the restructured CAD&WM Programme (which has been implemented w.e.f. 1 April, 2004).

However, no progress could be made under these items so far due to the reasons mentioned below:

*Correction of System Deficiency :*

Before taking up any work under this item, it is mandatory that WUAs are formed under PIM Act/Amended Irrigation Acts at distributary/minor level and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) are signed by the concerned Departments of the State Governments with the WUAs for transfer of systems and their future maintenance after the work of Correction of System deficiencies has been carried out. Completion of these formalities is likely to take some time. Also the progress on this activity is likely to be limited only to the ten States where PIM Acts are already enacted/Irrigation Acts are amended. One proposal received from Govt. of Bihar has been cleared for implementation. 18 other proposals lacked above provisions and the State Governments are advised to revise the same.

*Renovation of MI tanks:*

The only proposal received from Government of Uttar Pradesh has been cleared for implementation. Meagre response to this activity is mainly due to funding pattern of 50:50 and requirement of formation of PIM Act /Amendment of Irrigation Act”.

**2.15 A perusal of the statements of outcomes / targets for CAD & WM for the year 2005-06 shows targets of quantifiable works in respect of construction of field channels, correction of system deficiencies and renovation of minor irrigation tanks. In respect of construction of field channels 0.279 million hectare was achieved upto December 2005 against the target of 0.23 million hectare. The Committee, however, are unhappy to note that no progress has been made in respect of correction of system deficiencies and renovation of MI tanks under the restructured CAD&WM for the year 2005-06. The Ministry’s specious plea that in case of correction of system deficiency, the formation of WUAs under PIM Act/Amended Irrigation Acts and the signing of MoUs between the State Governments and WUAs would take some time and in case of renovation of MI tanks, the extant pattern of funding (50:50) and the failure to legislate PIM Act/ Amended Irrigation Acts by State Governments, were mainly responsible for delay in taking up the Scheme is untenable. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to pursue with respective State Governments to expedite the process of constitution of WUAs so that the MoUs between them and the**

concerned WUAs could be signed without any further delay. The Committee recommend the Ministry to revisit the existing policy of funding pattern for determining renovation of MI tanks and impress upon the State Governments to legislate PIM Act/ amend Irrigation Acts expeditiously. The Committee desire to be informed of the action taken in the matter at the earliest.

#### D. Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley

2.16 The outlay for Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley for the year 2006-07 has been raised by Rs. 34.50 crore for execution of flood management works to protect the life and properties of the people due to flood and erosion caused by river Brahmaputra and Barak in North Eastern States including Sikkim and West Bengal over an area of 45,600 ha. The Task Force recommends the schemes for incorporation in EFC. The Ministry has indicated that the targets are subject to timely submission of schemes by the State Governments execution as per time schedule and utilization of funds properly in time.

2.17 When asked to state the reasons for enhancing the outlay and to give details on the new areas of included in the Scheme, the Ministry in its detailed reply stated as under :

“The schemes on “Critical Flood Control and Anti erosion Schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley under State sector was originally approved for Rs. 150.00 Cr. for Xth Plan and with the year-wise allocation as follows:—

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
20.00 Cr.	70.00 Cr	60.00 Cr

However, due to late receipt of investment clearance (December, 2004), only an amount of Rs.11.40 Cr could be spent in 2004-05. As the schemes are to be completed within 10th Plan period, the year-wise allocation was revised as follows:—

2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
11.40 Cr.	80.00 Cr	58.60 Cr

Meanwhile, in September 2005, a revised EFC Memo was circulated incorporating the schemes of immediate and short term-I category recommended by Task Force for Rs.966.40 Cr, which was later, modified to Rs. 830.14 crore EFC has now recommended an amount of Rs.225.00 Cr. as against the earlier approved amount of

Rs. 150.00 Cr. For 2006-07, an outlay of Rs. 125. 00 crore has been recommended including Rs. 20.00 Cr. for Brahmaputra Board. As such, total requirement for 2006-07 now works out to Rs. 159.95 crores. (Rs.225.00 Cr. - Rs.11.40 crore - Rs.53.65 crore.)”.

2.18 When asked to furnish the details of the works incorporated in the Scheme of “Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley” on the recommendation of the Task Force contained in the revised EFC prepared for the purpose, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under :

“The works in the form of umbrella schemes are proposed in the revised EFC as detailed below:—

(a) Raising and strengthening of embankment	-24 Nos
(b) Anti erosion works	-173 Nos
(c) Reconstruction of damaged embankment	-19 Nos
(d) Construction of embankment	-51 Nos
(e) Closing of breach	-1 No
(f) Diversion of Channel	-2 Nos
(g) Control of land Subsidence	-5 Nos

The State-wise proposed allocation in the Revised EFC are as below:—

Sl.No.	State	No. of umbrella Scheme	Rs. in crore			
			Imme- diate	Short Term-I	Total	Central Share
1.	Assam	113	5.65	315.32	320.97	288.87
2.	Tripura	30	5.23	53.94	59.17	53.25
3.	Manipur	10	2.30	29.08	31.38	28.24
4.	Meghalaya	10	0.00	36.87	36.87	33.18
5.	Sikkim	43	10.00	122.98	132.98	119.68
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	9.55	137.97	147.52	132.77
7.	Mizoram	14	5.59	40.05	45.64	41.08
8.	Nagaland	1	0.00	4.60	4.60	4.14
9.	West Bengal	13	0.00	54.37	54.37	48.93
10.	Brahmaputra Board		0.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
TOTAL			38.32	875.18	913.50	830.14



2.19 The Committee observe that 45,600 hectares of flood prone area are proposed to be provided protection under the scheme Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley with an outlay of Rs. 80 crore for 2005-06 against an outlay of Rs. 20 crore for 2004-05. An amount of Rs. 11.40 crore only could be spent due to late receipt of investment clearance for the Scheme. The Committee further observe that a revised EFC Memo incorporating Schemes of medium and short term-I category recommended by the Task Force for Rs. 966.40 crore was circulated in September 2005. The modified EFC recommended an amount of Rs. 225 crore whereupon the outlay for flood control in Brahmaputra Valley for 2006-07 stands re-allocated at Rs. 125 crore. The Ministry has indicated that the targets are subject to timely submission of schemes by the State Governments, execution as per time schedule and utilization of funds properly in time. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to draw a time frame for submission of schemes by the State Governments, for their clearance by the Ministry so that their execution as per time schedule is feasible which will also improve the utilization of funds properly. The Committee also desire the Government to monitor the physical outputs as also quantify the results in relation thereto. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.

## CHAPTER III

### MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Even though, the planning, formulation and execution of all Major and Medium Irrigation Projects are carried out by the concerned State Governments and the required funds are allocated out of their State Plans, the Ministry of Water Resources plays a pivotal role by providing technical know-how to the State Governments through its subsidiary organizations and statutory bodies set up for the very purpose. The prominent among these specialized organizations are Central Water Commission (CWC), Central Soil and Materials Research Station (CSMRS), Central Water and Power Research Station (CWPRS), National Water Development Agency (NWDA), National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), etc.

3.2 A total of 1,248 Major, Medium & ERM projects have been completed upto 31.03.2004. At present there are 471 (169 Major, 219 Medium and 83 ERM) on-going projects, which have spilled over from Ninth Plan with a balance cost of about Rs. one lakh crore.

3.3 The Kanupur Medium Irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh and the Gurgaon Canal Major Irrigation project in Rajasthan started during the Third Plan period are still pending and their likely completion as informed by the Ministry goes beyond the Tenth Plan. Statements indicating State-wise details of the 169 Major and 219 Medium irrigation projects and 83 ERM on-going projects are given at **Appendix-IV and Appendix-V respectively.**

3.4 When asked to cite the reasons for delay in completion of the above on-going projects, the Ministry has in its written reply stated :

“Irrigation is a State subject and the planning, execution, funding, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments based on their priorities. The reasons for delay in completion of projects are as under:

- Lack of budgetary provision in the State Government budget
- Frequent changes in the scope of project
- Land acquisition problems
- Resettlement and Rehabilitation of project oustees

- Legal problems
- Delay in compliance by the State Governments to the observations of Central appraising agencies
- Inter-State issues”.

3.5 When asked to state the number of projects completed till the year 2005-06 and the number of projects that are likely to be completed in the current financial year and the special measures initiated by the Ministry for speedy completion of the remaining projects, the Ministry in its detailed reply stated as under :

“Out of the total 471 ongoing irrigation projects, 11 major and 7 medium irrigation projects have been reported as completed. As indicated by the States, another 76 major and 162 medium irrigation projects have been targeted to be completed during the last year of the Tenth Five Year Plan.

Irrigation is a State subject and the planning, execution, funding, operation and maintenance of irrigation projects are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments based on their priorities. The Central Government has been providing Central Loan Assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for such approved irrigation projects which are in an advanced stage of construction and beyond the resources capability of the States that can be completed in the next four financial years. As per the existing guidelines of AIBP, each State Government has to sign a Memorandum of Understanding clearly stating the target date of completion. Of late, a lot of emphasis has been laid on monitoring by State Governments in close coordination with Central Water Commission. Further, in respect of unapproved irrigation projects, the State Governments are persuaded to get these projects approved so that they could be brought under AIBP”.

3.6 300 new projects (78 Major, 136 Medium and 86 ERM) are being taken up during the Tenth Plan.

3.7 6.5 mha additional irrigation potential is planned to be created through Major and Medium Irrigation during Tenth Plan. When asked to give the figures, year/State-wise, of total Irrigation Potential created through Major and Medium Irrigation during the first four years of the Tenth Plan, the Ministry in its written reply stated as follows :

“8.12 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created during 2002-03 through Major and Medium Irrigation. During 2003-04 and

2004-05, irrigation potential of 9.20 lakh hectare and 15.51 lakh hectare respectively is expected to be created. Year-wise and State-wise details are at **Appendix -VI** . Data for creation of irrigation potential during 2005-06 is not available”.

3.8 When asked about the concerted steps proposed to be taken by the Ministry to fully achieve the target of creating potential and for increasing the utilization of the created potential, the Ministry has in its written reply, stated as under :

“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 Major & Medium irrigation projects in different States under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP). CLA under AIBP is also provided for the minor irrigation schemes of the special category States comprising the North Eastern States & Sikkim, the hilly States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal as well as the drought prone Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput districts of Orissa with effect from 1999-2000. AIBP has been modified with effect from April 2004 to provide Central assistance in the form of 70% loan and 30% grant for non-special category States and 10% loan and 90% grant for special category States for projects under Fast Track Programme. With effect from April 2005, State Governments are required to raise the loan themselves and Government of India provide only grant component.

As per the information available the potential utilized is about 86% of the irrigation potential created. As regard measures envisaged for increasing utilisation of created potential, the respective State Governments have already taken appropriate measures for Extension, Renovation and Modernisation (ERM) of irrigation projects and the Govt. of India provide support of these schemes also under AIBP. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for “Command Area Development and Water Management” also help in reducing the gap between potential created and potential utilised by supporting activities like construction of field channels, on-farm development etc. Further, a National Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture has also been taken up by Ministry of Water Resources on pilot basis”.

3.9 The Committee observe that as on 31 March, 2004 a total of 1248 Major, Medium and ERM Projects have been completed since Independence. The Committee are however, dismayed to note that there are 471(169 Major, 219 Medium and 83 ERM) ongoing projects in the country, which have spilled over from Ninth Plan with a balance cost of about Rs. One Lakh Crore. Out of all these ongoing irrigation projects, only 11 Major and 7 Medium Irrigation projects have been reported as completed during the first four years of the Tenth Plan. According to the Ministry, the reasons for delay in completion of projects are attributable to lack of budgetary provision in the State Government Budgets, frequent changes in the scope of project, land acquisition problems, resettlement and rehabilitation of project oustees, legal problems, delay in compliance by the State Governments to the observations of Central appraising agencies and inter-State issues. Furthermore, the Committee are perturbed to note that Kanupur Medium Irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh and Gurgaon Canal Major Irrigation project in Rajasthan which were started during the Third Plan period are still pending and their likely completion as informed by the Ministry goes beyond the Tenth Plan. The Committee also observe that 300 new projects (78 major, 136 medium and 86 ERM) have been taken up for implementation during the Tenth Plan for creation of 6.5 mha additional irrigation potential to be created during the Tenth Plan. While 8.12 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created during 2002-2003, irrigation potential of 9.20 and 15.51 lakh hectare was expected to be created during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, respectively. On the other hand the utilization of the potential created is about 86%. The Committee are of the firm opinion that though the Government is making huge investments year after year to complete the pending projects, the desired results are far from being achieved. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Government to take urgent steps to resolve all the problems as identified by the Ministry for delay in completion of projects expeditiously and strengthen the monitoring mechanism under each project in order to complete these projects as per their present revised stipulated dates of completion. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take urgent steps to increase the utilization of irrigation potential already created as well as to achieve the targets set for creation of additional potential during the Tenth Plan.

#### Status of Committee's earlier recommendation

3.10 The Committee in their First, Second and Third Reports had recommended to stop further flow of funds to the projects which attained 90% of targeted irrigation potential and were identified as

completed. The Ministry replied that the policy of declaring these projects as completed would be finalized in consultation with the Planning Commission and would be taken up for follow up action with the State Governments. The Committee in their Fourth Report reiterated their earlier recommendation to declare these projects as completed as per the recommendation of Working Group of Tenth Plan and also that funds to these projects be stopped. The Ministry in its further Action Taken Reply stated that out of 41 projects (16 major and 25 medium) identified as on 1 April 2004 where 90% and above potential have been created, 14 projects (6 major and 8 medium) have so far completed after receiving central assistance under AIBP and 6 projects (3 major and 3 medium) which continue to receive central assistance have not yet actually attained 90% targeted potential as anticipated. Among the remaining 21 projects, 20 projects (7 major and 13 medium) are solely funded by the States. In respect of the remaining one medium project no central assistance has been demanded by the State Government. The respective State Governments are regularly being reminded to declare as completed even the projects solely funded by them.

As regards stopping the further flow of funds to identified projects, the Central assistance is being provided for only such 6 identified projects (3 major and 3 medium) which have not yet actually attained 90% targeted potential. Therefore, in respect of projects receiving Central assistance under AIBP, the recommendations of the Standing Committee have been duly implemented.

3.11 The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during the evidence stated that the present position of the implementation of the recommendation of the Working Group on major and medium irrigation projects regarding declaring the projects as completed which have utilised 90 per cent or more potential as recommended by the Committee in their Third and Fourth Reports as under:-

“Sir, out of the 41 projects, 14 have been completed and six projects continued to receive Central assistance. Out of the 41, 14 are completed and out of these 14, six are major and eight are medium projects. But the Central assistance is only given to six of the projects out of the 41. The balance projects are actually funded entirely by the State Governments. They do not come to the Central Government for any assistance”.

**3.12 The Committee observe that pursuant to their recommendation for identification of completed projects not declared**

as completed by the State Governments, 41 projects (16 major and 25 medium) in 10 States were identified by Government which attained 90% or more of targeted irrigation potential. The Committee are unhappy to observe further that despite their recommendations in successive Reports on Demands for Grants 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 to the effect that the Working Group recommendation on major and medium irrigation projects of Tenth Plan to stop further flow of funds to projects which attained 90% or more of ultimate potential be treated as completed remains to be implemented completely as yet by the Government. Further, the specious plea of the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during the evidence that Central assistance is being given to only 6 of the projects and that the remaining are entirely funded by the State Governments is untenable as the purport of the Working Group recommendation and the observations/recommendations of the Committee was to put an end to wastage of public funds which could be better utilized for other projects. The Committee, therefore, desire that all the 6 projects which are still getting Central assistance should be completed and declared as completed as per the recommendations of the Working Group of the Tenth Plan during the currency of the Tenth Plan itself. The Committee also urge the Planning Commission to stop allocating funds to those State Governments where the remaining 21 projects which have attained 90% or more potential as identified by the Ministry of Water Resources are located. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

**(A) National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee**

3.13 The National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee is an autonomous society under the Ministry of Water Resources conducting basic, applied and strategic research in the fields of hydrology and water resources in the country. Its objectives *inter-alia* include aiding, promoting and coordinating systematic and scientific work in all aspects of hydrology; cooperating and collaborating with other National and International Organisations in the field of hydrology.

3.14 The Budget outlay (Plan) for National Institute of Hydrology for the year 2005-06 was earmarked at Rs.9.27 crore whereas, at the Revised Estimates stage 2005-06, it has been reduced to Rs. 5.20 crore. When asked to state the reasons for reduced allocation at the RE stage for the year 2005-2006, the Ministry in its written reply stated :

“During the year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 4.41 crore was provided for taking up activities related to Hydrology Project-II. However,

the activities could not be taken up as the agreement with World Bank was not signed timely”.

3.15 The Budget Outlay (Plan) for National Institute of Hydrology for current Financial year, i.e. 2006-07 has been earmarked at Rs.17.48 crore which is Rs.8.21 crore more against the previous financial year 2005-2006. When asked to state the reasons for enhanced allocation for the current financial year and the details of additional works proposed to be undertaken during the said period, the Ministry in its written reply stated as follows :

“The enhancement is mainly on account of Hydrology Project-II. The provision in respect of other schemes have also been slightly enhanced in view of actual requirement as a request of progress made and as per the provision made in SFC Memo. As indicated the enhancement is on account of development Decision Support System (DSS) under Hydrology Project-II which will be used by the participating agencies and State Governments. A DSS is computer-based interactive tool to aid the design-making activities, to better understand the problem, to explore alternative courses of actions, and to predict impacts of a decision. DSSs have great potential for a large variety of problems related with management of water resources, such as optimal planning of water resources of a basin, integrated management of reservoirs, conjunctive use of surface and groundwater resources, flood management, etc. It helps a manager to cope up with the complexity in model application, assists in interpretation of model results, and provides timely information that supports decisions. Typical components of a DSS are: Database management system. Analytical tools (rainfall runoff modeling, flood routing, groundwater modeling, water quality modeling, optimization, simulation, etc.), Module for retrieval and display of output, User interface, and Utility modules. Under the Hydrology Project-II, NIH has been entrusted the task of development of five DSS: (1) Surface water planning, (2) Integrated reservoir operation, (3) Conjunctive use of surface and ground water, (4) Drought monitoring, assessment and management, and (5) Water quality management. Finally, all these DSSs will be merged to create a comprehensive DSS”.

3.16 The total cost of Hydrology Project II is Rs.631.83 crore. Negotiation with World Bank was held and a loan of 104.98 Million US\$ was approved by World Bank as IBRD Loan. The Project is proposed to be implemented over a period of six years starting from the financial year 2005-2006. The project has been approved by the Government but the Scheme has not yet started.



3.17 The Committee note that the Budget allocation (Plan) for National Institute of Hydrology was earmarked at Rs. 9.27 crore during the year 2005-2006. However, at the Revised Estimates stage 2005-2006, it was reduced to Rs. 5.20 crore. According to the Ministry, during the year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 4.41 crore was provided for taking up activities related to Hydrology Project-II, however, the activities could not be taken up as the agreement with World Bank was not signed in time. The Budget allocation for 2006-2007 for National Institute of Hydrology stands at Rs. 17.48 crore which is Rs. 8.21 crore more than the previous financial year. The Ministry informed the Committee that the enhancement in Budget allocation is mainly on account of Hydrology Project-II. The Committee, therefore, desire that the agreement with World Bank be signed at an early date. The Committee hope that Government will take up all the activities under Hydrology Project-II earnestly and that the task entrusted for development of Decision Support Systems assigned to National Institute of Hydrology would be completed as scheduled for creating a comprehensive DSS.

#### **(B) Research and Development Programme**

3.18 The Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune, Central Soil and Materials Research Station, New Delhi and National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee are fully establishment research and organizations under Ministry of Water Resources. Central Water Commission and Central Ground Water Board are also involved with research and development activities.

3.19 In addition to the expenditure on these Government organizations, financial assistance is provided to academicians/experts in the Universities, IITs, recognized R&D laboratories/institutes. Water Resources/Irrigation Departments of the Central and State Governments in the country are also carrying out research and studies in water resources sector.

3.20 In the X Plan, various R&D activities of the Ministry of Water Resources are proposed to be integrated through a common programme encompassing those relating to Major & Medium Irrigation, Ground Water Development and Command Area Development and Management in addition to a wider spectrum of mass awareness/ publicity programme and related capacity building.

3.21 The Budget allocation (Plan) under Research and Development Programme has been earmarked at Rs.13.06 crore for the current financial year 2006-07 which is Rs.5.06 crore more as compared to the

previous financial year 2005-2006. When asked the reasons for earmarking Rs.5.06 crore more allocation for Research and Development Programme for the year 2006-2007, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :-

“During the year 2006-07, there has been a relative higher stepping in allocation due to proposals to take up Efficiency Studies in respect of about 120 reservoirs during the year”.

3.22 Out of Rs.6.00 crore approved for Research and Development Programme during the year 2004-05, the Ministry could utilize only Rs.2.09 crore. When asked to state the reasons for under-utilization of the funds during the year 2004-2005, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under :-

“An allocation of Rs. 6.00 crore was made at BE 2004-05. The R&D schemes are taken up by various Research/Academic institutions. The schemes are approved after detailed scrutiny of the schemes submitted by these Organizations. In view of non submission of sufficient schemes and non-clearance of all the received schemes from various Organizations, the funds could not be fully utilized”.

3.23 Rs.8.00 crore were allocated for Research and Development Programme during the year 2005-2006. The Ministry informed the Committee that they could only utilize Rs.4.20 crore under the Scheme due to non receipt of the sufficient schemes from the State Government organizations and other research/academic institutions.

**3.24 The Committee note that though the Budget allocation for Research and Development Programme during the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 were Rs. 6.00 crore and Rs. 8.00 crore respectively. The Ministry, however, could utilize only Rs.2.09 crore (34.83%) and Rs. 4.20 crore (52.5%) respectively. It is further disconcerting to note that despite huge under utilization of funds, the Budget allocation for the above Scheme during the year 2006-2007 has been enhanced by Rs. 5.06 crore which is 63.25% more allocation than the previous financial year 2005-2006. The reasons for under- utilization of funds as stated by the Ministry are non-submission of sufficient schemes and non-clearance of all the received schemes from various Organizations. The Committee are much concerned about the under utilization of funds and are of the considered opinion that the factors stated by the Ministry are not that complicated which cannot be resolved. The Committee feel that the Ministry has proposed for higher allocations without examining the Scheme properly. The**

Committee observe that the Government have initiated various important Research and Development Programmes in Water Resources Sector under various Organization/Institutions but due to under utilization of funds, all the ongoing Research and Development Programmes are getting adversely affected, resulting in non-completion of works under the Schemes. The Committee strongly recommend that adequate and necessary steps be taken by the Ministry to ensure justifiable allocations and effective utilization under the Schemes so that the completion of work under various on going Research and Development Programmes may not be hampered. The Committee also desire that utilization of allocated funds be stepped up to obviate adverse remarks by C&AG or other authorities in this respect.

## 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 through efficient utilization of created irrigated potential and optimizing agricultural production from irrigation lands on a sustainable basis. Since 1974-75 till date, 310 projects with a CCA of 28.45 m.ha. have been included under the programme. After inclusion of new projects, deletion of completed projects and clubbing of some projects, there are 133 projects under implementation spread over 27 States.

4.2 The components of restructured programme known as Command Area Development Programme are as follows :

- (a) Survey, planning and designing of On-Farm Developments works;
- (b) Construction of field channels with a minimum 10% beneficiary contribution;
- (c) Full package OFD works including construction of field channels, realignment of field boundaries, land leveling and shaping also with a minimum 10% beneficiary contribution;
- (a) Warabandi
- (b) Construction of field drains, intermediate and link drains for letting out surplus water;
- (c) Reclamation of waterlogged areas now with a minimum 10% beneficiary contribution;
- (d) Training/adaptive trials/demonstrations through Water and Land Management Institutes (WALMI) and other institutions and monitoring & evaluation of the programme with 75% funding from Government of India;
- (e) Institutional support to Water Users' Associations;

- (f) Establishment cost – 20% of OFD works;
- (g) R&D Activities;
- (h) Correction of system deficiencies above the outlet upto distributaries of 150 Cusec capacity;
- (i) Renovation and desilting of existing irrigation tanks including the irrigation system and control structures within the designated irrigation commands with a minimum 10% beneficiary contribution as maintenance fund, the interest from which has to be used for maintenance in future; and
- (j) Use of location specific bio-drainage techniques to supplement conventional techniques for reclamation of waterlogged area as a part of item (f) above.

4.3 The Plan outlay for CAD&WM for the year 2006-07 stands at Rs. 204.30 crore as against Rs. 199 crore in BE 2005-06 and Rs. 157.50 crore in RE 2005-06.

4.4 The Tenth Plan Budget allocation for Command Area Development was earmarked at Rs.1208.00 crore. But, only 49% allocation could be utilized in the first four years (2002-2003, 2003-2004, 2004-2005 and 2005-2006). When asked to state the reasons for poor performance in utilizing the Plan funds during the above period as well as efforts made by the Ministry to improve the utilization of funds, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:-

“As the scheme is operating on 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and the States, the utilization of Central assistance depends on matching contribution provided by the State Governments.

The State Governments have been persuaded time and again to enhance their matching contribution so as to fully utilize the available Central assistance”.

4.5 The physical target set under Field Channels, Warabandi and Field Drains during the Tenth Plan were 1.74 m.ha, 1.43 m.ha and 1.10 m.ha respectively. In the same case the physical targets for the above components during the year 2006-2007 were set 0.23 units, 0.23 units and 0.03 units respectively, but, no achievement has been observed in the Budget documents. A table showing physical targets

fixed by the State Governments and achievements for the X Plan for the items of construction of field channels, field drains and warabandi are:

Million Hectare				
Year	Item	Field Channels	Field Drains	Warabandi
2002-03	Target	0.587	0.127	0.386
	Achievement	0.471	0.139	0.340
2003-04	Target	0.469	0.086	0.367
	Achievement	0.454	0.122	0.342
2004-05	Target	0.509	0.173	0.221
	Achievement	0.375	0.155	0.172
2005-06	Target	0.607	0.099	0.117
	Achievement (upto Dec.,05)	0.279	0.072	0.066
2006-07	Target as per X Plan Estimate	0.23	0.03	0.23

4.6 The physical target set under Field Channels, Warabandi and Field Drains during the year 2005-06 were 0.607 m.ha, 0.117 m.ha and 0.099 m.ha respectively. But achievements have been only 25%, 10% and 35% m.ha respectively of the set targets. When asked to attribute the reasons for poor performance on the above components and special measures taken by the Government to improve the performance, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The achievements of 25%, 10% and 35% are only upto Sept., 2005. The achievements upto Dec., 2005 are higher and the same are expected to be still higher by the end of the current Financial Year.

The percentage achievements upto Dec., 2005 are 46%, 72% and 57% for field channels, field drains and warabandi respectively”.

4.7 The details of additional irrigation potential created/utilized during the first four financial years of Tenth Plan as well as the targets for the entire Tenth Plan period, the Ministry State-wise is at **Appendix-VI**.

4.8 The Committee are dismayed to note that out of the Budget allocation of Rs. 1,208 crore for Tenth Plan for CAD&WM, only 49% allocation could be utilized in the first four years of the Tenth Plan. An amount of Rs. 204.30 crore has been allocated for the Scheme for 2006-2007, while the allocation of Rs. 199 crore in BE 2005-2006 was reduced to Rs. 157.50 crore at RE stage. The Committee observe that at present there are 133 Projects under implementation spread over 27 States. The Committee also note that the physical targets set under Field Channels, Warabandi and Field Drains during the year 2005-2006 were 0.607 m.ha, 0.117 m.ha., and 0.099 m.ha. respectively, while, the achievements have been of the order of only 46%, 57% and 72% respectively. The Committee are of the opinion that the continuous under utilization of funds under Command Area Development & Water Management Scheme would adversely affect the completion of above projects. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to make all out efforts to sort out all the problems relating to utilization of funds under Command Area Development & Water Management to ensure that funds allocated under the Scheme are utilised during the year 2006-2007. The Committee also desire the Ministry to make all possible efforts to improve the performance on the above components of Command Area Development & Water Management. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

#### **Status of the Committee's earlier recommendation**

4.9 The Committee in their Second Report had recommended the Government to set a definite time frame for submission of fresh Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of all projects by State Government. In their Third Report the Committee desired that the matter of submission of DPRs by State Governments be pursued vigorously. The Ministry replied that till May, 2005, 11 State Governments had submitted the DPRs and the remaining State Governments were being followed up to expedite the process of submission. The Committee in their Fourth Report reiterated that the matter be pursued vigorously with all State Governments so that objectives of assessing in quantum of works completed by 31 March, 2004 could be attained. The Ministry, in its further Action Taken reply stated as under:

“There are 133 ongoing projects under Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme. The fresh Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) were sought from the State Governments with the objective of assessing the quantum of work completed by 31 March 2004, the targets for remaining period of

X plan indicated *inter-alia* the time frame budget and action plan for the same.

The Ministry has pursued the matter with the State Governments and till 31.01.2006, out of 133 ongoing projects, 101 DPRs against 125 projects from 24 States have been received and are being examined. The matter relating to submission of the remaining 27 DPRs from these States is being pursued. The other 5 DPRs are to be received from the States of Jharkhand, Tripura, Sikkim and Assam. The programme is new in the States of Jharkhand, Tripura and Sikkim and therefore, these States are taking their own time to submit the DPRs. In the State of Goa, the projects have been completed and closed and at present CAD&WM Programme is not ongoing”.

**4.10 The Committee are unhappy to note that despite the repeated recommendations of the Committee for submission of fresh Detailed Project Report (DPRs) of all the 133 ongoing Projects by the State Governments, the Ministry could receive the same for 101 DPRs of 125 Projects. The Ministry informed the Committee that out of remaining 32 DPRs, the matter relating to submission of the 27 DPRs from the concerned State Governments is being pursued. Of the other 5 DPRs, the Programme being new in the States of Jharkhand, Tripura and Sikkim, these State Governments are taking their own time to submit the DPRs. The Committee view the non-submission of DPRs of the remaining 32 Projects very seriously. The Committee, therefore, desire that the matter be pursued with the concerned State Governments vigorously for early submission of DPRs so that all these Projects could be completed as per their completion date and its benefits could reach the people at large. This is all the more an urgent matter as the fresh DPRs were sought with the objective of assessing the quantum of work completed in CAD&WM as on 31 March 2004 on the direction of the CCEA as reported by the Ministry at the time of examination of Demands of Grants for the year 2005-2006. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to secure the remaining DPRs from the concerned State Governments and also assess the quantum of work completed as on 31 March 2004 within six months of the presentation of this Report. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.**

**(A) Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM)**

4.11 Under the restructured Command Area Development and Water Management Programme, the thrust is on Participatory Irrigation



Management (PIM) and therefore, the following features have been made mandatory for programme implementation :

- (i) Central assistance to States has been linked to enactment of PIM legislation. Till this is done, alternative arrangements have to be in place for formation and empowerment of Water Users' Associations (WUAs);
- (ii) WUAs have to be in position before Project Components are taken up so that beneficiaries are involved in the implementing of Programme activities, since inception;
- (iii) A minimum 10% beneficiary contribution has been made mandatory in the construction of field channels, reclamation of waterlogged areas and renovation of Minor Irrigation Tanks to ensure increased beneficiary participation and thereby improve the quality of works;

4.12 In view of the numerical strength of women and their significant contribution in the national economy as agricultural labour force, it is imperative for the Government to encourage participation of more women in Water Users Association by strengthening the Acts of the States or by bringing a new paradigm shift in the structure of the Water Users Association already existing in many States of the country.

4.13 On the question whether the Government formulated any policy to issue guidelines for participation of women in Water Users Association at all levels and if so, the steps taken by the government in this direction, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under :—

“The National Water Policy (NWP) formulated by Government of India in 1987 and modified in 2002 made modifications regarding the participatory approach by ensuring appropriate role of women to water resources management. The provisions made in the National Water Policy, 2002 were as under:

“Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate participatory approach; by involving not only the various governmental agencies but also the users and other stakeholders, in an effective and decisive manner, in various aspects of the planning, design, development and management of the water resources schemes. Necessary legal and institutional changes should be made at various levels for the purpose, duly ensuring appropriate role for women. Water Users Associations and local

bodies such as municipalities and gram panchayats should particularly be involved in the operation, maintenance and management of water infrastructures/facilities at appropriate levels progressively, with a view to eventually transfers the management of such facilities to the user groups/local bodies”.

State Governments were advised to frame State Water Policies on the lines of National Water Policy.

4.14 So far ten States namely Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Bihar and Maharashtra have enacted their PIM Act or amended their irrigation Acts “Madhya Pradesh Sinchai Prabandhan Mei Krishkon Ki Bhagidari Adhiniyam, 1999” ensures that if the Managing Committee of the Water Users’ Association does not have a woman member, the Managing Committee shall co-opt a woman as a member, who shall ordinarily be a resident of the farmers organisation area. However, other States who have enacted PIM acts have defined members of WUAs as all water users including those persons holding lands including woman land owners, whether as an owner or as a tenant to be a member of WUA/Water User Society/Pani Panchayat etc.

4.15 On a query as to whether the Ministry have initiated any action towards legalizing WUAs and formalizing an agreement with the WUAs and Irrigation Departments of the States to correct system deficiency of field channels and their maintenance, the Ministry in their written reply informed as under :

“The Ministry of Water Resources has been persuading the State Governments to enact PIM Act/Amend Irrigation Act from time to time. The action in this regard is required to be taken by the respective State Governments. The State Government are required to submit detailed proposals for correction of system deficiency and rehabilitation of tanks to this Ministry for approval along with a copy of the MoU signed with the WUAs/Distributary Committees in order to facilitate the simultaneous transfer of the system”.

4.16 When asked whether the Ministry conducted the National Level Workshop on PIM and about the level of response of the State Governments and the extent of contribution of these workshops in helping enactment of PIM legislation in the concerned States, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“The National level workshop on PIM was to be organised by the Ministry after getting the feedback from two regional level

workshops on PIM for North Eastern States at Tezpur and Northern States at Chandigarh. The regional level workshop at Tezpur was organised during January, 2006 by North Eastern Regional Institute of Water and Land Management (NERIWALM), Tezpur for eight north eastern States. The regional level workshop at Chandigarh for benefit of five northern states could not be organised by host Punjab State due to extension of Parliament Session in March 2006. The National Level Workshop on PIM shall be organised after the regional level workshop at Chandigarh. Ministry of Water Resources organized 6 Nos. of National Level Trainings on PIM for Senior Level Officers during 2005-06”.

4.17 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech (2006-2007) informed that the Ministry of Water Resources will revamp the Command Area Development Programme to allow PIM Management through water users association. When asked to state the steps taken by the Government in this regard, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“In 10th Five Year Plan the Command Area Development Programme has been restructured and renamed as Command Area Development and Water Management (CADWM) Programme in which , PIM has been the central theme of the programme and a minimum of 10% contribution (of the total cost) on selected items is to be paid by all beneficiary farmers through WUAs so that these associations get inspired and willingly own these systems. Due to lukewarm response of State Governments for this purpose, Ministry would like to discuss the issue on revamping CADWM programme to allow PIM through WUAs during the Working Group Meetings of the Ministry of Water Resources for 11th Plan and duly revamp the programme *w.e.f.* the 11th plan”.

**4.18 The Committee note that under the restructured Command Area Development and Water Management Programme, the thrust is on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and the Central Assistance to State Governments has been linked to enactment of PIM legislation. The Committee in their Third Report on Demands for Grants (2005-06) had stressed the need for early enactment of necessary legislation on PIM to all the State Governments. However, only one State, viz. Maharashtra has enacted the same in addition to the nine States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala, which had taken action in this regard earlier. The Ministry informed that they have been persuading the State Governments to enact PIM Act/**

Amend Irrigation Act from time to time. The action in this regard is required to be taken by the respective State Governments. The State Governments are required to submit detailed proposals for correction of system deficiency and rehabilitation of tanks to the Ministry for approval along with a copy of the MoU signed with the WUAs/Distributary Committees in order to facilitate the simultaneous transfer of the system. The Committee further note that the Ministry propose to discuss the revamping of CAD&WM Programme to allow PIM through WUAs during the Working Group Meetings of the Ministry of Water Resources for the Eleventh Plan and duly revamp the CAD&WM *w.e.f.* the Eleventh Plan as the response of State Governments in enacting PIM Legislation has been very poor. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to direct the State Governments to submit detailed proposals for correction of system deficiency and rehabilitation of tanks to the Ministry for expeditious approval along with other formalities as required for the same so that all the remaining State Governments may also enact the necessary legislation on PIM. The Committee also desire that more Water User Associations (WUAs) with representation of women in Managing Committee's be formed so that beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of Programme activities. The Committee further recommend the Government to complete all discussions and deliberations required for revamping CAD&WM before the start of the Eleventh Plan so that CAD&WM is revamped well in time. The Committee also desire that the issue of revamping of CAD&WM may also be discussed with the State Governments which have to ultimately implement the revamped CAD&WM from the Eleventh Plan. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in this regard.

4.19 The Committee also note that the Ministry during the examination of Demands for Grants (2005-06) informed the Committee that a National Level Workshop on PIM was proposed in the early 2005-06. However, the Ministry could not organize the same. The Ministry has now informed the Committee that before organizing National Level Workshop on PIM there is a need to get feedback from the regional level workshops on PIM. The Ministry has so far been able to organize only one regional level workshop on PIM for North Eastern States. One such regional level workshop is proposed to be organized shortly for Northern States. The Committee, therefore, desire that the regional level workshop on PIM for Northern States be organized at the earliest so that a National Level Workshop on PIM can also be organized timely which will help the remaining State Governments to enact PIM legislation for implementing the Scheme.

## CHAPTER V

### FLOOD CONTROL

Even though the management and control of floods in the country falls under the jurisdiction of State Governments, the Central Government initiates various measures for flood management including providing financial assistance to the State Governments as well as plan and coordinate flood control activities across the country. Various Centrally Sponsored Scheme *viz.* Critically Anti-Erosion Work in Ganga Basin States, Maintenance of Flood Protection Works of Kosi and Gandak Project, Raising and Strengthening of embankments of Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers, improvement of drainage in the critical areas of the country and the Committee regarding erosion problem at Panchanandpur, District Malda and Paraspur Taltoli, District Murshidabad, West Bengal, Drainage development in Purba and Paschim Medinipur Districts of West Bengal were taken up by the Government of India under which financial assistance was provided to the State Government during the year 2005-2006.

5.2 The total Budget allocation for Flood Control for 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 is given as under:

Name of Scheme	Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Flood Control	2004-2005 (Actual)	113.79	35.63	149.53
	2005-2006 (BE)	231.63	34.29	265.92
	2005-2006 (RE)	181.21	35.39	372.02
	2006-2007 (BE)	248.22	35.09	283.31

5.3 The Plan allocation for Flood Control for the year 2005-2006 was earmarked at Rs.231.63 crore. However, it was reduced to Rs. 181.21 crore at the Revised Estimate stage. When asked to state the reasons for reduction of plan allocation at the RE stage, the Ministry in it's written reply stated as under :—

“The reduction in the demand at the RE stage was mainly due to non taking up some of the intended works in respect of Harrange

Drainage Scheme, Farakka Barrage Project and extension of embankments of Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers”.

5.4 When asked to give reasons for earmarking BEs of successive years at a higher level than the funds allocated at the RE stage as well as that of the actually expended in the successive years, the Ministry, in its written reply stated :—

“Main items for which the higher allocations have been sought are due to the projected additional works under the scheme “Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States”, due to the extension of jurisdiction of the Farakka Barrage Project and also the recommendations made by the Task Force on flood management. The modified EFC memo for Ganga basins States by including the schemes recommended by the Task Force has already been circulated to the appraising agencies and it is yet to be cleared. Some more additional funds have been sought for the investigations works of Kosi High Dam project which is being investigated for preparation of Detailed Project Report. Some additional funds have been sought for the scheme relating to raising & strengthening of embankments of Bagmati river where it is expected that some more works will be taken up during the next year”.

5.5 The Plan allocation for Flood Control has been raised to Rs.248.22 crore for the year 2006-2007. On the reasons for the additional fund allocation for the year 2006-2007 and the details of the Schemes for which additional funds have been allocated, the Ministry in it’s written reply stated :—

“Additional fund allocations for the year 2006-07 have been made mainly in respect of the scheme namely Critical anti erosion works in Ganga Basin States since additional schemes are likely to be taken up during the next year keeping in view the recommendations of the Task Force, “Extension of embankments of Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers” as the works in respect of this scheme are likely to be taken up on a bigger scale during the next year and Surveys and investigations works on Kosi High Dam where the works of investigations are in full swing now for preparation of Detailed Project Report”.

5.6 Out of Rs.1,403.22 crore as Plan outlay for Flood Control for the Tenth Plan, Rs.557.39 crore remains unallocated. When asked whether the funds that remained unallocated would have adversely

affected the Projects/Schemes, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:

“Since the funds under the flood control during the year 2006-07 have been allocated by the Planning Commission keeping in view the overall fund availability, the works under various schemes will be taken up accordingly. However, in case additional funds are made available this would certainly help in taking up of some new schemes mainly under the critical anti-erosion works and flood management schemes in Ganga basin States as well as North Eastern region based on the recommendations of the Task Force on flood management”.

5.7 Thirty-four Master Plans have already been approved by the Government of India. These Master Plans were sent to the concerned State Governments for implementation. When asked to furnish the details of the above Master Plans and whether these Master Plans were accepted by the State Governments for implementation, the Ministry, in its written reply stated that so far thirty six numbers of Master Plans have been approved by Government of India. These are given in **Appendix-VII**.

5.8 In order to assist the State Governments 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.

5.9 When asked to furnish the details of the above two Schemes, project-wise, the Ministry, in its detailed written reply stated as follows:

“The details of the two schemes for Critical Flood/Anti-Erosion Works prepared by Ministry of Water Resources are as under:

- (a) A scheme on “Critical Flood Control and Anti-Erosion Schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley under State sector” for all North Eastern States including Sikkim and West Bengal (North Bengal) was originally approved for Rs. 150.00 cr. for 10th Plan. The EFC has been revised incorporating the schemes of immediate and short term-I category recommended by Task Force for Rs. 830.14 cr. by the Ministry of Water Resources. The EFC meeting held on 20.02.2006 to consider the approval of revised EFC Memo has recommended Rs. 225.00 cr.

The State-wise number of Umbrella Schemes are as below:—

Sl.No.	State	No. of Umbrella Scheme
1.	Assam	113
2.	Tripura	30
3.	Manipur	10
4.	Meghalaya	10
5.	Sikkim	43
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	41
7.	Mizoram	14
8.	Nagaland	1
9.	West Bengal	13

- (b) In order to assist Ganga Basin States, the Government of India approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, during 9th Plan namely, "Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States" to take up the critical anti-erosion works in these States as well as the works to be undertaken through Farakka Barrage Project. The scheme continued till March 2004 of the 10th Plan. Subsequently based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Flood Management which was set up by the Government of India, the scheme is proposed to be further expanded for which EFC Memo has been prepared and circulated to the concerned apprising agencies for the remaining period of the 10th Plan (2004-07), the scheme was continued with the total outlay of Rs. 195.63 crore.

The State-wise break up is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total No. of Schemes (during 2004-07)	Total (2004-07)	Outlay Released (2004-05)	Outlay (2005-06)
1.	Bihar	13	51.56	19.42	28.25
2.	Jharkhand	1	2.30	0.00	2.30
3.	West Bengal	10	51.00	15.00	15.41
4.	Uttar Pradesh	9	28.45	12.58	10.55
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2.32	1.00	1.00
6.	Uttaranchal	1	4.00	1.00	3.00
7.	Farakka Barrage Project Authority(FBPA)	—	56.00	6.00	50.00"



5.10 When asked to furnish the details of works undertaken/likely to be undertaken during the years 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 respectively for improvement of drainage in critical areas due to floods and to name those critical areas which would be included in the Scheme in addition to the areas of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and U.P., the Ministry, in its written reply stated:—

“The works envisaged under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme *i.e.* improvement of drainage in the critical areas of the country in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh : The works undertaken/likely to be undertaken during the year 2005-06 and 2006-07 mainly include re-sectioning of Bhattiprolu Main Drain, improvements of outfall point, reconstruction of dilapidated SL bridge near Guddikayalanka village and improvements to Nallamada Drain above Commamur can from km. 0.00 to 3.00.
- (b) Uttar Pradesh : The works in U.P. State envisages construction of new channel in Ghaghara and Kalyani basins of Bara Banki district. However, due to non-acquisition of land, progress of work is held up.
- (c) Bihar : In Bihar State 73 Nos. of Zamindari bunds are required to be raised and strengthened in the districts of Patna and Nalanda during 2005-06 the works on 35 Nos. of Zamindari bunds were taken up and they are nearing completion. Next year 38 Nos. of Zamindari bunds would be taken up for raising and strengthening.
- (d) Orissa : In this State, the works mainly concern to Improvement of Drainage system and improvement of Orissa Coast Canal Range-III in Bhograi & Jaleswar block of Balasore District of Orissa by doing necessary re-sectioning/ desilting and repair of structures.

As of now, there is no proposal for taking up such schemes in other areas over what have already been approved in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh”.

5.11 Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, four Schemes of Bihar at an estimated cost of Rs. 15.42 crore were included in the on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and an amount of Rs. 5.51 crore was released for three Schemes during the year 2005-2006. When asked to furnish the details of the Schemes specially

enumerating funds allocated for each project under the above four Schemes in Bihar, the Ministry in it's written reply stated as noted below :

“The cost of these 4 schemes was modified to Rs. 15.48 crore after appraisal by GFCC. The funds have now been released to the tune of Rs.7.74 crore for all these schemes. Details are given as under:—

(Rs. in lakh)			
Sl.No.	Name of the Scheme	Estimated Cost	Amount released
1.	Anti-Erosion works d/s of Buxar Ganga Bridge near Ch 415 to Ch 472 and Ch 500 to Ch 505 of BKG embankment. On the right bank of river Ganga in district Buxar	398.85	199.00
2.	Anti-Erosion works near village Khorrampur d/s of Rajendra bridge of Gupta – Lakhminiya embankment on left bank of Ganga in distt. Begusarai	321.82	160.91
3.	Anti-Erosion works Chandpur Dhamaun from RD 2225 m. to 2925 m. on left bank of Ganga in distt. Samastipur	382.08	191.04
4.	Anti-Erosion works at Patzirwa, Laukaria and Malahi in between 41.00-81.00 km. of Champaran Embankment on the left bank of river Gandak in the district of East and West Champaran	446.07	223.04
Total		1548.82	773.99

5.12 The updating of earlier comprehensive plans for 23 river systems is under way. Comprehensive plans for 22 river systems have been updated. When asked to state the salient features of the comprehensive plans of the river systems in Ganga Basin, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:

“In the Ganga basin, covering a large number of States, floods in some part or the other is an annual feature. On account of the inadequacy of the protection works carried out so far large scale

damage due to floods often occurs. It was therefore, felt necessary to prepare an integrated plan to tackle floods, erosion and drainage problem in the basin and implement remedial measures in a coordinated manner. It was with this view that the Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) was constituted with one of the important functions to prepare comprehensive master plan for flood management.

Ganga basin has been divided into 23 river systems and comprehensive plan for flood management in all these river systems have been completed between 1975 and 1990. These comprehensive plans were then circulated to the concerned State Government for follow up actions. Due to rapid changes in the behaviour of the rivers in Ganga basin and for other reasons it was considered necessary to update the master plans for flood management of all river systems. This work was started in 1986 and so far GFCC has updated master plans for 22 river systems.

The Comprehensive Plan for each river system adopts a basin approach for the river system. The report contain details of river and its tributaries, topography, hydrology & meteorology, history of past floods and damages, existing flood protection works, works under construction and planned to be constructed. Based on the information obtained recommendation for various measures are made to minimize the flood problem in the basin”.

5.13 When enquired whether the updating of plans for Kosi and Burhi Gandak River Systems had been completed, the Ministry in it's written reply, stated that the updation for Kosi and Burhi Gandak river systems are in process and will be completed within 3 to 4 months time.

5.14 EFC memos for taking up critical flood control and anti-erosion schemes in Ganga Basin States and Brahmaputra & Barak Valley States, are under formulation for obtaining approval of competent authority. When asked whether the approval from the competent authority to formulate EFC memos has been obtained, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“The meeting of the Expenditure Finance Committee in respect of the EFC memo for the schemes in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley was held on 26th February, 2006. The EFC memo for schemes of Ganga basin states including those of Farakka Barrage project has been circulated to appraising agencies and efforts are being made for holding early meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee and in this regard, Ministry of Finance has been reminded”.

5.15 The Plan allocation for flood control has been earmarked at Rs. 248.22 crore for 2006-2007, an increase of Rs. 16.59 crore as against an allocation of Rs. 231.63 for 2005-2006. It is, however, disturbing to observe the reduction of allocation by Rs. 50.42 crore at RE stage 2005-2006 which is attributed to non-taking up of some of the intended works. It is further disconcerting to observe that additional works are projected at the time of seeking higher allocations even though the Ministry fails to keep up the tempo of expenditure for a major part of the year resulting in reduction in allocations at RE stage. It is appalling to observe that out of Rs. 1,403.22 crore plan outlay for flood control Rs. 557.39 crore remained unallocated. This speaks volumes of the existing state of affairs not only with regard to utilization of the allocated funds but also of the shoddy nature of projecting outlays and proposing estimates of expenditure by the Ministry. The Ministry's contention that if additional funds were made available, some New Schemes mainly under Critical Anti-erosion works and flood management Schemes in Ganga Basin States as well as North-Eastern region would have been taken up does not cut much ice with the Committee. The Committee are of the firm view that more emphasis needs to be laid on utilizing the funds allocated for expeditious completion of on-going projects rather than thin spreading of the available scarce funds on too many projects. The Committee further note that the modified EFC memo for Ganga Basin States that includes the Schemes recommended by the Task Force has not yet been cleared by the appraising agencies. The Committee desire the Ministry to take effective and urgent steps to get the EFC memo cleared at the earliest to facilitate the works on projects under the Scheme, 'Critical Anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States' as the projects are likely to be taken up for implementation during the current financial year in consonance with the recommendations of the Task Force. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

**(A) Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States**

5.16 Critical Anti-Erosion works in Ganga Basin States was taken up by Government of India as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to assist the States in Ganga Basin to take up critical anti-erosion and flood management. The outlay for the Scheme has been revised from Rs. 178.85 crore to Rs. 242.17 crore with a Central share of Rs. 195.63 crore. The funding pattern under the Scheme provides for Central and States Share in the ratio of 75:25 and 100% funding for Farakka Barrage Project Authority.

5.17 The following are the Plan allocations of the Scheme for the year 2004-2005, 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 :—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Budget Estimates 2004-05	Revised Estimates 2004-05	Actual 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07
Critical anti-erosion and Flood control works in Ganga Basin States	30.00	46.00	49.00	100.00	80.00	111.20

5.18 The actual expenditure incurred under the above Scheme for the year 2004-2005 was Rs. 49.00 crore which was Rs. 3.00 crore more than the funds allocated at the Revised Estimate stage for that year. When asked to state the reasons for expending more than the amount allocated at the RE stage for the year 2004-2005, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“State Governments execute schemes and funds are released in accordance with the proposals that are received subsequently. The increase in the actual expenditure over the allocated fund was necessitated in view of proposal from State Governments.

The details are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State schemes	Total No. of undertaken during 2004-05	No. of Schemes released during 2004-05	Funds
1.	Bihar	13	7	19.4145
2.	Uttar Pradesh	9	6	12.5855
3.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	1.00
4.	Uttaranchal	1	1	1.00
5.	West Bengal	10	6	15.00
6.	Jharkhand	1	Nil	0.00
Total				49.0000"

5.19 The details of the funds allocated in various projects/schemes taken up during the Tenth Plan period, State-wise and the targets of work set-up by the Ministry under the Scheme during the first four financial years of the Tenth Plan are as under:—

“The details are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)					
SL. No.	State	Outlays under CSS towards Central Share during 10th Plan	No. of schemes taken up during 2005-06	Funds released during 2005-06	Funds under process during 2005-06
1.	Uttaranchal	4.00	1	1.00	1.99
2.	U.P.	28.45	9	10.74	NIL
3.	Bihar	51.56	12	10.90	8.93
4.	Jharkhand	2.30	1	1.50	Nil
5.	West Bengal	51.00	9	14.84	Nil
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2.32	1	1.32	Nil
7.	FBP	56.00	8	*	-
Total		195.63		40.30	10.92

\*In addition Farakka Barrage Project is likely to incur expenditure of Rs. 32.00 crore.

The ongoing scheme is intended for 2004-07 which has been continuing since April, 2004. The schemes taken up/completed by various State Governments are as below:—

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of schemes taken up	Remark
1.	Bihar	12	7 schemes continued from 2004-05
2.	Uttar Pradesh	9	6 schemes continued from 2004-05
3.	West Bengal	9	6 schemes continued from 2004-05
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Continued from 2004-05
5.	Jharkhand	1	To be taken up
6.	Uttaranchal	1	Continued from 2004-05
7.	Farakka Barrage Project	8	4 schemes continuing”

5.20 When asked to give the details of the new/additional works proposed to be undertaken during the current financial year and the projects that spilled over from earlier years, the Ministry, in its written reply stated :—

“In the wake of recommendations of the Task Force, the jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage Project has been extended to take up works in its extended jurisdiction related to Anti Erosion Works as well as Raising and Strengthening of embankments works. Schemes recommended by the Task Force have also been proposed to be included in the ongoing schemes, for which EFC Memo pertaining to Ganga Basin States has been prepared and circulated to appraising agencies for their comments. Efforts are being made for holding the meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee and in this regard, Ministry of Finance has been reminded”.

5.21 The plan allocation for Critical Anti-Erosion and Flood Control Works in Ganga Basin States is earmarked at Rs.111.20 crore for the year 2006-2007. This entails an increase of Rs.11.20 crore over the previous fiscal year. When asked the reasons for increased allocation for the above Scheme and the details of Projects/Schemes proposed to be taken up during the year 2006-2007, the Ministry, in its detailed written reply stated as follows :—

“The enhancement is required to ensure completion of continuing projects as well as taking up of new schemes during 2006-07 based on the recommendations of the Task Force. In addition funds are also required to take up works in the extended jurisdiction of FBP.

No. of schemes State-wise, likely to be taken up during 2006-07 is given below:—

- (a) The no. of schemes likely to be undertaken in respect of continuing Centrally Sponsored Schemes are : 4 nos. of Bihar, 7 nos. of Uttar Pradesh, 10 nos. of West Bengal and 1 no. for Jharkhand.
- (b) No. of new schemes to be taken up would depend on the approval of the expanded scheme by the EFC / Competent Authority and such schemes would be prioritized by an Empowered Committee proposed to be setup for the purpose”.

5.22 In view of the erosion problem in some of the districts of West Bengal, a Committee of experts headed by the Chairman, with

members from GFCC, CWC, CWPRS, Government of West Bengal etc. has been constituted to critically examine the entire problem of erosion in these areas and suggest remedial measures.

5.23 When asked whether the Committee submitted its Report and, if so, the remedial measures suggested by the Committee to control erosion in the affected Districts, the Ministry, in written reply stated as under :-

“The Committee has submitted its Report on 15.02.2006. The Committee has recommended as under:

For Panchanandapur Area:

- (a) Revetment alongwith bed bars in the reach i.e. Panchanandapur area with slight smoothening of the existing bank line.
- (b) The revetment provided in the loops both U/S and D/S of Pagla river should be further extended for a length of 100m along both banks of the Pagla river.
- (c) Repair and restoration of existing revetment works (1.2 Km) done by Government of West Bengal after detailed probing.
- (d) Geo-jute may be used below the tarzamat in the apron.

**For Paraspur & Taltoli Area:**

1.5 Km of bank protection work at Paraspur is under execution by Government of West Bengal. During inspection the Committee observed that the erosion in the D/s of the ongoing protection work is also critical and needs to be protected.”

**5.24 The Committee observe that the total cost of the Scheme, “Critical Anti-erosion and Flood Management” in Ganga Basin States was revised to Rs.242.17 crore with Central share of Rs. 195.63 crore. The Plan allocation for the year 2006-2007 for the Scheme has been increased to Rs.111.20 crore, representing an enhancement of Rs. 11.20 crore over the BE for year 2005-2006. The enhancement is required to ensure completion of on-going projects and new projects to be taken up under the Scheme as well as for works to be taken up in the extended jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage Project during 2006-2007 based on the recommendations of the Task Force. EFC memo for the Scheme recommended by the Task Force has been prepared and was circulated to appraising agencies for their**



comments. The meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee is yet to take place and the Ministry of Water Resources has reminded the Ministry of Finance in this regard. The Committee recommend the Ministry to get the comments of the appraising agencies urgently and arrange a meeting with the Expenditure Finance Committee to get its concurrence for the Scheme at the earliest so that the anti-erosion works under the Scheme could commence. The Committee note that the number of new Schemes to be taken up during the year 2006-2007 is contingent on the approval by the EFC/Competent authority on the expanded Scheme and the Schemes are to be prioritized by an Empowered Committee proposed to be set up for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to get approval for the expanded Schemes from the EFC/Competent Authority first before setting up the Empowered Committee to prioritize the Scheme at the earliest. The Committee also recommend the Government to take all appropriate steps to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee which submitted its Report on 15 February 2006 in the current financial year itself to fulfill the objective of setting up such an Expert Committee. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

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

5.25 Raising, Strengthening and Extension of embankments Lalbakeya, Bagmati, and Khando rivers is an International commitment as works are executed in the Nepal territory. The project was envisaged to prevent spilling of flood water from Lalbakeya, Bagmati, Khando and Kamla rivers from Nepal side into Bihar. A committee known as India-Nepal Sub-Committee of Embankment Construction (SCEC) was constituted in January, 2001. It held its last meeting in May, 2005. The funds for construction of the embankments on these rivers in the Indian territory are released on the recommendation of the GFCC by the Ministry of Water Resources and works in the Nepal territory are financed by the Ministry of External Affairs.

5.26 The physical progress during 2004-2005 was Nil. During 2005-2006 works related to raising & strengthening of embankments in most reaches on Bagmati river for a length of 17.5 kms. from Dheng bridge downstream were proposed to be undertaken. Likewise works on the embankment system on the river Kamla have been proposed during 2005-2006. The works on the most critical reaches along river Kamla had been completed and the works in respect of river Bagmati

are under progress. The progress on river Bagmati is slow due to late start of works before the flood season of 2005.

5.27 The following are the details of Plan allocation in Tenth Plan:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Xth Plan	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Budget Estimated 2004-05	Actual 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07
Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando Rivers	46.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	0.00	14.00	6.00	32.25

5.28 The outlay for the Tenth Plan (revised) was Rs.46.00 crore. Out of this amount, only Rs.1.50 crore was utilized in the period between 2002-2003 to 2004-2005. The Ministry's earlier reply for the reasons on leaving the entire amount of Plan allocation unutilized for the year 2003-2004 was that the State Government was unable to finalize/revise the DPRs of the Project. The work did not progress in the year 2004-2005 as well. The plan allocation for the year 2005-2006 was reduced from Rs.14.00 crore to Rs.6.00 crore at the Revised Estimate stage. The DPRs for Phase-I of Bagmati and Kamla rivers were under appraisal in GFCC.

5.29 When asked the reasons for leaving once again the entire plan allocation unutilized for the year 2004-2005 when the DPR for phase-I of Bagmati and Kamla Rivers prepared by the State Government was being appraised by GFCC, the Ministry in its written reply, stated as under :—

“Bagmati river has got a length of over 250 km in North Bihar whereas only 17.5 km length of the river from Dihang bridge which is around 2 km d/s of India Nepal border is presently under central funding in the approved EFC of Tenth Plan. A scheme of Rs. 503 lakh for raising and strengthening was approved during 2000-01 for the approved length of 17.5 km having scope of work as left embankment and the two new tagging embankments. Work to the tune of Rs. 150 lakh was carried out on this scheme. Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar pointed out certain shortcomings in the scheme and accordingly stopped work on the

scheme. Subsequently a scheme of Rs. 4.53 crore was approved for Bagmati works in critical reaches before flood of 2005 in the approved length of 17.5 km. However, only part work to the tune of Rs. 90.00 lakh could be executed before flood of 2005. The scheme has been revised after flood of 2005 and the new scheme for execution before flood of 2006 has been approved by GFCC in approved length of 17.5 km. The estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 4.33 crore.

The revised detailed project report for raising and strengthening of existing embankments along Kamla river was received in GFCC during December, 2004. It was decided that the work will be completed in three working seasons. The entire length of Kamla embankment in North Bihar is presently under central funding in the approved EFC of Xth Plan. Work of raising and strengthening of existing Kamla embankment to the tune of Rs. 700 lakh was executed before flood of 2005. Similarly work to the tune of Rs. 9.94 crore has been approved for execution before flood of 2006. This work is under progress. The balance work will be completed before floods of 2007".

5.30 When asked whether the DPRs prepared by the State Government had been appraised by the GFCC and the time by when the works on the rivers Bagmati and Kamla would be completed, the Ministry, in its written reply stated:-

"WRD, Government of Bihar has submitted a scheme of Rs. 279.35 crore to GFCC before flood of 2005 which has been appraised in GFCC and the observation of GFCC has been conveyed to State Government. Subsequently in light of decision taken in MoWR on 13.03.2006, WRD, Government of Bihar has submitted a scheme of Rs.130.07 crore for raising and strengthening in 17.5 km of Bagmati embankment and construction of two tagging embankments which is under appraisal in GFCC.

Work on Kamla has already started and is targeted to be completed before flood of 2007. Work in critical reaches of Bagmati within 17.5 km is also under progress".

5.31 The Plan allocation in BE during the year 2006-07 has been increased to Rs.32.25 crore, representing a quantum jump of Rs.18.25 crore in comparison to the Budget Estimate 2005-2006. When asked the reasons for increased plan allocation during the year 2006-2007 and justification for the allocation of Rs.32.25 crore for the current fiscal year *vis-a-vis* amounts actually utilized in the proceeding fiscal

years of the Tenth Plan period and the details of new works that would be taken up by the Ministry during the year 2006-2007, the Ministry in its written reply stated as under :-

“The implementation of the scheme was virtually at a standstill as the State Government modified the scope of the work. The revised DPR required finalisation of Design parameters, etc. The matter was referred to CWC to look into the matter in a holistic manner. CWC has submitted its report. The Secretary (WR) took a meeting on 13.03.2006 wherein it was decided that Government of Bihar would submit DPR for 17.5 km of reach of Bagmati from Indo – Nepal border. Therefore, the scheme will be executed during 2006-07. Because of this reason, the allocation for 2006-07 has been increased”.

5.32 The revised DPR submitted by Government of Bihar, for works from India-Nepal border to Runnaisaidpur (53.24 Km.) has been proposed in the first phase. In the second phase, work for construction of new embankment from Runnaisaidpur to Hayaghat will be taken up and in the third phase, work for raising of existing emoluments from Hayaghat to Badlaghat –(confluence point) may be taken up.

5.33 When asked whether the construction of embankment in any of the three phases had started and to furnish the details of the work proposed to be taken up and the funds allocated separately in the above three phases, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :-

“Work on the Scheme for Strengthening and restoration of Bagmati left and right embankment in critical reaches up to 17.5 km from Dheng Railway bridge including anti erosion work at u/s of Bagmati railway bridge of Bagmati river estimated cost Rs.433.333 lakh has been techno-economical cleared by the GFCC and is under process for release of funds”.

The taking up of the work in various reaches (phases) will depend upon the model studies to be carried out by the State Government keeping in view the report submitted by CWC”.

**5.34 The Committee observe that the plan allocation for the project Raising, Strengthening and Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Bagmati and Khando rivers has been increased to Rs. 32.25 crore in BE 2006-2007 from Rs.14.00 crore in BE 2005-2006. The increased allocation is to implement the works related to raising and strengthening of embankments on Bagmati river for a length of 17.5 km. from Dheng Railway Bridge during the year 2006-2007. The Scheme was originally approved during 2000-2001 with an estimated cost of Rs.503 lakh for works related to the left embankment on the**

river and two new tagging embankments. Work to the tune of Rs.150 lakh was carried out for the Scheme. The work on the Scheme was stopped after Water Resources Department, Government of Bihar had pointed out certain shortcomings in the Scheme. Subsequently, a Scheme of Rs.4.53 crore was approved before the floods of 2005 but only work to the tune of Rs.90 lakh could be executed. The Scheme was revised after the flood of 2005 and the new Scheme has been approved by GFCC for a length of 17.5 km. with an estimated cost of Rs.4.33 crore. The Committee are constrained to note that the implementation of the Scheme has been held hostage to non-submission of DPR and failure to complete works in critical reaches on the river before the onset of flood season by the State Government. This has resulted in inordinate delay in completion of project and cost overrun to the extent of Rs. 1.73 crore. From the pace of implementation of the Scheme started during Ninth Five Year Plan, it is apprehended that it would spill over beyond the Tenth Plan. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to impress upon the State Government to avoid further delay in executing the works related to the Scheme and to take urgent steps to complete the project during the current financial year. The Committee desire to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

**(C) Schemes for Benefit of North-eastern States and Sikkim**

**(i) Brahmaputra Board**

5.35 The Brahmaputra Board was set up by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament, i.e., Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980 (46) of 1980 under the Ministry of Irrigation now renamed as Ministry of Water Resources. The jurisdiction of the Board includes both Brahmaputra and Barrak Valleys and covers all States of North-Eastern region either in full or part. The main functions of the board are to carry out survey and investigation and to prepare Master Plan for the control of floods, bank erosion and improvement of drainage congestion and creation of Hydropower, navigation and other benefits for the people of Brahmaputra and Barrak Valleys.

5.36 The details of the Budgetary allocation (plan) for the Board in the Tenth Plan are as noted below :—

Name of Scheme	Xth Plan	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Actual 2004-05	(Rs. in crore)		
					Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07
Brahmaputra Board	102.00	14.00	17.80	16.33	21.76	21.00	28.12

5.37 The Budget Estimate for the year 2006-2007 for the above is earmarked at Rs.28.12 crore, representing an increase of 29.22 percentage point over the previous financial year. When asked the reasons for earmarking increased allocation and the details of the new projects proposed to be taken up during the current financial year, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“In the administrative approval and financial sanction for continuance of Brahmaputra Board during Xth Five year plan conveyed vide MoWR F.No 5/6/2002-ER/291 dated 2.2.2006 some new Drainage Development Schemes viz Kailasahar, Joysagar, East of Barpeta, Singla, Jenrai, Jakaichuk and some emergent flood management works have been proposed. Since the schemes are proposed to be executed during 2006-07 in addition to the ongoing activities, the allocation has been increased accordingly.

The new Schemes proposed during 2006-07 are as follows:—

Name of Scheme	Estimated cost (Rs. in Cr)
1. Kailasahar Drainage Development scheme	4.18
2. Joysagar Drainage Development scheme	2.13
3. East of Barpeta Drainage Development scheme	1.34
4. Singla Drainage Development scheme	3.54
5. Jenrai Drainage Development scheme	1.49
6. Jakaichuk Drainage Development scheme	2.96
7. Emergent flood management works-raised platform/ant erosion schemes.	1.00”

5.38 The survey and investigation and preparation of DPRs in respect of 10 projects, viz. Lohit, Kiloang, Noa-dehing, Kameng, Kulsi, Kyushi (Stage I and II) (Jadukata), Simsang (Someswari), Jiadhhal and Killing are being done by Brahmaputra Board. The details of the survey and investigation and preparation of DPRs of the above ten projects is given at **Appendix -VIII**.

5.39 The Committee observe that in order to address the problems of floods, erosion and drainage congestion in North-Eastern region of the country as well as for creation of hydro-power, navigation and other benefits for the people of Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys, the Brahmaputra Board was set up by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament (Brahmaputra Board Act 1980). The total plan outlay for the Board is earmarked Rs.102.00 crore for the Tenth Plan period. The Plan allocation in BE 2006-2007 was increased to Rs.28.12 crore over Rs.21.00 crore earmarked in BE 2005-2006. The

increased allocation is for implementing some new Drainage Development Schemes, viz. Kailasahar, Joysagar, East of Barpeta, Singla, Jenrai, Jakaichuk and some emergent flood management works during the year 2006-2007. The Committee note that in projects like Lohit, Kulsi, Kyushi, Noa-Dehing in which the survey, investigation and preparation of DPRs are being taken up by Brahmaputra Board, the project design and EIA&EMP study have not progressed much. In fact, in all the cases the achievements are less than 40 percent and have already cast doubts on the timely preparation of DPRs of the projects. The work has been held up due to non-receipt of forest clearance in Kameng project. The Committee, therefore, desire that the project design and EIA&EMP study should be taken up by the Brahmaputra Board, NHPC and NEC at the earliest so that the DPRs for the respective projects could be taken up expeditiously. The Committee further recommend that the clearance from Forest Department be obtained urgently to complete the held-up works in Kameng Project. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

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

5.40 The new Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam and Dihang Project is one of the most prominent Schemes under the Scheme for benefit of North-Eastern States and Sikkim. The Brahmaputra Board takes up new activities under the Scheme like execution of drainage development Scheme and anti-erosion Scheme. Under the new Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam and Dihang Project etc., three new works viz., protection of North Guwahati Township (Rang Mahal) from flood and erosion of river Brahmaputra, Anti-erosion measures to protect Kushiabil and Durgajan Village at Dimapur of river Dhansiri in Nagaland, Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme were taken up during the financial year 2005-2006.

5.41 The following are the details of Plan allocation in Tenth Plan:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Xth Plan outlay	Allocation 2002-03	Actual 2002-03	Allocation 2003-04	Actual 2003-04	Allocation 2004-05	Actual 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07
New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project etc.	42.00	0.50	0.00	5.00	17.73	15.00	3.92	40.00	26.00	14.45

5.42 Out of Rs.42.00 crore revised outlay for the Tenth Plan for the above scheme, the total amount utilized during the first three fiscal years was Rs.21.65 crore. The utilized amount along with the funds allocated at the Revised Estimate stage for the year 2005-2006 and the Budget Estimate for the year 2006-2007 amounts to Rs.67.10 crore for the entire plan. Proposal to hike total outlay to Rs.76.56 crore for Tenth Plan, due to inclusion of Scheme for Protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion Phase-I works costing to Rs.41.28 crore was sent to the Planning Commission. Schemes worth Rs.35.28 crore have already been approved and under implementation.

5.43 When enquired to explain the allocation of an additional amount of Rs.20.10 crore over and above the outlay for the Tenth Plan and the details of the new Schemes/Projects proposed to be undertaken in view of the additional funds allocated in the plan period, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“The works already approved for Xth Plan is Rs. 35.28 Cr. later, sanction for “Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-I” was accorded for Rs. 41.28 cr. as such, total allocation required = Rs. 35.28 cr. +Rs. 41.28 cr.= Rs. 76.56 cr. Therefore, the additional amount of Rs. 18.95 cr. has been allocated over and above the outlay for the Tenth Plan period for the implementation of the scheme “Protection of Majuli Island, Phase-I” works against which SFC for Rs. 41.28 cr. has been approved along with other schemes. The works of the schemes are in progress.

The following new schemes/ projects are proposed to be undertaken:

- (a) Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme
- (b) Amjur Drainage Development Scheme
- (c) Protection of North Guwahati Township  
(Rangmahal) from Flood and Erosion of River Brahmaputra

Further, additional quantity amounting to Rs. 14.45 Cr. against Protection of Majuli Island Phase-I is proposed. Therefore, total amount adds to Rs. 18.95 Cr”.

5.44 When asked to explain the manner in which Ministry wanted to allocate Rs.39.20 crore unutilized amount during the last two financial



years of the plan period, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“The earlier Xth plan outlay of Rs. 60.95 Cr. would be insufficient to meet the expenditure against schemes proposed for the last two fiscal years of the plan. All the works of the schemes as mentioned above are targeted for completion by the end of Tenth Plan period. Therefore, the fund as allocated (Rs. 76.56 Cr.) will be required for execution of these schemes.”

5.45 Phase-I works costing Rs. 41.28 crore not dependent on Model Studies have been approved in January, 2005 and taken up by Brahmaputra Board for implementation. The balance works will be taken up on recommendation of the Model Studies which are included in Phase-I work.

When asked the balance of the Phase-I works would be based on the recommendations of the Model Studies and the details of works undertaken in Phase-I during 2005-2006, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“The details of the works proposed to be undertaken in the Phase-I which are not dependent on the Model Studies during the year 2005-06 is furnished below:—

1. Construction of nose portion of 2 Nos. of spur at Sonowal Kacharigaon and at Kandulimari.
2. Permeable screens in the form of R.C.C. porcupines are to be constructed in specific locations of the above reaches in Phase-I.
3. Improvement of road cum embankment from Matmora-Tekeliphuta-Haldibari to Bessamara Dakhinpat and Kaniajan dyke and also from Jengrai to Kamalabari via Bongaon Rowarpur (50 km).
4. Construction of new embankment for 18 km length from Jengrai to Sonowal.
5. Bank revetment works from a length of 1.5 km in Goalgaon.
6. Survey and data collection for physical model study and laying of model.
7. Development of road inside Majuli.

The quantity for execution of the above works are taken up by the Board as per recommendation of Expert Team formed for the purpose and based on the site inspection of the team.

The Phase-I works doesn't need recommendation of the Model studies."

5.46 Physical performance in respect of the following Schemes during Tenth Plan period (upto December, 2005) is as noted below:—

Scheme	X Plan Target	Actual 2002-2005	Target 2005-2006	Achievement 2005-2006 (upto Dec. 05)
Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion	Completion of nose portion of check dam, RCC porcupine works, raising & strengthening of embankment, physical model studies, construction of hanger for Majuli Model	Works for immediate measure completed and Phase-I works started	Completion of nose portion of check dam, RCC porcupine works, raising and strengthening of embankment and starting of construction of hanger for Majuli Model and physical model studies	Works are in progress
Barbhag Drainage Development Scheme	Completion of works	Processing of tender & design drawing started	Finalisation of tender and award of work	Design drawing completed and tender finalised
Protection of North Guwahati township from flood & erosion	Completion of works	No progress due to non-receipt of NOC from State Government of Assam	Receipt of NOC and starting of work	NOC received Work programme rescheduled. Awaiting for recommendation of Expert Committee

5.47 Out of the 12 Works started during 2005, only 3 Works have been completed as on 18 March, 2006. The details of works undertaken for protection of Majuli Island to be completed in the Tenth Plan period under the Scheme "protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion" and the actual cost incurred in respective portion of works under the Scheme during the year 2005-2006 is given at *Appendix-IX*.

5.48 The Committee note that the total plan outlay for the Scheme, "New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project" for Tenth Plan has been increased to Rs. 76.56 crore. Out of Rs. 76.56 crore, Rs. 35.28 crore for the Scheme for protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion phase-I was earlier approved for the Tenth Plan. The SFC for the remaining amount of Rs. 41.28 crore was approved later on for implementation of the Scheme, Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion, phase-I, alongwith other Schemes. Further, additional funds of Rs. 14.45 crore have been proposed to be allocated for protection of Majuli Island phase-I. The Committee also observe that the physical performance for the year 2005-2006 in respect of 12 works related to protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion is far from satisfactory. Although, ostensibly the works related to the construction of nose portion of check dam, RCC porcupine works raising and strengthening of embankment and starting of construction of hanger for Majuli Model and physical model studies had to be completed during 2005-2006, barring the works like porcupine work along river Brahmaputra (upstream of Aphalamukh towards Sonowal Kachari), construction of RCC porcupine works along Malual Malapindha dyke on Luit Suti and Topographic & Hydrographic survey of Majuli Island all other works have fallen awfully short of the target date of completion, i.e. March 2006. Again, the works like Operation and maintenance of Model, Construction of Hanger, RCC Porcupine works at Major Chapari and RCC Porcupine works at Sonowal Kachari have even failed to get started. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the works under the above scheme must be completed within the Tenth Plan period as the erosion problems of Majuli Island are unique and distinct from flood and erosion problems in other parts of the country. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress of works under the Schemes.

**CHAPTER VI**  
**TRANSPORT SECTOR**  
**FARAKKA BARRAGE PROJECT**

The Farakka Barrage Project was started in 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 68.59 crore to prevent silting of Calcutta Port by improving the flow and navigability of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System by regulating upstream flow of Ganga into the Bhagirathi-Hooghly River System. The projects include a Head Regulator, a Feeder Canal, Barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur, Bridges across Feeder Canal and Bagmari Syphon; the regulators and inlets at different locations of this project were completed and commissioned in April 1975.

The following are the details of allocation (Plan) for the Tenth Plan:—

(Rs. in crore)

Name of Scheme	Xth Plan	Actual 2002-03	Actual 2003-04	Actual 2004-05	Budget Estimates 2005-06	Revised Estimates 2005-06	Budget Estimates 2006-07
Farakka Barrage Project	140.00	23.69	24.43	31.73	30.40	30.40	31.00

6.2 During the Tenth Five Year Plan period, the plan outlay was of Rs. 150 crore for Farakka Barrage Project. EFC memos for Rs. 145.43 crore and Rs. 3.37 crore have already been approved by the Ministry for completion of residual works of IX Plan during X Plan including establishment cost etc. Now, Planning Commission has reduced the above outlay to Rs. 140 crore.

6.3 When asked to furnish the details of the residual works of IX Plan to be completed during the Tenth Plan and the steps taken by the Ministry to avoid spillover of projects from one plan period to another, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“Residual works are (a) Addl. Special Protection work of Farakka Barrage, (b) Addl. Special Protection work of Feeder Canal & Jangipur Barrage, and (c) Special repair work of the existing assets/ structures of Farakka Barrage Project.

These are continuing feature and to be taken on year to year basis and hence can not be avoided.”

6.4 When asked to furnish the details of the funds allocated as well as the amount of works to be undertaken under this sector for the year 2006-2007 Scheme/Project-wise, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“Details of schemes and fund allocated are as under:

- (a) Repair of main barrage and appurtenant structures  
Rs. 2.7 crore
- (b) Anti-erosion works Rs. 5.9 crore
- (c) Repair of Feeder Canal embankment/inspection road/bed  
and bank protection Rs. 3.4 crore
- (d) Repair of Jangipur Barrage and appurtenant structures  
Rs. 1 crore
- (e) Workshop Rs. 20 lakh
- (f) Equipment Rs. 25 lakh
- (g) Electrical Works Rs. 3 crore
- (h) Township works Rs. 1.3 crore
- (i) Survey works Rs. 40 lakh.”

6.5 Eight schemes have also been approved under Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely “Critical Anti Erosion Works” during Tenth Five Year Plan (Central share Rs. 56 crore). When asked to give the status of the completed/continuing above eight schemes, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The status of completed/continuing schemes is as under:

1. (a) Proposed river bank protection works on u/s of Farakka  
Barrage - Completed
- (b) Bank protection works near Raghunathpur - Completed
2. Bank protection work d/s of Jangipur Barrage at Moya -  
Completed
3. Bank protection work at Panchanandapur - Completed
4. Downstream of Farakka Barrage Project at Moya - Continuing
5. Downstream of Farakka Barrage project at Arjunpur /  
Ramrampur / Dhuliyani - 50% completed.

6. (a) Raising and strengthening of Kulik embankment, anti-erosion works of Kulik river including the closure of gap of 400 m in the embankment for the protection of Raiganj city - 50% completed and continuing.
- (b) Construction of embankment along the Cheramati river including deepening of the river to check the spill of river for protection of Kaliyaganj town - 50% completed and continuing.
7. Restoration of design section of right bank of Mahananda river embankment with pucca top on it and anti-erosion works along the embankment from Rani-Nagar-Magura to Swarupganj (under Chanchal P/.S of Malda Distt.) for length of 40 km. -50% completed and continuing.
8. Restoration of design section of left bank embankment Fulahar river with pucca top and anti-erosion works of the river (from Barwar-Delhi Dawanganj to Taljana) including ink path of the embankment - 50% completed and continuing."

6.6 The work orders for execution of special repair/rectification of spillway gates, under sluice/river sluice gates, etc. were awarded to M/s Jessop & Co. and M/s NPCC Limited in April 1996 on 50:50 basis. By December 2005, the mechanical/electrical work had been completed and balance jobs including painting of gates of barrage and regulators etc. were to be taken up.

6.7 When asked whether December, 2005 was the original target assigned to the above mentioned two companies to complete all the above works and, if not, the new target date for completion of the project as well as the reasons for delay in completion of works and the likely additional cost to be incurred in the project due to the delay, the Ministry, in its detailed written reply stated:—

"Original estimate was framed on sample observation/assumption basis in 1994 since the detailed components of gates could not be assessed until and unless the different components of the gate structure are opened which mostly remain under water. Rates for the original estimate were considered on Schedule of Rates (SOR) of 1995 rates. Though the works in question commenced at site in the year 1997/1998, but in fact considering various technical aspects which were discussed in Ministry of Water Resources in several meetings the actual momentum of work gained considerably at end of 2002 and during execution of work at site after opening of

the different gate components and ultrasonic testing of gates and its structural frames etc. it was observed that quantum of work varied to a great extent than what was originally assessed while framing the estimate. Moreover the quantum of work has also been affected owing to time overrun consequently cost overrun. Labour cost etc. has also been increased to a large extent. Further, during execution of the work at site, it was found that due to difficult working zone and inaccessible areas it was not possible to attend more than one work at a time for one gate. Considering this time assessment for the repair and completion of the total work as set out originally was quite inadequate. Thus, the time overrun as well as cost overrun occurred. Moreover, for the procurement of imported items and casted items from the manufacturers, was found to be time consuming leading to time-cum-cost overrun.

(a) Original cost of Scheme	- Rs. 7.76 crore
(b) Additional cost likely to be incurred for completion of the Project during 2006-07	- Rs. 7,02,34,382=00 (A)
(c) Original Target date	10.04.2004 (As per agreement)
(d) For completion present Target date	- March 2006.
(e) Estimated cost as per the recommendation of TAC in 2006	- (A) + Cost of three Nos. Spare Gates (Rs. 1,70,07,795 = 00) = Rs. 7,02,34,382=00 (+) Rs. 1,70,07,795=00 Rs. 8,72,42,177=00"

**6.8 The Committee observe that Farakka Barrage Project started in 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs. 65.59 crore with the objective of preventing the silting of Calcutta Port by improving the flow and navigability of Bhagirathi-Hoogly river system. The Tenth Plan outlay for FBP was kept at Rs. 140.00 crore while EFC memos for Rs. 145.53 crore and Rs. 3.37 crore have been approved by the Ministry for completion of residual works of Ninth Plan during the Tenth Plan. It is disconcerting to observe that while giving details of the residual works of Ninth Plan that spilled over to Tenth Plan, the Ministry contends that these are continuing features to be taken on yearly basis and cannot be avoided. The Committee cannot buy the Ministry's specious argument that the spillover of projects from IX Plan to X Plan in Farakka Barrage Project is a continuing feature and thus, cannot be avoided. The Committee believe that in the first**

place, no scope for any residual works be left in a plan period for any project and even if some spillover occurs due to certain emergent and unforeseen circumstances, the effort of Ministry to gloss it over as continuing happenstance is indeed an attempt to find an escape route for itself. Further, the Committee note that the work orders for execution of special repair/rectification of spill way gate, under service/river sluice gates, etc. were awarded to M/s Jessop & Co. and M/s NPCC Ltd. in April 1996 on 50:50 basis. The Committee note that even though the work commenced at the site in the year 1997/1998, the actual work attained momentum only at the end of 2002. However, it was later observed that the magnitude of work to be carried out had varied greatly from the original quantum of work. Further, it was also found that the site of the work was situated at a difficult and inaccessible zone and that one work could only be carried out for one gate, the original time assessed for the repair and completion of the total work turned out to be quite inadequate. This has resulted in time and cost overrun. The estimated cost as per the recommendation of TAC in 2006 now stands at Rs. 8.72 crore, representing an escalation of 0.96 crore from the original cost of the Scheme at Rs. 7.76 crore. The Committee can not but conclude that the companies entrusted with the work related to special repair/rectification of spillway gates, under service/river gates, etc. have failed in properly assessing the time and the funds required for completion of the works. This smacks of the cavalier manner in which the executing agencies have approached the works related to the Project. It shows the agencies' lack of professionalism and also presents the Ministry in poor light for awarding the work order for the Project to the agencies without investigating their credentials. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to review and reassess the amount of funds and time required to complete repair/rectification of spill-way gates under the project in more realistic terms and if practicable, may also re-consider the decision of awarding work orders to these agencies *vis-à-vis* the efficiency shown by these agencies while executing the works related to the projects assigned to them so far. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made under the Schemes from time to time.



## CHAPTER VII

### ACCELERATED IRRIGATION BENEFITS PROGRAMME

Irrigation development in the country since independence has not taken the leap forward as expected because of financial constraints of the State Governments. A huge investment to derive the desired benefits had failed to pass muster as Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation Schemes had spilled over from plan to plan because of lack of funds.

7.2 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 Governments 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.

7.3 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 KBK Districts of Orissa.

7.4 The minor surface irrigation schemes of North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttranchal and KBK Districts of Orissa are also eligible under the programme from 1999-2000. For Non-Special Category States, only those minor irrigation schemes with potential more than 100 ha. with preference to tribal areas and drought prone areas which wholly benefit dalits and adivasis are to be included under the programme. The State Governments would give undertaking for their completion on schedule, 10% beneficiary contributing in cost and formation of Water Users Association (WUA) for post construction maintenance.

7.5 The States which agree to revise their water rates so as to cover the O&M cost in the next 5 years are categorized as Reforming States. The Reforming States under general category will get CLA in the ratio of 4:1 (Centre : State) and under special category in the ratio of 1:0 (Centre : State). Grant component was introduced in the programme from 2004-2005. The grant component for projects both under Fast Track and Normal programme of Non-Special Category

States is 30% and that for special category States is 90%. The grant component is released together with loan component.

7.6 As per the latest guidelines effective from 1 April, 2005, from Financial Year 2005-2006 onwards, only the grant component of the Central Assistance (CA) would be released by the Central Government while the loan component of CA is to be raised by the State Governments from market borrowing. However, in case of financially weak States, Central Government would raise the loan component also. The modified Guidelines provide for completion of projects under normal funding in four financial years.

7.7 An amount of Rs. 18156.98 crore has been released as Central Loan Assistance/grant under this programme for 189 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and 4472 Minor Irrigation Schemes upto 16 January, 2006 which includes Rs. 619.42 crore released as grant during the current financial year. State-wise details of CLA release under AIBP upto March, 2006 are given at **Appendix-X**.

7.8 The Finance Minister in his Budget Speech stated that the outlay for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) for 2006-2007 has been increased to Rs. 7121.00 crore as against the outlay of Rs. 4800.00 crore during the previous financial year 2005-2006.

However, the Budgetary (Plan) allocation for AIBP during the last four years is as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Actual	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Budget Estimates
2003-04	2004-05	2004-05	2005-06	2005-06	2006-07
3061.70	2800.00	3050.00	4800.00	1680.00	2350.00*

\*includes R.252 cr. for other Water Resources Programme.

7.9 When asked about the actuals for 2004-2005 in comparison to the actuals of 2003-04 and the amount of grant allocated out of the total amount allocated in BEs 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 under AIBP, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The grant component under AIBP was introduced in the year 2004-05. The amount released during 2004-05 was Rs. 2867.34 crore comprising of Rs. 2087.21 crore as loan and Rs. 780.13 crore as grant while a sum of Rs. 3128.50 crore was provided as Central Loan Assistance during 2003-04.

Out of Rs. 4500 crore allocated in BE 2005-06 for Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme during 2005-06, the amount of grant was Rs. 1380 crore. The allocation for AIBP for the year 2006-07 has been stepped up to Rs. 7121 crore with Rs. 2098.38 crore as grant”.

7.10 The table below provides year-wise budget estimates, revised estimates and actual releases under AIBP since 1996-97. The State-wise and year-wise releases from 1999-2000 to 2004-2005 are given in the **Appendix-XI**. The releases from 1996-97 to 2003-04 were made to the States as Central loan assistance. The grant component was introduced in AIBP in the year 2004-05. The releases made during 2004-05 consist of Rs. 2087.212 crore as loan and Rs. 780.125 crore as grant whereas the releases for the year 2005-06 are only grant to the States. The State-wise and year wise ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission under AIBP are given in **Appendix-XI**.

The year-wise Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates and actual releases under AIBP since 1996-97 are given below:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Outlay		Amount released
	BE	RE	
1996-97	900	500	500.001
1997-98	1300	1100	952.190
1998-99	1500	1200	1119.180
1999-2000	1600	1400	1450.480
2000-01	1712	1856.2	1856.200
2001-02	2000	NA	2601.980
2002-03	2800	NA	3061.703
2003-04	2800	2250	3128.501
2004-05	2800	3670	2867.337
2005-06	4500	4500	1258.818 (upto 22/3/06)

7.11 When asked the reasons for decreasing allocation in BE (2006-2007) by 56.29% as compared to BE 2005-2006 and to furnish the

details of the projects that would be completed during the year 2006-2007, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under :—

“The Budget outlay for AIBP during 2005-06 is Rs. 4500 crore with Rs. 1380 crore as grant. The allocation for AIBP for the year 2006-07 has been stepped up to Rs. 7121 crore with Rs. 2098.38 crore as grant. Besides, from 2005-06, only the grant component of the Central assistance under AIBP is being provided by the Central Government while the loan component would be raised by the States themselves from market borrowing. In view of the above, it may not be factually correct to say that the plan outlay for AIBP for the year 2006-07 has been scaled down to Rs. 2098.38 crore from Rs. 4500 crore for the year 2005-06.

The inclusion of projects in the programme during the year 2006-07 will depend upon the proposals received from the States during the year as per the guidelines of the programme. The assessment made on the basis of information provided in the Memorandum of Understanding submitted by the States indicate that 59 projects are programmed to be completed. The details are at **Appendix-XII**.

7.12 So far 50 Major/Medium and 3179 Minor Irrigation Projects have been completed under this programme. The details of the projects completed since 1996-1997 including total CLA released under each project and to give details of the projects completed during the first four years of Tenth Plan as well as the targets/stages of completion of incomplete projects are provided in **Appendix-XIII**.

7.13 When asked about the reasons for delay in completion of above projects, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The Ministry stated that the total number of projects brought under the scheme during the first four years of Tenth Five Year Plan is 42. Out of these projects, 8 have been completed so far. The main reasons in delay of completion of projects are Resettlement & Rehabilitation problems, land acquisition problems, contractual problems, legal issues, delay in transfer of funds by the State Finance Department, inadequate outlay by the State Governments and change in scope of the projects”.

7.14 When asked about the concerted efforts made by the Ministry to complete the Projects under AIBP within the stipulated time and

the targets set for completion of projects for the year 2006-2007, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The completion of the project depends upon the outlay provided for the project by the State Governments. The State Governments are persuaded to provide adequate outlay so that the projects are completed as per the stipulated time of completion. The other concerted efforts made are:

- Strengthened monitoring within the States and by the Central agencies
- Memorandum of Understanding for each project and insisting for projects without bottlenecks
- State to release CLA to project within 15 days
- Utilization Certificate

The assessment made on the basis of information provided in the Memorandum of Understanding submitted by the States indicate that 59 projects are programmed for completion and an irrigation potential of 1.04 million hectare is likely for creation during 2006-2007”.

7.15 The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources informed the Committee during the evidence that the completion of works for several projects in many States was not taking place according to the agreed time schedule. At present there are about 160 projects under AIBP and nearly half of these projects under AIBP are progressing according to the Schedule and the other half are not progressing according to the schedule.

**7.16 The Committee note that for expeditious completion of irrigation projects under AIBP which are in an advanced stage of completion, the Government of India launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 1996-1997 with the objective of accelerating completion of on-going projects and to realize bulk benefits from completed irrigation projects. A total of 189 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and 4,472 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been included under AIBP and an amount of Rs. 18,156.98 crore has been released as CLA/grant under the programme as on 16 January 2006. The projects under AIBP were to be completed within 2 years under normal funding. However, the Government modified the guidelines in March 2005 whereby the projects now are to be completed within 4 financial years. The Committee are, however,**

dismayed to note that out of these only 50 Major/Medium Projects and 3,179 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed so far. The reasons for delay in completion of AIBP projects have been attributed to resettlement and rehabilitation problems, land acquisition problem, contractual and legal issues, delay in transfer of funds by the State Finance Departments, inadequate outlay by the State Governments and change in the scope of the programmes. Even the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources admitted during the evidence that out of 160 projects under AIBP half of the projects are progressing according to the schedule and the other half are delayed. The Committee are of the considered opinion that though the Government has launched AIBP with the laudable objective of accelerating the completion of ongoing projects which are in an advanced stage of completion and achieve the desired results in the shortest possible time, the implementation of AIBP has not attained its desired results when viewed in the context of the volume of funds pumped into the programme vis-à-vis the pace of completion. Further, the Committee are of the view that the relaxation of time limit for completion of projects under normal funding from 2 to 4 years has defeated the very purpose with which the AIBP was launched which will stretch the completion time of projects beyond one Plan period given the pace of implementation by the State Governments. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to make an all out efforts to sort out all the problems and speed up implementation and tone up the monitoring mechanism under each project in order to complete all the projects as per their schedule time. The Committee desire to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

#### **(A) Fast Track Programme**

7.17 The Ministry had launched a Fast Track Programme in February, 2002 to complete those Major and Medium Irrigation Projects which are nearing completion. As per the modified Guidelines issued in March, 2005 the projects under Fast Track Programme have to be completed in two years instead of one year hitherto.

7.18 The Ministry during the examination of Demands for Grants (2005-2006) informed the Committee that 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 2005-2006. In all 32 projects were to be completed in 2005-2006. As on 31st March, 2006 only 5 more Major

and Medium Irrigation Projects and total 9 of 13 Projects have been completed since inception of the Fast Track Programme.

7.19 When asked to give details of the projects under Fast Track Programme since inception of Scheme year-wise and State-wise, and the details of the Major and Medium Irrigation Projects completed so far under Fast Track Programme, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The number of projects included under Fast Track Programme since the inception of scheme is 38. The year-wise and State-wise details of these projects are at **Appendix-XIV**.

The state-wise details of major and medium projects completed under Fast Track Programme of AIBP are at **Appendix-XIV**”.

7.20 When asked to state the number of Major and Medium Irrigation projects that would be completed during the year 2006-2007 and the extent of targets being achieved and the reasons for shortfall, if any, till date, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“As per the Memorandum of Understanding submitted by the States, six projects are scheduled to be completed during the last year of Tenth Plan *i.e.* 2006-07. Out of 38 projects included under the Fast Track programme of AIBP, 16 projects have already been completed, 12 projects are delayed by one to two years, and the target completion date in respect of the remaining 10 projects has not yet been crossed”.

**7.21 The Committee note that the Government has launched a Fast Track Programme under AIBP in February 2002 to complete those projects which are nearing completion and can be completed in one year (two working seasons). Since inception of the Scheme, the Ministry has included 38 projects, out of which, only 13 projects have been completed so far. The Ministry, during the examination of Demands for Grants (2005-2006), informed the Committee that 8 projects have already been completed and 24 projects are likely to be completed during 2005-2006. However, only 5 Major and Medium Projects have been completed in 2005-2006. The Ministry has now informed the Committee that during the last year 2006-2007 of Tenth Plan only 6 projects are likely to be completed. Thus, only 19 Major and Medium Projects are likely to be completed out of 38 Projects included under Fast Track Programme. The Ministry also informed that as per the modified Guidelines issued in March 2005, Projects under the Fast Track Programme under AIBP have to be completed**

in two years instead of one year hitherto. The Committee fail to understand the logic of the Ministry for relaxing the time limit for completion of the Fast Track Projects from one year to two years. The Committee are of the firm opinion that this relaxation defeats the very purpose of completing the Projects under Fast Track Programme expeditiously. The Committee are dissatisfied with the poor performance of the Fast Track Programme. The Committee desire the Ministry to complete the Projects in time under Fast Track Programme. The Committee, therefore, also desire the Ministry to strictly monitor the completion of remaining 19 Projects included under the Fast Track Programme so that these projects are completed as per their stipulated dates of completion.

#### **(B) Performance Review of AIBP by C&AG**

7.22 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.

7.23 Report No. 15 of 2004 also highlights the poor performance of AIBP indicating failure on the part of the Ministry to achieve intended objectives despite spending Rs. 13,823.05 crore (including State share), inadequate planning, lack of coordination with State Governments, ineffective execution and insufficient utilization of resources etc.

#### **Status of the Committee's earlier recommendations**

7.24 As per the Report of C&AG 15 States have diverted/mis-utilized the CLA under AIBP. The Ministry informed the Committee that the State Governments were requested to submit the replies regarding diversion and mis-utilization of the CLA under AIBP. When asked whether those State Governments which diverted/mis-utilized the CLA under AIBP had submitted their replies and the reasons shown by them for diversion/mis-utilization of the CLA, the Ministry, in its written reply stated as under:—

“The compliance of audit paras of CAG report No. 15 of 2004 on AIBP has been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. However, the detailed replies in respect of diversion and mis-utilization of CLA under AIBP have not been tendered”.



7.25 The Committee in their Third Report desired the Ministry to enquire into the instances of diversion/mis-utilization of funds released as Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP and apprise the outcome of the same to the Committee within three months from the presentation the Report in the House. The Ministry replied that the defaulting States were supplied with the copies of C&AG Report with a request to reply on instances of diversion/mis-utilization of funds by them. The Ministry informed the Committee that despite repeated reminders no State except Karnataka had submitted the requisite replies. The Committee in their Fourth Report desired that the Ministry should set a definite time-frame for submission of the requisite replies to prevent recurrence of possible diversion/mis-utilization of AIBP funds in the future, the Ministry, in its further Action Taken reply stated as under:

“As per the revised guidelines of AIBP effective from 01 April 2005 which have been circulated to all the State Governments, it has been made mandatory for the State Governments to submit Audited Statement of Expenditure on the projects receiving Central assistance under the programme within a month of completion of the financial year. The State Governments are also required to furnish the utilization certificates of the central assistance released under AIBP. A specific provision has also been made in the AIBP guidelines issued by the Ministry of Water Resources that the grant component together with the required loan component must be released to the project authorities by the State Governments within 15 days of its release by the Government of India. These provisions are directed towards prevention of mis-utilization/diversion of AIBP funds. On pursuance from Government of India, the States have now started earmarking the central assistance for specific projects and transferring the same accordingly. Replies to the C&AG Report have so far been received from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh. The remaining States are being pursued to submit the reply”.

**7.26 The Committee are unhappy to note that 15 States, viz, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are reported to have diverted/mis-utilized the Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP, according to the Report of C&AG. The Committee in their Third Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) had recommended the Government to enquire into the matter and apprise the outcome of same to the Committee within three months from the presentation**

of that Report to the Houses of Parliament. However, the Ministry could not submit the requisite information to the Committee. The Committee in their Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) had again recommended the Ministry to set a definite time frame to obtain the requisite information from the above States. So far, the Ministry could obtain the requisite information from only five States, viz. Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The revised Guidelines stipulates mandatory submission of audited statement of expenditure on projects receiving CLA within a month of closure of the financial year. The Committee are dismayed to note that the Ministry had not taken the matter very seriously despite the repeated recommendations of the Committee to obtain the requisite information from the above States as one year has elapsed since the presentation of the Third Report to the Houses. The Committee are of the opinion that the progress of projects under AIBP is not commensurate to the quantum of CLA being released by the Government. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry to speed up the enquiry procedures in order to obtain the requisite information from the remaining 10 States without any further delay.

The Committee observe that five of the States which have sent compliance report on audit paras to the Ministry have not been tendered the details of diversion and mis-utilization of CLA under AIBP. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to obtain the detailed replies from these States in this regard at earliest. Further, taking strong exception to the state of affairs in this matter, the Committee recommend that if these defaulter States do not submit the requisite information within three months of the presentation of the present Report to the Houses, further release of CLA funds under AIBP to these States should be stopped immediately so that in future the diversion/mis-utilization of CLA funds under AIBP does not take place. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this matter within three months of the presentation of this Report to the Houses.

7.27 The Committee observe that Para No. 15 of the C&AG Report of 2004 also highlights the poor performance of AIBP indicating the failure to achieve its intended objectives in spite of spending Rs. 13,823.05 crore (including States' share). The reasons attributed by the C&AG regarding the poor performance of AIBP projects are inadequate planning, lack of coordination with the State Governments, ineffective execution, insufficient utilization of resources, etc. The Committee are of considered opinion that the

observations made in the C&AG Report is of serious nature and a matter of grave concern. The Committee believe that had the Ministry monitored the scheme properly the objectives of AIBP would have been fully achieved. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enquire into the matter in right earnest and apprise the outcome of the same to the Committee within three months of presentation of the Report to the Houses of Parliament.

NEW DELHI;  
17 May, 2006  
27 Vaisakha, 1928 (Saka)

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

**APPENDIX I**  
(Para No. 1.5)

THE DETAILS OF SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATION FOR DIFFERENT PROGRAMMES/ACTIVITIES

TABLE A  
BUDGET AT A GLANCE  
(SECTOR-WISE)

(Rupees in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector/Organisation/Scheme	Actuals 2004-05		BE 2005-06		RE 2005-06		BE 2006-07		Total
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>I.</b>	<b>Secretariat-Economic Services</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>13.45</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>14.43</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>19.88</b>	<b>12.13</b>	<b>15.42</b>	<b>27.55</b>
<b>II.</b>	<b>Major &amp; Medium Irrigation</b>									
1.	Central Water Commission	23.03	76.65	29.70	73.40	25.75	79.93	28.68	76.11	104.79
2.	Central Soil and Materials Research Station	6.04	4.02	5.76	4.08	5.76	4.01	8.34	4.23	12.57
3.	Central Water & Power Research Station	3.41	20.83	5.10	20.12	4.50	22.39	5.45	21.38	26.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	National Water Development Agency	21.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	41.00
5.	National Institute of Hydrology	3.81	4.22	9.27	4.34	5.20	4.47	17.46	4.62	22.10
6.	Research and Development Programme	2.09	0.00	8.00	0.00	7.85	0.00	13.06	0.00	13.06
7.	National Projects Construction Cooperation Limited	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	0.00	15.80	15.80
8.	Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal Project	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	25.00	25.00
9.	Boards & Committees	0.00	1.72	0.00	2.37	0.00	1.52	0.00	2.83	2.83
10.	Central Pollution Control Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Bhakra Beas Management Board	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total: Major & Medium Irrigation	59.38	123.54	82.83	145.11	66.14	128.13	114.01	149.97	263.98
<b>III. Minor Irrigation</b>										
1.	Central Ground Water Board	66.97	51.39	76.64	49.51	67.51	55.47	91.34	51.16	142.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Surface Water Schemes	3.46	0.00	7.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	9.10	0.00	9.10
3.	R & D Programme	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
4.	Repair, renovation and restoration of Water bodies	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total: Minor Irrigation	82.68	51.39	84.64	49.51	74.51	55.47	100.94	51.16	152.10
<b>IV. Command Area Development</b>										
1.	Command Area Development Programme	142.10	0.00	199.00	0.00	157.50	0.00	204.30	0.00	204.30
2.	R&D Programme	0.46	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.40	0.00	1.40
	Total: Command Area Development	142.76	0.00	200.00	0.00	158.50	0.00	205.70	0.00	205.70
<b>V. Flood Control</b>										
1.	Central Water Commission	16.49	34.13	34.37	31.29	27.05	33.89	31.68	32.08	63.77
2.	Flood Proofing Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Ganga Flood Control Commission	2.09	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.71	0.00	2.75	0.00	2.75
4.	Emergent Flood Protection Measures in Eastern and Western Sectors	0.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	0.00	1.50	0.00	3.00	3.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Schemes for the benefit of North-Eastern States & Sikkim									
	-Brahmaputra Board	16.33	0.00	21.76	0.00	21.00	0.00	28.12	0.00	28.12
	-Flood Control in Brahmaputra and Barak Valley	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-Pagladia Dam Project	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
	-Harrange Drainage Scheme	4.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	-New Schemes for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project, etc.	3.92	0.00	40.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	14.45	0.00	14.45
	Sub Total (Sl.No. 13)	25.69	0.00	62.76	0.00	50.00	0.00	47.57	0.00	47.57
	Total : Flood Control	113.789	35.63	231.63	34.29	181.21	35.39	248.22	35.09	283.31
<b>VI. Transport Sector</b>										
1.	Farakka Barrage Project	31.73	22.09	30.40	23.32	30.40	22.73	31.00	23.67	54.67
	Total (I to VI)*	431.17	245.10	633.00	266.66	512.00	261.60	712.00	275.31	987.31
<b>VII.</b>	<b>AIBP and other Water Resources Programme**</b>	**	0.00	4800.00	0.00	1680.00	0.00	2350.00	0.00	2350.00
<b>Grand Total</b>		431.37	246.10	5433.00	266.66	2192.00	261.60	3062.00	275.31	3337.31

Source of financing: \*Demand No. 103—Ministry of Water Resources for 2006-07 (excluding AIBP)

\*\*Details shown in Demand No. 35-Ministry of Finance (Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments)



**APPENDIX II**  
(Para No. 1.27)

STATUS OF ATN ON PARAS APPEARING IN C&AG REPORT OF 2004 & 2005

Sl. No.	Para No.	Gist of Para	Present Status	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	1.2.49 of 2/2004 (Commercial)	Regarding 1. Loss was understated and Current Assets were overstated by Rs. 2.07 crore due to inclusion of claims for extra items and escalation not admitted by clients. 2. The Provisions/Liabilities written back were overstated due to incorrect write back of interest liability of Rs. 3.57 crore on the loans amounting to Rs. 1.50 crore taken from the Government by National Projects Construction Corporation Limited.	With O/o the Controller & Auditor General for vetting	Sent to O/o the C&AG <i>vide</i> issue No 296 dated 5.8.2005.
2.	Commercial Para 1.4.36 of 2/2004	1. Non-provision for escalation/other claims amounting to Rs. 1.14 crore in respect of a contract terminated by Project authority in 1998-99 at Ganavaram Unit. 2. Non-provision for the value of work (Tanakpur Power House) amounting to Rs. 2.10 crore which was outstanding for a long period without any details	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	5.15 of 1/2004	Unutilised commuted external assistance of Rs. 5338.02 crore (as on 31.3.2003) in Water Resources Management Sector.	With Comm. (PP) for preparation of final ATN	Last reminder sent to Comm. (PP) vide letter No. WR/CA/ATN(1)/2005-06/665 dated 6.2.06.
4.	7.4 of 1/2004	Unspent provision of Rs. 100 Crore or more-Unspent provision of Rs. 174.79 crore under Grant No. 86 Civil Revenue-Voted.	Final ATN prepared and sent to Monitoring Cell	
5.	8.27-8.39 of 1/2004	Review of Grant No. 86, Ministry of Water Resources-Excess over budget provision and net unspent provision, Schemes (Command Area Development Programe & Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal) affected by unspent provision, unrelaistic budgeting, Surrender of unspent provision on the last day of the financial year, injudicious re-appropriation of funds & rush of expenditure (large portion was incurred in March).	With Budget Section for preparation of Draft ATN	Last reminder sent to Director (Fia.) vide letter No. WR/CA/ATN(1)/2005-06/661 dated 6.2.06.
6.	13.1 of 2/2004	Infructuous expenditure on construction of building for Primary Schools & Primary Health Care by Central Water & Power Research Station (CWPRS), Pune- Untruifful expenditure of Rs. 51.95 lakh.	With US (E II) for preparation of Final ATN	Last reminder sent to Director (Admn.) vide C.A.D.O. No. WR/CA/ATN/1/2002-03/470-475 dated 23.11.05.
7.	1.2 of 4/2004	Wanting utilization certificate—72 UCs amount to Rs. 253.32 lakhs outstanding in respect of grant released upto March, 2001 (as on 31.3.03)	Recently transferred to O/o Control of Accounts, from Comm. (PP)	Information from conerned wings yet to be received.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	15 of 2004 (Entire Reprot)	Poor performance of Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP)—failure to achieve the intended objectives despite spending Rs. 13,823.05 crores (including States' share), inadequate planning, lack of coordination with States Government, ineffective execution, insufficient utilization of reosurces etc.	with Comm. (PR) for preparing ATN	Last reminder sent to Comm. (PR) <i>vide</i> letter No. WR/CA.ATN(1)/2005-06/662 dated 6.2.06.
9.	Commercial Para 1.2.33 of 2/2005	1. Fixed Assets as on 31.3.2003 were understated by Rs. 3.27 crore due to non-accountal of boom hydraulic drilling jumbo received in February 2003 at Maneri Bhali Unit of the Company. 2. View in r/o Taj Heritage Corridor Project at Agra, for the year 2002-03 . 3. Income was overstated by Rs. 1.83 crore due to inclusion of claims for extra items and escalation not admitted by the clients in respect of six projects in r/o National Projects Construcion Corporation Limited.	With O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General for vetting	Sent to O/o the C&Ag <i>vide</i> issue No. 279 dated 19.8.2005.
10.	6.10 of 1/2005	Rush of Expenditure during fag end of the year—Major parts of disbursement were made in the month of March, 2004.	with Comm. (CAD) (Major Head 3601 & 2705), Comm. (Ganga) (Major Head 2711 & 4711) & Comm. (GW) (Major Head 4702) for preparing draft ATN	Reminder sent to Concerned SMDs <i>vide</i> letter No. WR/CA/ATN(1)/2005-06/660-664 dated 6.2.06.

1	2	3	4	5
11.	7.4 of 1/2005	Regarding unspent provision of Rs. 100 crore or more-unspent provision of Rs. 152.35 crores undr Grant no. 102-Civil Revenue-Voted during 2003-04.	With Budget Wing for preparing revised ATN	Observation of audit sent to SO (Budget) for preparing revised ATN <i>vide</i> letter No. WR/CA/IA/ATN/72/2005-06/711 dated 14.3.2006.
12.	1.2 of 4/2005	Wanting Utilisation Certificate-144 UCs amounting to Rs. 725.54 lakhs outstanding in respect of grants released upto March, 2003 (as on 31.3.04)	Recently transferred to Controller of Accounts, from Comm. (PP), Draft ATN is to be prepared	Information from concerned wings yet to be received.

### APPENDIX III

(Para No. 1.29)

THE DETAILS INDICATING THE POSITION OF OUTSTANDING  
UTILISATION CERTIFICATES UPTO MARCH, 2004 OF GRANTS  
RELEASED UPTO MARCH, 2003

Ministry / Department	Period to which grants relate (upto March 2003)	Utilisation Certificates outstanding in respect of grants released upto March 2003 which were due by 31st March, 2004	
		Number	Amount
Water Resources	1986-87	3	27.01
	1987-88	4	11.89
	1988-89	3	8.80
	1989-90	7	11.46
	1990-91	3	7.47
	1991-92	1	10.29
	1992-93	1	0.03
	1993-94	1	0.25
	1994-95	1	5.13
	1995-96	4	22.66
	1996-97	1	4.71
	1997-98	3	8.90
	1998-99	11	29.69
	1999-00	10	37.03
	2000-01	18	70.03
	2001-02	21	8.53
2002-03	52	461.96	
		144	725.54

**APPENDIX-IV**  
(Para No. 3.3)

STATUS OF ONGOING MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PROJECTS OF X PLAN AS ON 01.04.2004

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Projects	Estimated Cost Original	Latest	Cummulative EXPDR upto IX Plan	Likely EXPDR upto Mar. 2004	Ultimate Potential	Potential Created Upto IX Plan	Total POT Created upto Mar. 2004
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh								
	(A) Major Projects	15	651.73	17593.75	7465.08	9149.26	2268.16	1352.13	1612.52
	(B) Medium Projects	9	86.95	481.28	243.58	346.77	85.32	19.54	34.88
	Total (Major & Medium)	24	738.68	18075.03	7708.66	9496.03	2353.48	1371.67	1647.40
2.	Arunachal Pradesh								
	(A) Major Projects					Nil			
	(B) Medium Projects					Nil			
	Total (Major& Medium)					Nil			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam								
	(A) Major Projects	5	582.18	1677.54	355.38	393.42	230.87	90.20	107.09
	(B) Medium Projects	5	15.41	163.34	94.74	102.71	37.30	18.40	24.13
	Total (Major & Medium projects)	10	597.59	1840.88	450.12	496.13	268.17	108.60	131.22
4.	Bihar								
	(A) Major Projects	9	91.60	4444.61	1917.28	2206.77	782.34	83.98	114.98
	(B) Medium Projects	3	11.42	180.21	109.38	113.89	28.85	12.88	16.88
	Total (Major & Medium)	12	103.02	4624.82	2026.66	2320.66	811.19	96.86	131.86
5.	Jharkhand								
	(A) Major Projects	5	125.40	4670.05	1217.86	1423.43	419.18	0.00	0.61
	(B) Medium Projects	19	91.27	1077.94	361.86	421.39	94.39	6.64	10.85
	Total (Major & Medium)	24	216.67	5747.99	1579.72	1844.81	513.57	6.64	11.46
6.	Goa								
	(A) Major Projects	1	168.83	966.56	470.36	501.61	26.89	7.73	13.21
	(B) Medium Projects	Nil							
	Total (Major & Medium)	1	168.83	966.56	470.36	501.61	26.89	7.73	13.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Gujarat								
	(A) Major Projects	3	6424.74	31118.35	12669.09	16664.71	1826.95	130.75	251.11
	(B) Medium Projects	18	315.47	843.44	528.78	590.95	81.05	13.83	18.37
	Total (Major & Medium)	21	6740.21	31961.79	13197.87	17255.66	1908.00	144.58	269.48
8.	Haryana								
	(A) Major Projects	4	44.75	962.13	747.40	770.82	254.00	168.00	168.00
	(B) Medium Projects				Nil				
	Total (Major& Medium)	4	44.75	962.13	747.40	770.82	254.00	168.00	168.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh								
	(A) Major Projects	1	143.32	203.84	59.26	82.29	24.76	0.46	0.96
	(B) Medium Projects	2	61.99	84.73	5.27	10.73	8.39	0.15	0.15
	Total (Major & Medium)	3	205.31	288.57	64.53	93.02	33.15	0.61	1.11
10.	Jammu & Kashmir								
	(A) Major Projects				Nil				
	(B) Medium Projects	7	54.11	226.30	101.50	143.07	34.55	7.73	10.34
	Total (Major & Medium)	7	54.11	226.30	101.50	143.07	34.55	7.73	10.34



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Karnataka								
	(A) Major Projects	16	2610.79	19175.60	10343.78	11943.34	1781.49	936.06	1030.56
	(B) Medium Projects	18	36.35	1363.25	931.15	1033.33	91.23	36.33	37.47
	Total (Major & Medium)	34	2647.14	20538.85	11274.93	12976.67	1872.72	972.39	1068.03
12.	Kerala								
	(A) Major Projects	4	61.36	1884.80	1150.67	1284.02	190.86	59.00	84.35
	(B) Medium Projects	4	44.00	724.00	207.03	236.23	29.87	0.00	1.74
	Total (Major & Medium)	8	105.36	2608.80	1357.70	1520.25	220.73	59.00	86.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh								
	(A) Major Projects	16	4982.27	17777.83	4591.18	6095.35	1778.51	126.15	200.66
	(B) Medium Projects	5	34.97	218.80	52.13	54.28	49.10	2.49	2.49
	Total (Major & Medium)	21	5017.24	17996.63	4643.31	6149.63	1827.61	128.64	203.15
14.	Chhattisgarh								
	(A) Major Projects	3	686.31	1742.16	1201.70	1505.59	710.77	558.75	584.53
	(B) Medium Projects	5	10.28	190.17	42.81	76.71	33.85	1.49	1.86
	Total (Major & Medium)	8	696.59	1932.33	1244.51	1582.30	744.62	560.24	586.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15.	Maharashtra								
	(A) Major Projects	56	1335.42	32543.65	12944.48	14860.04	3164.54	1195.29	1247.28
	(B) Medium Projects	95	476.21	7151.91	3108.56	3947.69	538.70	123.60	135.16
	Total (Major & Medium)	151	1811.63	39695.56	16053.04	18807.73	3703.24	1318.89	1382.44
16.	Manipur								
	(A) Major Projects	2	62.25	639.22	340.84	408.66	48.40	4.00	4.00
	(B) Medium Projects	1	18.86	63.10	19.35	26.08	7.54	0.00	0.00
	Total Projects	3	81.11	702.32	360.19	434.74	55.94	4.00	4.00
17.	Meghalaya								
	(A) Major Projects					Nil			
	(B) Medium Projects	1	16.30	57.07	20.24	22.59	5.15	0.00	0.00
	Total (Major & Medium)	1	16.30	57.07	20.24	22.59	5.15	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram								
	(A) Major Projects					Nil			
	(B) Medium Projects					Nil			
	Total (Major & Medium)					Nil			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland								
	(A) Major Projects							Nil	
	(B) Medium Projects							Nil	
	Total (Major & Medium)							Nil	
20.	Orissa								
	(A) Major Projects	10	2082.27	6504.12	2182.03	3090.17	717.99	198.02	245.30
	(B) Medium Projects	10	164.80	674.40	412.36	463.73	75.79	33.33	46.62
	Total (Major & Medium)	20	2247.07	7178.52	2594.39	3553.90	793.78	231.35	291.92
21.	Punjab								
	(A) Major Projects	1	1324.18	1324.18	94.67	128.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(B) Medium Projects							Nil	
	Total (Major & Medium)	1	1324.18	1324.18	94.67	128.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan								
	(A) Major Projects	4	899.96	6497.19	3324.45	4150.74	1186.46	713.93	799.92
	(B) Medium Projects	4	48.88	366.76	270.98	346.49	30.89	8.59	18.77
	Total (Major & Medium Projects)	8	948.84	6863.95	3595.43	4497.23	1217.35	722.52	818.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23.	Sikkim								
	(A) Major Projects					Nil			
	(B) Medium Projects					Nil			
	Total (Major & Medium)					Nil			
24.	Tamil Nadu								
	(A) Major Projects					Nil			
	(B) Medium Projects	2		105.36	51.56	86.12	7.19	0.00	0.00
	Total (Major & Medium)	2		105.36	51.56	86.12	7.19	0.00	0.00
25.	Tripura								
	(A) Major Projects					Nil			
	(B) Medium Projects	3	21.16	178.00	129.49	137.61	26.72	3.30	3.30
	Total (Major & Medium)	3	21.16	178.00	129.49	137.61	26.72	3.30	3.30
26.	Uttar Pradesh								
	(A) Major Projects	9	1141.03	7534.32	3251.30	4247.39	2152.27	577.55	711.99
	(B) Medium Projects	Nil							
	Total (Major & Medium)	9	1141.03	7534.32	3251.30	4247.39	2152.27	577.55	711.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27.	Uttaranchal								
	(A) Major Projects	3	202.22	5334.11	253.08	253.08	311.60	21.00	21.00
	(B) Medium Projects	Nil							
	Total Major & Medium	3		5334.11	253.08	253.08	311.60	21.00	21.00
28.	West Bengal								
	(A) Major Projects	2	285.33	2663.34	937.12	996.42	647.72	119.11	130.96
	(B) Medium Projects	8	5.93	65.08	41.22	42.53	12.86	6.46	8.83
	Total Major & Medium	10	291.26	2728.42	978.34	1038.95	660.58	125.57	139.79
	GRAND TOTAL (MAJOR)	169	23905.94	165257.35	65517.01	80155.20	18523.76	6342.11	7329.04
	GRAND TOTAL (MEDIUM)	219	1514.36	14215.14	6731.99	8202.89	1278.74	294.76	371.84
	GRAND TOTAL (MAJOR & MEDIUM)	388	25420.30	179472.49	72249.00	88358.08	19802.50	6636.87	7700.88

**APPENDIX V**  
(Para No. 3.3)

STATUS OF ONGOING ERM IRRIGATION PROJECTS AS ON 01.04.2004

Sl.No.	Name of State/Project	Total No. of Projects	Latest Estd. Cost	Expenditure upto March 2004	Ultimate Pot.	Cumulative Pot. created upto end IX Plan	Pot. Created upto end of March 04
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8	4456.092	1945.517	89.620	48.000	48.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			Nil			
3.	Assam	2	85.270	9.806	22.810	1.000	5.000
4.	Bihar	4	634.680	486.260	1209.400	152.830	408.830
5.	Jharkhand			Nil			
6.	Goa	1	5.290	2.920	0.000	0.000	0.000
7.	Gujarat	12	4276.190	1317.740	111.983	19.940	22.661
8.	Haryana	2	2453.900	2453.900	251.500	109.660	151.958
9.	Himachal Pradesh			Nil			
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	164.050	111.433	26.950	14.499	19.349
11.	Karnataka	5	1854.760	1334.020	212.500	97.370	134.950

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Kerala	2	146.600	26.940	13.660	0.000	0.000
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4	81.38	24.29	7.30	0.00	0.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	Nil					
15.	Maharashtra	5	446.100	236.790	29.110	19.790	19.790
16.	Manipur	4	30.520	9.804	0.650	0.000	0.000
17.	Meghalaya	Nil					
18.	Mizoram	Nil					
19.	Nagaland	Nil					
20.	Orissa	7	1970.490	1535.350	112.480	23.210	25.460
21.	Punjab	6	910.970	594.480	236.690	180.345	181.845
22.	Rajasthan	3	1129.710	558.500	129.110	30.522	47.136
23.	Sikkim	Nil					
24.	Tamilnadu	1	1531.880	1531.880	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	Tripura	Nil					
26.	Uttar Pradesh	5	1294.290	1035.880	129.965	62.320	62.320
27.	Uttaranchal	Nil					
28.	West Bengal	6	670.200	44.013	0.750	0.130	0.750
	Grand Total	83	22142.372	13259.523	2584.478	759.616	1128.049

**APPENDIX VI**  
(Para Nos. 3.7 & 4.7)

**MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENTS (IN 000 HA)\***

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Ultimate Irrigation Potential	Target for X Plan		Achievement 2002-03		Anticipated Achievement 2003-04		Target 2004-05		Anticipated Achievement 2004-05		Target 2005-06	
			PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU	PC	PU
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.00	739.88	480.92	94.24	61.26	112.98	73.44	264.05	171.63	78.03	50.72	251.13	163.23
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	4.00	2.60	0.80	0.52	0.3	0.20	0.8	0.52	0.10	0.07	0.30	0.20
3.	Assam	970.00	116.10	75.47	5.50	3.58	0.62	0.40	47.53	30.79	47.65	30.97	47.65	30.97
4.	Bihar	5223.50	948.42	400.00	27.00	17.55	45.00	29.25	236.00	153.40	45.00	29.25	238.22	154.84
5.	Chhattisgarh	1146.93	305.00	198.25	58.00	37.70	47.00	78.62	47.00	30.55	59.50	38.68	48.00	31.20
6.	Goa	62.00	26.66	14.69	1.72	1.12	3.15	2.05	5.69	3.70	2.22	1.44	10.00	6.50
7.	Gujarat	3000.00	1904.00	1237.60	144.00	93.60	137.13	89.13	24.44	30.44	168.00	109.20	324.00	210.60
8.	Haryana	3000.00	119.00	77.35	16.30	10.60	13.57	8.82	17.3	11.25	16.43	10.68	20.28	13.18
9.	Himachal Pradesh	50.00	8.00	5.20	0.20	0.13	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.30	0.20
10.	Jharkhand	1276.50	315.00	204.75	3.56	2.31	4.82	3.13	49.83	32.39	0.00	0.00	15.23	9.90
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	250.00	25.00	16.25	1.40	1.20	2.6	1.69	7.27	4.73	NF	NF	2.63	1.71
12.	Karnataka	2500.00	999.89	649.93	57.12	37.13	68.21	44.34	241.63	157.06	74.67	29.87	118.50	77.03
13.	Kerala	1000.00	90.00	58.50	10.00	6.50	15.00	9.75	15.00	9.75	15.00	9.75	16.00	10.40



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4853.07	265.30	127.20	101.75	66.14	125.32	81.46	52.00	33.80	147.76	39.50	243.63	158.36
15.	Maharashtra	4100.00	1276.43	829.68	24.00	15.60	115.00	74.75	200.00	130.00	115.00	74.75	30.70	19.96
16.	Manipur	135.00	28.15	18.30	—	—	5.15	4.50	—	—	5.25	4.00	5.50	3.58
17.	Meghalaya	20.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Mizoram	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Nagaland	10.00												
20.	Orissa	3600.00	465.07	302.30	29.92	19.45	67.40	43.81	44.21	28.74	27.75	18.04	33.95	22.07
21.	Punjab	3000.00	160.30	104.20	2.19	5.03	Nil	Nil	26.09	16.96	NF	NF	NF	NF
22.	Rajasthan	2750.00	413.80	268.97	44.80	29.12	68.85	44.95	87.00	56.55	92.00	92.00	139.55	90.71
23.	Sikkim	20.00	0.00	0.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	1500.00	9.38	6.10	4.25	2.76	5.14	3.34	5.14	3.34	2.36	1.53	1.27	0.83
25.	Tripura	100.00	10.50	6.83	—	—	Nil	—	2.4	1.56	2.40	1.56	4.30	2.80
26.	Uttar Pradesh	12154.00	1000.86	650.49	145.34	94.47	74.72	38.63	158.00	102.70	145.20	130.00	152.41	99.07
27.	Uttaranchal	346.00	6.20	4.03	1.24	0.81	NF	—	4.50	2.93	NF	NF	NF	NF
28.	West Bengal	2300.00	700.00	455.00	39.00	25.35	7.52	4.89	15.00	9.75	15.00	9.75	NF	NF
29.	Union Territories	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	58465.00	9936.84	6194.59	812.33	531.91	919.78	637.34	1551.18	1022.82	1059.62	681.95	1703.55	1107.31

In Mid Term Appraisal of Tenth Plan, the X Plan target has been scaled down to 6.5 m.ha. The breakdown of which is yet to be finalised.

\*Figures under reconciliation with States.



**APPENDIX VII**  
(Para No. 5.7)

STATEMENT REGARDING THE MASTER PLANS APPROVED  
BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Sl. No.	Name of the Approved Master Plans
1	2
<b>A. Main River</b>	
	1. Brahmaputra Main Stem
	2. Barak & its tributaries
<b>B. Tributaries</b>	
	1. Buridehing
	2. Dikhow
	3. Dhansiri
	4. Kopili Kolong
	5. Puthimari
	6. Ranganadi
	7. Gumti
	8. Pagladiya
	9. Noa-nadi
	10. Dikrong
	11. Muhuri
	12. Jia-Bharali
	13. Manu
	14. Champamati
	15. Disang
	16. Jinary

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1	2
	17. Na-Noi
	18. Juri
	19. Burima
	20. Dhalai
	21. Jiadhali
	22. Bharalu
	23. Lohit
	24. Majuli island (Special Case)
	25. Khowai
	26. Ghiladhari
	27. Jinjiram
	28. Dhaleswari
	29. Moridhal
	30. Jhanji
	31. Subansiri
	32. Gaurang
	33. Haora
	34. Gabharu

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## APPENDIX VIII

(Para No. 5.38)

THE DETAILS OF THE SURVEY AND INVESTIGATION AND  
PREPARATION OF DPRS OF THE FOLLOWING TEN  
PROJECTS ARE GIVEN BELOW:—

Name	DPR preparation	% achieved	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1. Kulsī	i) Hydrology	98%	Design work started by CWC for the project.
	ii) Project design	55%	
	iii) Power potential Study	90%	
	iv) Drafting of Report	65%	
	v) Construction material Survey	99%	
	vi) Irrigation Planning	90%	
	vii) EIA & EMP Study	25%	
2. Lohit	i) Hydrology	92%	
	ii) Project design	27%	
	iii) Drafting of Report	27%	
	iv) EIA & EMP Study	15%	
3. Kynshi (Jadukata) Stage-I	i) Hydrology	98%	
	ii) PMF Study	90%	
	iii) Lay out preparation	76%	
	iv) Project design	40%	
	v) Drafting of Report	77%	
	vi) EIA & EMP Study	28%	
4. Dibang	i) Hydrology	Finalised.	DPR preparation handed over to NHPC
	ii) Project design	80%	
	iii) Drafting of Report	85%	
5. Noa-Dehing	i) Hydrology	96%	
	ii) Project design	37%	
	iii) Drafting of Report	60%	
	iv) Irrigation Planning	35%	
	v) EIA & EMP Study	25%	
6. Kameng	Lay out planning Only hydrological data collection is in progress	15%	Work held up due to non-receipt of Forest clearance.

1	2	3	4
7. Simsung (Someswari)	i. Hydrological data collection.	continued.	
	i) Topographical Survey	87%	
	ii) Geological investigation	67%	
	iii) Construction material survey	34%	
8. Jiadhal	i) Topographical Survey	100%	
	ii) Construction material survey	70%	
	iii) Geological investigation	75%	
	iv) Hydrological studies	15%	
	v) Layout planning	35%	
9. Killing	Hydrological data collection is in progress	continued.	
10. Kynshi Stage-II	i) Infrastructure Development	60%.	NEC Project
	ii) Topographical Survey	52%	
	iii) Geological investigation	32%	
	iv) Hydrological data collection is in progress	continued.	

**APPENDIX IX**  
(Para No. 5.47)

THE DETAILS OF WORKS UNDERTAKEN FOR PROTECTION OF MAJULI ISLAND

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No	Name of work	Work order value	Date of starting	Progress Achieved (Physical) as on		Remarks
				11.03.06	18.03.06	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Repair and construction of nose portion of existing check dam No.2 at Sonowal Kachari.	153.00	6.4.05	13.73%	14.28%	} Works in progress
2.	Repair and construction of nose portion of Kandulimari check dam	160.99	24.4.05	10.19%	10.19%	
3.	Raising & strengthening of embankment (Upstream of Kamalabari)	837.18	21.3.05	30.77%	31.36%	
4.	Raising & strengthening of embankment (Downstream of Kamalabari)	350.73	21.3.05	33.18%	42.24%	
5.	RCC Porcupine work along river Brahmaputra (upstream of Aphalamukh towards Sonowal Kachari)	337.82	4.4.05	100%	100%	(Completed)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	RCC Porcupine work along river Brahmaputra (Downstream of Aphalamukh towards Ukhulchuk)	233.55	17.6.05	67.51%	67.73%	Work in progress
7.	Construction of RCC porcupine works along Malual Malapindha dyke on Luit Suti.	27.35	17.6.05	100%	100%	(Completed)
8.	Topographic & Hydrographic survey of Majuli Island	21.37		100%	100%	(Completed)
9.	Operation & maintenance of Model	39.96	-	-		Laying of Model is in progress.
10.	Construction of Hanger	244.00				Tender is in process
11.	RCC Porcupine works at Major Chapari at U/S & d/s	352.00	-	-	-	Work order issued during on 14th Mar/06
12.	RCC Porcupine works at Sonowal Kachari	169.00	-	-	-	Work order issued during on 14th Mar/06



**APPENDIX X**  
(Para No. 7.7)

STATE-WISE DETAILS OF CLA/GRANT RELEASED UNDER AIBP

(Rs. crore)

Sl.No.	State	Amount								2004-05		Total	2005-06 (upto 22nd March 2006) Grant	Grand total
		1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	Loan	Grant			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.2500	74.0000	79.6700	65.0150	95.0200	281.6600	33.1860	205.5300	61.2829	26.2841	87.5470	197.4990	1154.3770
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.5000	7.5000	15.0000	1.5000	20.0000	1.0000	9.0000	10.0000	9.0000	70.5000
3.	Assam	5.2300	12.4000	13.9500	14.5400	24.0770	14.5210	16.2733	19.2015	1.6930	15.2370	16.9300	32.7732	169.6965
4.	Bihar	13.5000	5.1500	36.1850	129.6950	151.7780	3.4200	14.4805	774.6440	26.0505	11.1645	37.2150	14.7830	480.8273
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	4.5000	9.5000	10.5200	13.9300	48.2000	104.0000	74.6300	2.0475	0.8775	2.9250	1.5640	269.7890
6.	Goa	0.0000	5.2500	0.0000	3.5000	61.6500	58.0000	0.0000	2.0000	0.4550	0.1950	0.6500		131.0500
7.	Gujarat	74.7730	196.9000	423.8200	272.7000	421.8500	581.8600	1000.3300	650.3590	484.7500	45.7500	530.5000	226.5000	4379.4220
8.	Haryana	32.5000	12.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	18.0000	7.7360	7.795	3.3405	11.1350	3.3405	84.7105

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	6.5000	5.0000	11.0470	18.0150	3.2440	8.1500	14.7920	0.3690	3.3210	3.7900	18.0003	88.3383
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.300	0.0000	0.0000	4.6800	10.4600	11.0700	34.9990	21.5450	1.2744	11.4701	12.7445	30.3428	127.1413
11.	Jharkhand	0.0000	8.8900	11.6400	14.3450	5.7150	10.8200	9.6700	1.8330	14.8995	6.3855	21.2860	2.8020	87.0000
12.	Karnataka	61.2500	90.5000	94.6000	157.1400	171.0000	492.5000	620.6600	266.4780	214.7921	81.5031	399.2952	112.9758	2463.4990
13.	Kerala	3.7300	15.0000	0.0000	0.0000	22.4000	11.270	5.6650	31.0000	34.6080	14.8320	49.4400	3.8850	142.4150
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.2500	110.0000	51.2500	95.3250	151.3280	215.4100	220.0000	568.4400	361.6907	155.0103	516.7010	81.4789	2103.1809
15.	Maharashtra	14.0000	55.0000	50.8800	49.8750	97.0200	39.1000	133.1341	164.3950	370.5002	148.7858	529.2860	69.1293	1232.6994
16.	Manipur	4.3000	26.0000	10.7800	21.8100	1.5000	9.3600	19.6000	15.5000	1.3000	11.7000	13.000	57.1905	178.9405
17.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.6938	5.5120	4.4700	1.5000	1,0680	0.1744	1.6894	1.7438	1.5750	18.5826
18.	Mizoram	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.4330	1.4330	2.000	0.7500	9.3000	0.5000	4.5000	5.000	9.3150	29.2310
19.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1300	5.0000	5.0000	2.6590	8.000	0.4000	3.8000	4.0000	2.7000	30.0890
20.	Orissa	48.4500	85.0000	71.5000	90.2500	100.3200	168.4750	179.6700	154.1950	167.9561	7,2669	24.2230	85.1254	1008.5984
21.	Punjab	87.5000	100.0000	0.0000	42.0000	55.6200	113.6900	36,6800	0.0000				21.9185	437.3885
22.	Rajasthan	2.6750	42.0000	140.0500	105.5650	78.4670	96.3150	174.3860	499.8370	247.0238	105.8712	352.9040	48.1539	1541.1549

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
23.	Tripura	3.7730	5.10000	3.9750	34.6530	13.8830	21.0630	13.3947	13.3769	1.1000	9.9000	11.0000	19.7999	140.0185
24.	Tamil Nadu	20.000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000					20.0000
25.	Uttar Pradesh	4.5000	78.5000	75.5000	296.000	315.9000	354.6900	359.0000	274.7860	123.1440	52.7760	175.9200	118.8195	2083.1145
26.	Uttaranchal	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	25.1625	25.5525	3.6992	36.02925	38.9917	67.4594	147.1881
27.	West Bengal	5.0000	20.0000	10.0000	25.0000	25.8250	30.3080	28.1330	3.1440	9.4227	4.0383	13.4610		170.1710
28.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.3600	0.0000	2.4000	0.7500	0.7500	0.0750	0.6750	0.7500	0.9113	8.9213
	Total	500.0010	952.1900	1119.1800	1450.4768	1856.2000	2601.9810	3061.7026	3128.5009	2087.2115	780.1257	2867.3372	1258.8182	18796.3877

\*Out of 11.238 crore CLA released during 2002-03 to Subemarekha, Rs. 10.25 crore transferred to Teesta Barrage in 2003-04

**APPENDIX XI**  
(Para No. 7.10)

STATUS OF CEILING UNDER AIBP FROM 1999-2000 TO 2004-05

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	265.00	265.00	275.00	275.00	275.00	170.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	20.00	20.00
3.	Assam	25.00	40.00	40.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
4.	Bihar	200.00	200.00	200.00	150.00	100.00	75.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	75.00	104.00	100.00	75.00
6.	Goa	20.00	65.00	80.00	40.00	8.00	5.00
7.	Gujarat	275.00	350.00	500.00	600.00	850.00	630.00
8.	Haryana	70.00	10.00	10.00	18.00	25.00	25.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	44.00	50.00	18.00	15.00	15.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	50.00	20.00	50.00	35.00	60.00	40.00
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	50.00	35.00	31.00	31.00
12.	Karnataka	175.00	250.00	525.00	737.00	450.00	250.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Kerala	30.00	30.00	30.00	17.00	31.00	20.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	200.00	205.00	220.00	740.00	330.00
15.	Maharashtra	150.00	150.00	300.00	175.00	414.00	222.00
16.	Manipur	27.34	35.00	30.00	28.00	22.00	18.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	6.00	10.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	9.50	5.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	8.00	8.00
20.	Orissa	145.52	150.00	200.00	250.00	250.00	150.00
21.	Punjab	200.00	200.00	200.00	150.00	100.00	25.00
22.	Rajasthan	170.00	104.00	174.00	200.00	560.00	275.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	50.00	20.00	20.00	4.00	20.00	5.00
25.	Tripura	60.00	30.00	35.00	28.00	22.00	20.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	300.00	350.00	100.00	365.00	306.00	275.00
27.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.50
28.	West Bengal	25.00	40.00	50.00	45.00	40.00	40.00
	Total	2457.86	2559.00	3209.00	3585.00	4532.00	2800.00

**APPENDIX XII**  
(Para No. 7.11)

ANTICIPATED COMPLETION DATE OF MAJ. & MED. AIBP  
PROJECTS AS PER MOUs/INFORMATION FROM STATE  
GOVTS. FOR THE YEAR 2006-07

State	2006-07 (Target)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Yerrakalva Res.</li><li>2. Vamsadhara ST-II Ph-1</li><li>3. Priyadarshini Jurala</li><li>4. Somasila (F.T.)</li></ol>
Assam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Dhansiri</li><li>2. Buridihing</li><li>3. Integrated Kallong</li><li>4. Mod. of Jamuna Irrg.</li></ol>
Bihar	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Durgawati</li><li>2. Sone Mod.</li></ol>
Jharkhand	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Sonua</li><li>2. Surangi</li><li>3. Gumani</li><li>4. Upper Sankh</li><li>5. Panch Khero</li></ol>
Goa	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Tillari I.S. (Goa Portion)</li></ol>
Gujarat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Aji-IV</li><li>2. Ozat-II</li></ol>

1	2
Haryana	3. Brahmini-II 4. Bhadar-II 1. Haryana WRCP*
Himachal Pradesh	1. Sidhata
Jammu & Kashmir	1. Rajpora Lift 2. Mod. of New Pratap Canal 3. Rafiabad
Karnataka	1. Malaprabha 2. Ghataprabha 3. Upper Krishna Project-II 4. Gandorinala
Kerala	1. Muvattupuzha
M.P.	Bargi Diversion Ch. 16 KM to 63 KM (F.T.)* 1 Omkareshwar (Ph. I)* 2. Indira Sagar Unit II* Bansagar Unit-I 3. Sindh Phase I
Maharashtra	1. Bahula 2. Patgaon 3. Krishna 4. Upper Pen Ganga 5. Upper Wardha 6. Upper Manar

1	2
	7. Hetwane
	8. Kukadi
	9. Vishnuprui (C)
	10. Shivna Takli (F.T.)
	11. Madan Tank (F.T.)
	12. Dongargaon (F.T.)
	13. Amravati (F.T.)
Manipur	
	1. Khuga
	2. Dolaithabi
Orissa	
	1. Titlagarh ST-II
	2. Anandpur Barrage
Punjab	
	1. Remodelling of UBDC
	2. Kandi Canal Extension (Ph. II)
Uttar Pradesh	
	1. Rajghat Canal*
	2. Saryu Nahar*
	3. Bansagar Canal*
	4. Jarauli Pump Canal*
	5. Mod. of Agra Canal
	6. Eastern Ganga Canal*
Total	59

\*Only the components under AIBP will be completed

(C)—Already Completed



**APPENDIX XIII**

(Para No. 7.12)

**STATEWISE MAJOR & MEDIUM PROJECTS  
COMPLETED UNDER AIBP**

(Rs. in crore)

Sl.No.	State	Project	CLA/Grant Released till Completion
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cheyzeru (Annamaya)	25.330
2.		Nagarjunsagar	77.140
3.		Sriramsagar ST. I	327.170
4.		Madduvalasa	66.800
5.	Assam	Bordikarai	7.013
6.		Rupahi	0.655
7.	Bihar	Bilasi	3.390
8.	Chhattisgarh	Shivnath Div.	3.54
9.	Gujarat	Damanganga	9.470
10.		Deo	0.500
11.		Hamav-II	0.065
12.		Jhuj	4.740
13.		Karjan	7.600
14.		Sipu	6.455
15.		Sukhi	5.650
16.		Umaria	0.135
17.		Watrak	3.11
18.	Haryana	Gurgaon Canal	2.5
19.	Jharkhand	Latratu	2.130
20.		Tapkara Res.	0.515
21.	Karnataka	Maskinallah	3.22

1	2	3	4
22.	Kerala	Kallada	32.500
23.	M.P.	Banjar	1.196
24.		Upper Wainganga	50.106
25.		Urmil	2.391
26.	Maharashtra	Jawalgaon	2.730
27.		Jayakwadi Stage-II	43.735
28.		Kadvi	14.000
29.		Kasari	1.510
30.		Kasarsai	3.370
31.		Khadakwasla	5.560
32.		Upper Tapi	7.700
33.		Wan	59.564
34.		Vishnupuri	5.415
35.	Orissa	Upper Kolab	56.512
36.		Potteru	25.430
37.		Sason Canal	26.009
38.		Salki Irrigation	8.650
39.	Punjab	Ranjit Sagar	249.790
40.	Rajasthan	Gambhiri Mod.	1.315
41.		Jaisamand Mod.	3.125
42.		Chhapi	38.225
43.		Panchana	43.377
44.	U.P.	Gunta Nala	1.000
45.		Gyanpur Pump Canal	30.900
46.		Madhya Ganga and Upper Ganga Mod.	233.69
47.		Rajghat Dam	3.000
48.		Sarda Sahayak	131.000
49.		Providing Kharif Channel in H.K. Doab	73.270
50.	W.B.	Kangsabati	26.71
		Total	1738.907

**APPENDIX XIV**  
(Para No. 7.19)

PROJECTS TAKEN UP UNDER FAST TRACK PROGRAMME

Sl.No.	State/Project	Status
1	2	3
	Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Nagarjunsagar Project	
2.	Somasila	
3.	Sriramsagar Project St. I	
4.	Annamayya (Cheyyuru)	Completed
5.	Madduvalasa	
6.	Gundlakamma Reservoir	
	Chhattisgarh	
7.	Barnai	
8.	Hasdeo Bango	
	Gujarat	
9.	Sardar Sarovar Project (FTP-I)	
10.	Sardar Sarovar Project (FTP-II)	
	Karnataka	
11.	Hirehalla	
12.	Karanja	
13.	Maskinala	Completed
	Madhya Pradesh	
14.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km. Bargi Div. Prof. Canal (63 Km. to 104 Km.)	
	Maharashtra	
15.	Khadakwasta	Completed
16.	Kadvi	Completed

1	2	3
17.	Kasarsai	Completed
18.	Jawal Goan	Completed
19.	Kumbhi	
20.	Kasari	Completed
21.	Patgoan	
22.	Madan Tank	
23.	Dongaragaon	
24.	Shivna Takli	
25.	Amravati Orissa	
26.	Subarnarekha Project	
27.	Gate Works of Narrage Barrage	
28.	Execution of Rengali Left Canal	
29.	Potteru	Completed
30.	Improvement of Sasan Canal	Completed
31.	Salandi Left Main Canal	
32.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project Punjab	Completed
33.	Remodelling of UBDC	
34.	Extension of Kandi Canal St. II (RD 59.50 km to 130.00 km) Rajasthan	
35.	Panchana	Completed
36.	Chhapi	Completed
37.	Mod. of Gang Canal Uttar Pradesh	
38.	Upper Ganga Mod. Project (V) Madhya Ganga Canal Project (V)	Completed

## APPENDIX XV

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2005-2006)

MINUTES OF THE EIGHTH SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE  
HELD ON TUESDAY, 4 APRIL, 2006

The Committee sat from 1130 hours to 1315 hours and 1430 hours to 1500 hours in Room No. '139', First 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. Smt. Preneet Kaur
5. Shri Raghuvveer Singh Kaushal
6. Smt. Manorama Madhavraj
7. Smt. Kiran Maheshwari
8. Shri Munshiram
9. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
10. Shri Laxmanrao Patil
11. Shri Pannian Ravindran
12. Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat
13. Smt. Minati Sen
14. Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh
15. Shri Sita Ram Yadav

#### *Rajya Sabha*

16. Shri Ajay Singh Chautala
17. Shri Sharad Yadav

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. Dr. Saleem Romani, Chairman, Central Ground Water Board
3. Shri R.K. Sharma, Director General, National Water Development Agency
4. Shri K.S. Ramasubban, Joint Secretary (Admn.)
5. Shri Niranjan Pant, Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Water Resources
6. Shri M.E. Haque, Commissioner (PP)

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 welcomed Shri Sharad Yadav, MP, Lok Sabha who attended the sitting of the Committee for the first time after his nomination to serve as a member of 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 of the Representatives of Ministry of Water Resources to the Committee, the Committee took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Water Resources on Demands for Grants (2006-2007). The Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, gave a brief account of the activities of the Ministry and the allocations made under various Projects/Schemes in the detailed Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry.

4. Thereafter, the Members sought clarifications pertaining to the Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry in respect of Central Water Commission, National Water Development Agency, Major and Medium Irrigation, Minor Irrigation, Central Ground Water Board, Command Area Development Programme, Flood Control and Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, 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 XVI

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES (2005-2006)

MINUTES OF THE NINTH SITTING OF THE STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES HELD ON  
MONDAY, 15 MAY 2006

The Committee sat from 1530 hours to 1635 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. Dr. M. Jagannath
4. Smt. Preneet Kaur
5. Shri Munshiram
6. Shri Lonappan Nambadan
7. Shri Lamanrao Patil
8. Shri Pannian Ravindran
9. Shri Chandra Bhushan Singh

#### *Rajya Sabha*

10. Dr. Gyan Prakash Pilonia
11. Shri Vijaykumar Rupani

### SECRETARIAT

1. Shri N.K. Sapra — *Joint Secretary*
2. Shri A.S. Chera — *Director*
3. 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 Vijaykumar Rupani, M.P., Rajya Sabha who attended the sitting of the Committee for the first time after his nomination on 21 April 2006 to serve as a Member of the Committee. The Hon'ble Chairman informed the Committee that the Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Water Resources contains a Chapter on "Outcome Budget"—a new yardstick introduced to measure the magnitude of development of all major programmes of the Government of India in the year 2005-2006. Besides, in pursuance of certain clarifications issued by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha with regard to implementation of Direction 73A, paras on the status of implementation of the Committee's recommendations contained in earlier Reports have also been briefly discussed and suitably commented upon wherever deemed necessary in different Chapters of the Report.

3. Thereafter, the Committee took up for consideration the draft Report on Demands for Grants (2006-2007) of the Ministry of Water Resources and after some discussion adopted the said Report with certain minor amendments.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalize the Report on Demands for Grants (2006-07) of the Ministry of Water Resources after getting it factually verified from the Ministry and present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

*The Committee then adjourned.*



## APPENDIX XVII

### SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sl.No.	Para No.	Observation/Recommendation
1	2	3
1.	1.19	<p>The scrutiny of Demands for Grants 2006-2007 of Ministry of Water Resources reveals an outlay of Rs. 987.31 crore which precludes funds for AIBP and other Water Resources Programmes. The outlay shows an increase of 9.74% over the Budget Estimates of the previous year. It also shows an overall hike of Rs. 79.00 crore (12.48%) in the Plan outlay of Rs. 712.00 crore for 2006-2007 in comparison to Rs. 633.00 crore in 2005-2006. Whereas there is an increase of Rs. 81.25 crore (13.82%) on the Revenue Section (Plan), the Capital Section (Plan) shows a reduction of Rs. 2.25 crore (-4.89%). On the other hand, the Non-Plan allocation for Revenue Section shows an increase of Rs. 8.65 crore (3.49%) while the Capital Section shows no change over the year 2005-2006. The Committee further observe that though the Ministry had proposed Rs. 1168.23 crore as Plan allocation for the year 2006-2007, the Planning Commission allocated Rs. 987.31 crore, representing a scaling down in Plan allocation to the tune of Rs. 180.92 crore for the Ministry by the Planning Commission. The Budget Estimates (Plan) for the years 2002-2003, 2003-2004 and 2004-2005 for the Ministry of Water Resources were earmarked at Rs. 562.00 crore, Rs. 566.00 crore and Rs. 592.00 crore respectively. However, the Ministry could utilize only Rs. 393.66 crore, Rs. 400.20 crore and Rs. 410.16 crore during the period in question. The amounts remaining unutilized at Rs. 168.34 crore, Rs. 165.80 crore and</p>

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Rs. 181.84 crore amount to about 30% of the plan allocation over the years. The Committee fail to understand the specious argument of the Ministry that due to paucity of funds certain important new projects could not be undertaken and some on-going projects could not be completed in time, given the fact that the Ministry could not even fully utilize the funds allocated to it well within the stipulated time. The Committee are of the firm view that the continuous under-utilization of allocated funds by the Ministry forecloses its options to seek more funds from the Planning Commission and the blame for the same wholly lies on the part of the Ministry. This sorry state of affairs speaks volumes of the manner in which its case is being put before the Planning Commission. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should give more emphasis on putting the allocated funds to good use and demand additional allocation from the Planning Commission only when it is certain that the allocated funds would be fully utilized.

The Committee also observe that the Plan allocation for CAD&WM, Critical Anti-Erosion Works in Ganga Basin States, new schemes for Majuli Island, Feasibility Study of Inter-basin transfer of Waters, Ground Water Survey, Explorations and Investigations, Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Kamla, Bagmati and Khando rivers had been reduced considerably at the RE stage for the year 2005-2006. Apparently, the Ministry's less than impressive performance in utilization of Plan allocation for the year 2005-2006 stems mainly from non-awarding of work relating to DPR of Ken-Betwa Link Project under NWDA and the delay in execution of the New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project, etc. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to

1	2	3
		<p>impress upon the State Governments to award the works related to DPR of Ken-Betwa Link Project and complete the new scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project without any further delay. The Committee would like to be apprised of the status of the action taken in this regard.</p>
2.	1.20	<p>The Committee note that the Ministry has set up a Gender Budgeting Cell but would like to add in the same breath that the Ministry has evaded to provide specific information sought by the Committee regarding creation of gender profile in its budgeting provisions. The Committee are of the opinion that merely stating that these Irrigation Schemes benefit all sections of society including women amply demonstrates the degree of importance which the Ministry attaches to the concept of "Gender Budgeting" in real terms. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to avoid giving evasive replies to them in future and take more concrete steps to make the idea of 'Gender Budgeting' 'Project specific'. The Committee, therefore, recommend to apportion a certain amounts in each project to benefit women wherever practicable. The Committee also desire to be informed of the action taken in the matter within a stipulated time frame. A quarterly report may be furnished to the Committee in this regard.</p>
3.	1.26	<p>The Committee are distressed to note that no progress has been made by the Government even after a lapse of one year towards the constitution of "Single Administrative Ministry for Water" despite their repeated recommendations for the same in their earlier Reports. The Ministry now states that the National Water Resource Programme Coordination Committee (NWRPCC) under the</p>

Chairmanship of Member (Agri. & WR), Planning Commission is yet to be set up and the onus of forming the Committee lies with the Planning Commission. The Committee is of the opinion that although speedy constitution of the NWRPCC is the prerogative of the Planning Commission, the Ministry cannot shirk its responsibility of getting the committee constituted at the earliest by constantly prodding the Planning Commission till its constitution. The Committee, therefore, observe that if constant dithering and endless dilly-dallying continue to rule roost in regard to the constitution of NWRPCC for the "Single Administrative Ministry for Water", the time is not far when the entire idea of taking a comprehensive and integrated approach for water resource development through one administrative unit will attain a slow death. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry of Water Resources to urge the Planning Commission to take urgent steps towards implementing their recommendation in this regard in the right earnest.

4. 1.30 The Committee observe that the C&AG Reports of the years 2004 and 2005 contain observations in regard to various schemes and programmes of the Ministry including its subordinate offices, autonomous bodies and public undertakings. The C&AG Reports indicate incidence of serious malpractices in release and utilization of funds on various schemes and programmes of the Ministry, financial irregularities and blatant misappropriation of funds in respect of some of the schemes/projects undertaken by the Ministry of Water Resources. In Para. Nos. 8.27-8.39 of 1/2004, the C&AG reviewed the Grant No. 86 of Ministry of Water Resources and observed that Command Area Development Programme and Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal

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Project were affected by unspent provision. Again, the C&AG remarked that the Ministry released excess over budget provision and surrendered the unspent provision on the last day of the respective financial years. The Ministry of Water Resources also re-appropriated funds injudiciously and compulsively expended a large portion of funds in March, 2004 to meet the deadline for the financial year. In Para No. 1.2 of Report No. 4 of 2005, 144 Utilisation Certificates amounting to Rs. 725.54 lakh are outstanding in respect of grants released upto March 2003 (as on 31.03.2004) have not been received from the State Governments. The Committee take a serious note of the fact that the non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates dates back to 1986-1987 since when not even a single year is left in which the Ministry has received all the Utilisation Certificates that were due. The Committee are of the opinion that the observations made in the C&AG Reports are a matter of grave concern. The Committee are of the view that had the Ministry monitored the Schemes properly, the situation as mentioned in C&AG Reports, would not have come to such a pass. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enquire into the matter in right earnest and apprise the outcome of the same along with the action taken by the Central Government to the Committee within three months of presentation of their Report to the Houses of Parliament.

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2.8

The Committee observed that the Finance Minister through his Budget speech (2005-2006) put in place a yardstick to measure the magnitude of development of all major programmes of the Government with the introduction of the concept of 'Outcome Budget' which is expected to reflect the Annual Budget

of the Ministry in terms of intended outcomes over a period of time which will help in realizing public scrutiny of the schemes/projects for which funds are allocated out of the public exchequer. AIBP is one such major programme of the Ministry of Water Resources where huge amounts are allocated to the State Governments year after year by the Government. A perusal of the targets as against the financial outlay outlined in the Outcome Budget reveals that very little has been achieved during the year (2005-06) under AIBP. The creation of irrigation potential of 1,041.03 thousand hectares against a target of 0.925 million hectare, to say the least, is awfully short. Apparently, the quantum of irrigation potential during 2005-2006 was achieved with the completion of 25 of the 29 major/medium irrigation projects targeted to be completed during the year. The Committee cannot but conclude from the above that the Ministry's decision to shift focus from 'completion of project' to 'creation of irrigation potential' has failed to achieve the desired result. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to take up only such projects for implementation which are capable of creating the magnitude of irrigation potential envisaged for that particular year. The Committee further recommend that this aspect be incorporated in the MoUs that are provided by the State Governments at the time of setting up targets for creation of potential as well as completion of irrigation projects. The Committee would like to be acquainted of the status of action taken on this recommendation within 3 months of the presentation of the Report to the Parliament.

6. 2.12 The Committee note that another important programme included in the 'Outcome Budget' of the Ministry relates to improvement of

Drainage in Critical Areas of the country estimated to cost Rs. 54.57 crore comprising Central share of Rs. 49.62 crore sanctioned in February 2004 which intends to take up works with the objective of improvement of drainage in critical areas affected by floods in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh. The Plan outlay for the Scheme has been increased to Rs. 22.11 crore in 2006-2007 as against Rs. 18 crore in 2005-2006. The Committee, however, are disconcerted to note that the quantifiable durables/physical outputs in respect of this Scheme have been very vaguely described. Further, the Plan outlay has also been restricted to Rs. 22.11 crore in spite of the availability of Rs. 26.87 crore due to poor performance by the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The Committee desire the Ministry to impress upon the State Governments to address the problems like land acquisition in right earnest so that the works of these projects commence at the earliest. The Committee also desire that the physical outputs be defined in a more realistic terms. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

7. 2.15 A perusal of the statements of outcomes/targets for CAD & WM for the year 2005-2006 shows targets of quantifiable works in respect of construction of field channels, correction of system deficiencies and renovation of minor irrigation tanks. In respect of construction of field channels 0.279 million hectare was achieved upto December 2005 against the target of 0.23 million hectare. The Committee, however, are unhappy to note that no progress has been made in respect of correction of system deficiencies and renovation of MI tanks under the restructured CAD&WM for the year 2005-2006. The Ministry's specious plea that in

case of correction of system deficiency, the formation of WUAs under PIM Act/Amended Irrigation Acts and the signing of MoUs between the State Governments and WUAs would take some time and in case of renovation of MI tanks, the extant pattern of funding (50:50) and the failure to legislate PIM Act/Amended Irrigation Acts by State Governments, were mainly responsible for delay in taking up the Scheme is untenable. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to pursue with respective State Governments to expedite the process of constitution of WUAs so that the MoUs between them and the concerned WUAs could be signed without any further delay. The Committee recommend the Ministry to revisit the existing policy of funding pattern for determining renovation of MI tanks and impress upon the State Governments to legislate PIM Act/ amend Irrigation Acts expeditiously. The Committee desire to be informed of the action taken in the matter at the earliest.

8. 2.19 The Committee observe that 45,600 hectares of flood prone area are proposed to be provided protection under the scheme Flood Control in Brahmaputra Valley with an outlay of Rs. 80 crore for 2005-2006 against an outlay of Rs. 20 crore for 2004-2005. An amount of Rs. 11.40 crore only could be spent due to late receipt of investment clearance for the Scheme. The Committee further observe that a revised EFC Memo incorporating Schemes of medium and short term-I category recommended by the Task Force for Rs. 966.40 crore was circulated in September 2005. The modified EFC recommended an amount of Rs. 225 crore whereupon the outlay for flood control in Brahmaputra Valley for 2006-2007 stands re-allocated at Rs. 125 crore. The Ministry has indicated the targets are subject to timely



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		<p>submission of schemes by the State Governments, execution as per time schedule and utilization of funds properly in time. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to draw a time frame for submission of schemes by the State Governments, for their clearance by the Ministry so that their execution as per time schedule is feasible which will also improve the utilization of funds properly. The Committee also desire the Government to monitor the physical outputs as also quantify the results in relation thereto. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard at the earliest.</p>
9.	3.9	<p>The Committee observe that as on 31 March, 2004 a total of 1248 Major, Medium and ERM Projects have been completed since Independence. The Committee are however, dismayed to note that there are 471(169 Major, 219 Medium and 83 ERM) ongoing projects in the country, which have spilled over from Ninth Plan with a balance cost of about Rs. One Lakh crore. Out of all these ongoing irrigation projects, only 11 Major and 7 Medium Irrigation projects have been reported as completed during the first four years of the Tenth Plan. According to the Ministry, the reasons for delay in completion of projects are attributable to lack of budgetary provision in the State Government Budgets, frequent changes in the scope of project, land acquisition problems, resettlement and rehabilitation of project oustees, legal problems, delay in compliance by the State Governments to the observations of Central appraising agencies and inter-State issues. Furthermore, the Committee are perturbed to note that Kanupur Medium Irrigation project in Andhra Pradesh and Gurgaon Canal Major Irrigation project in Rajasthan which were started during the Third Plan period are still</p>

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pending and their likely completion as informed by the Ministry goes beyond the Tenth Plan. The Committee also observe that 300 new projects (78 major, 136 medium and 86 ERM) have been taken up for implementation during the Tenth Plan for creation of 6.5 mha additional irrigation potential to be created during the Tenth Plan. While 8.12 lakh hectare irrigation potential has been created during 2002-2003, irrigation potential of 9.20 and 15.51 lakh hectare was expected to be created during 2003-2004 and 2004-2005, respectively. On the other hand the utilization of the potential created is about 86%. The Committee are of the firm opinion that though the Government is making huge investments year after year to complete the pending projects, the desired results are far from being achieved. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Government to take urgent steps to resolve all the problems as identified by the Ministry for delay in completion of projects expeditiously and strengthen the monitoring mechanism under each project in order to complete these projects as per their present revised stipulated dates of completion. The Committee also desire the Ministry to take urgent steps to increase the utilization of irrigation potential already created as well as to achieve the targets set for creation of additional potential during the Tenth Plan.

10. 3.12 The Committee observe that pursuant to their recommendation for identification of completed projects not declared as completed by the State Governments, 41 projects (16 major and 25 medium) in 10 States were identified by Government which attained 90% or more of targeted irrigation potential. The Committee are unhappy to observe further that despite their recommendations in successive Reports on

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Demands for Grants 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 to the effect that the Working Group recommendation on major and medium irrigation projects of Tenth Plan to stop further flow of funds to projects which attained 90% or more of ultimate potential be treated as completed remains to be implemented completely as yet by the Government. Further, the specious plea of the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources during the evidence that Central assistance is being given to only 6 of the projects and that the remaining are entirely funded by the State Governments is untenable as the purport of the Working Group recommendation and the observations / recommendations of the Committee was to put an end to wastage of public funds which could be better utilized for other projects. The Committee, therefore, desire that all the 6 projects which are still getting Central assistance should be completed and declared as completed as per the recommendations of the Working Group of the Tenth Plan during the currency of the Tenth Plan itself. The Committee also urge the Planning Commission to stop allocating funds to those State Governments where the remaining 21 projects which have attained 90% or more potential as identified by the Ministry of Water Resources are located. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

11. 3.17 The Committee note that the Budget allocation (Plan) for National Institute of Hydrology was earmarked at Rs. 9.27 crore during the year 2005-2006. However, at the Revised Estimates stage 2005-2006, it was reduced to Rs. 5.20 crore. According to the Ministry, during the year 2005-2006, a sum of Rs. 4.41 crore was provided for taking up activities related to Hydrology Project-II, however, the activities

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		<p>could not be taken up as the agreement with World Bank was not signed in time. The Budget allocation for 2006-2007 for National Institute of Hydrology stands at Rs. 17.48 crore which is Rs. 8.21 crore more than the previous financial year. The Ministry informed the Committee that the enhancement in Budget allocation is mainly on account of Hydrology Project-II. The Committee, therefore, desire that the agreement with World Bank be signed at an early date. The Committee hope that Government will take up all the activities under Hydrology Project-II earnestly and that the task entrusted for development of Decision Support Systems assigned to National Institute of Hydrology would be completed as scheduled for creating a comprehensive DSS.</p>
12.	3.24	<p>The Committee note that though the Budget allocation for Research and Development Programme during the years 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 were Rs. 6.00 crore and Rs. 8.00 crore respectively. The Ministry, however, could utilize only Rs.2.09 crore (34.83%) and Rs. 4.20 crore (52.5%) respectively. It is further disconcerting to note that despite huge under utilization of funds, the Budget allocation for the above Scheme during the year 2006-2007 has been enhanced by Rs. 5.06 crore which is 63.25% more allocation than the previous financial year 2005-2006. The reasons for under-utilization of funds as stated by the Ministry are non-submission of sufficient schemes and non-clearance of all the received schemes from various Organizations. The Committee are much concerned about the under utilization of funds and are of the considered opinion that the factors stated by the Ministry are not that complicated which cannot be resolved. The Committee feel that the Ministry has proposed for higher allocations without examining the</p>

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Scheme properly. The Committee observe that the Government have initiated various important Research and Development Programmes in Water Resources Sector under various Organization/Institutions but due to under utilization of funds, all the ongoing Research and Development Programmes are getting adversely affected, resulting in non-completion of works under the Schemes. The Committee strongly recommend that adequate and necessary steps be taken by the Ministry to ensure justifiable allocations and effective utilization under the Schemes so that the completion of work under various on going Research and Development Programmes may not be hampered. The Committee also desire that utilization of allocated funds be stepped up to obviate adverse remarks by C&AG or other authorities in this respect.

13. 4.8 The Committee are dismayed to note that out of the Budget allocation of Rs. 1,208 crore for Tenth Plan for CAD&WM, only 49% allocation could be utilized in the first four years of the Tenth Plan. An amount of Rs. 204.30 crore has been allocated for the Scheme for 2006-2007, while the allocation of Rs. 199 crore in BE 2005-2006 was reduced to Rs. 157.50 crore at RE stage. The Committee observe that at present there are 133 Projects under implementation spread over 27 States. The Committee also note that the physical targets set under Field Channels, Warabandi and Field Drains during the year 2005-2006 were 0.607 m.ha, 0.117 m.ha., and 0.099 m.ha. respectively, while, the achievements have been of the order of only 46%, 57% and 72% respectively. The Committee are of the opinion that the continuous under utilization of funds under Command Area Development & Water Management Scheme would adversely affect the completion of above

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projects. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to make all out efforts to sort out all the problems relating to utilization of funds under Command Area Development & Water Management to ensure that funds allocated under the Scheme are utilised during the year 2006-2007. The Committee also desire the Ministry to make all possible efforts to improve the performance on the above components of Command Area Development & Water Management. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

14. 4.10 The Committee are unhappy to note that despite the repeated recommendations of the Committee for submission of fresh Detailed Project Report (DPRs) of all the 133 ongoing Projects by the State Governments, the Ministry could receive the same for 101 DPRs of 125 Projects. The Ministry informed the Committee that out of remaining 32 DPRs, the matter relating to submission of the 27 DPRs from the concerned State Governments is being pursued. Of the other 5 DPRs, the Programme being new in the States of Jharkhand, Tripura and Sikkim, these State Governments are taking their own time to submit the DPRs. The Committee view the non-submission of DPRs of the remaining 32 Projects very seriously. The Committee, therefore, desire that the matter be pursued with the concerned State Governments vigorously for early submission of DPRs so that all these Projects could be completed as per their completion date and its benefits could reach the people at large. This is all the more an urgent matter as the fresh DPRs were sought with the objective of assessing the quantum of work completed in CAD&WM as on 31 March 2004 on the direction of the CCEA as reported by the Ministry at the time of examination of Demands of Grants for the year 2005-2006. The

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Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to secure the remaining DPRs from the concerned State Governments and also assess the quantum of work completed as on 31 March 2004 within six months of the presentation of this Report. The Committee would like to be apprised of the steps taken in this regard.

15. 4.18 The Committee note that under the restructured Command Area Development and Water Management Programme, the thrust is on Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and the Central assistance to State Governments has been linked to enactment of PIM legislation. The Committee in their Third Report on Demands for Grants (2005-06) had stressed the need for early enactment of necessary legislation on PIM to all the State Governments. However, only one State, viz. Maharashtra has enacted the same in addition to the nine States, viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala, which had taken action in this regard earlier. The Ministry informed that they have been persuading the State Governments to enact PIM Act/Amend Irrigation Act from time to time. The action in this regard is required to be taken by the respective State Governments. The State Governments are required to submit detailed proposals for correction of system deficiency and rehabilitation of tanks to the Ministry for approval along with a copy of the MoU signed with the WUAs/Distributary Committees in order to facilitate the simultaneous transfer of the system. The Committee further note that the Ministry propose to discuss the revamping of CAD&WM Programme to allow PIM through WUAs during the Working Group Meetings of the Ministry of Water Resources

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for the Eleventh Plan and duly revamp the CAD&WM w.e.f. the Eleventh Plan as the response of State Governments in enacting PIM Legislation has been very poor. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to direct the State Governments to submit detailed proposals for correction of system deficiency and rehabilitation of tanks to the Ministry for expeditious approval along with other formalities as required for the same so that all the remaining State Governments may also enact the necessary legislation on PIM. The Committee also desire that more Water User Associations (WUAs) with representation of women in Managing Committee's be formed so that beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of Programme activities. The Committee further recommend the Government to complete all discussions and deliberations required for revamping CAD&WM before the start of the Eleventh Plan so that CAD&WM is revamped well in time. The Committee also desire that the issue of revamping of CAD&WM may also be discussed with the State Governments which have to ultimately implement the revamped CAD&WM from the Eleventh Plan. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in this regard.

16. 4.19 The Committee also note that the Ministry during the examination of Demands for Grants (2005-06) informed the Committee that a National Level Workshop on PIM was proposed in the early 2005-06. However, the Ministry could not organize the same. The Ministry has now informed the Committee that before organizing National Level Workshop on PIM there is a need to get feedback from the regional level workshops on PIM. The Ministry has so far been able to organize only one regional level workshop on PIM for North



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Eastern States. One such regional level Workshop is proposed to be organized shortly for Northern States. The Committee, therefore, desire that the regional level workshop on PIM for Northern States be organized at the earliest so that a National Level Workshop on PIM can also be organized timely which will help the remaining State Governments to enact PIM legislation for implementing the Scheme.

17.

5.15

The Plan allocation for flood control has been earmarked at Rs.248.22 crore for 2006-2007, an increase of Rs.16.59 crore as against an allocation of Rs.231.63 for 2005-2006. It is, however, disturbing to observe the reduction of allocation by Rs.50.42 crore at RE stage 2005-2006 which is attributed to non-taking up of some of the intended works. It is further disconcerting to observe that additional works are projected at the time of seeking higher allocations even though the Ministry fails to keep up the tempo of expenditure for a major part of the year resulting in reduction in allocations at RE stage. It is appalling to observe that out of Rs.1,403.22 crore plan outlay for flood control Rs.557.39 crore remained unallocated. This speaks volumes of the existing state of affairs not only with regard to utilization of the allocated funds but also of the shoddy nature of projecting outlays and proposing estimates of expenditure by the Ministry. The Ministry's contention that if additional funds were made available, some new Schemes mainly under Critical Anti-erosion works and flood management Schemes in Ganga Basin States as well as North-Eastern region would have been taken up does not cut much ice with the Committee. The Committee are of the firm view that more emphasis needs to be laid on utilizing the funds allocated for expeditious completion of on-going projects

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rather than thin spreading of the available scarce funds on too many projects. The Committee further note that the modified EFC memo for Ganga Basin States that includes the Schemes recommended by the Task Force has not yet been cleared by the appraising agencies. The Committee desire the Ministry to take effective and urgent steps to get the EFC memo cleared at the earliest to facilitate the works on projects under the Scheme, 'Critical Anti-erosion works in Ganga Basin States' as the projects are likely to be taken up for implementation during the current financial year in consonance with the recommendations of the Task Force. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

18. 5.24 The Committee observe that the total cost of the Scheme, "Critical Anti-erosion and Flood Management" in Ganga Basin States was revised to Rs.242.17 crore with Central share of Rs.195.63 crore. The Plan allocation for the year 2006-2007 for the Scheme has been increased to Rs.111.20 crore, representing an enhancement of Rs.11.20 crore over the BE for year 2005-2006. The enhancement is required to ensure completion of on-going projects and new projects to be taken up under the Scheme as well as for works to be taken up in the extended jurisdiction of Farakka Barrage Project during 2006-2007 based on the recommendations of the Task Force. EFC memo for the Scheme recommended by the Task Force has been prepared and was circulated to appraising agencies for their comments. The meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee is yet to take place and the Ministry of Water Resources has reminded the Ministry of Finance in this regard. The Committee recommend the Ministry to get the comments of the appraising agencies urgently and arrange a meeting with

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the Expenditure Finance Committee to get its concurrence for the Scheme at the earliest so that the anti-erosion works under the Scheme could commence. The Committee note that the number of new Schemes to be taken up during the year 2006-2007 is contingent on the approval by the EFC/Competent authority on the expanded Scheme and the Schemes are to be prioritized by an Empowered Committee proposed to be set up for the purpose. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to get approval for the expanded Schemes from the EFC/Competent Authority first before setting up the Empowered Committee to prioritize the Scheme at the earliest. The Committee also recommend the Government to take all appropriate steps to implement the recommendations of the Expert Committee which submitted its Report on 15 February 2006 in the current financial year itself to fulfill the objective of setting up such an Expert Committee. The Committee would like to be informed of the action taken in the matter.

19. 5.34 The Committee observe that the plan allocation for the project Raising, Strengthening and Extension of Embankments on Lalbakeya, Bagmati and Khando rivers has been increased to Rs. 32.25 crore in BE 2006-2007 from Rs. 14.00 crore in BE 2005-2006. The increased allocation is to implement the works related to raising and strengthening of embankments on Bagmati river for a length of 17.5 km. from Dheng Railway Bridge during the year 2006-2007. The Scheme was originally approved during 2000-2001 with an estimated cost of Rs. 503 lakh for works related to the left embankment on the river and two new tagging embankments. Work to the tune of Rs.150 lakh was carried out for the Scheme. The work on the Scheme was stopped after Water Resources

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Department, Government of Bihar had pointed out certain shortcomings in the Scheme. Subsequently, a Scheme of Rs.4.53 crore was approved before the floods of 2005 but only work to the tune of Rs.90 lakh could be executed. The Scheme was revised after the flood of 2005 and the new Scheme has been approved by GFCC for a length of 17.5 km. with an estimated cost of Rs.4.33 crore. The Committee are constrained to note that the implementation of the Scheme has been held hostage to non-submission of DPR and failure to complete works in critical reaches on the river before the onset of flood season by the State Government. This has resulted in inordinate delay in completion of project and cost overrun to the extent of Rs. 1.73 crore. From the pace of implementation of the Scheme started during Ninth Five Year Plan, it is apprehended that it would spill over beyond the Tenth Plan. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Ministry to impress upon the State Government to avoid further delay in executing the works related to the Scheme and to take urgent steps to complete the project during the current financial year. The Committee desire to be apprised of the progress made in this regard.

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5.39

The Committee observe that in order to address the problems of floods, erosion and drainage congestion in North-Eastern region of the country as well as for creation of hydro-power, navigation and other benefits for the people of Brahmaputra and Barak Valleys, the Brahmaputra Board was set up by the Government of India under an Act of Parliament (Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980). The total plan outlay for the Board is earmarked Rs.102.00 crore for the Tenth Plan period. The Plan allocation in BE 2006-2007 was increased

to Rs.28.12 crore over Rs.21.00 crore earmarked in BE 2005-2006. The increased allocation is for implementing some new Drainage Development Schemes, viz. Kailasahar, Joysagar, East of Barpeta, Singla, Jenrai, Jakaichuk and some emergent flood management works during the year 2006-2007. The Committee note that in projects like Lohit, Kulsi, Kyushi, Noa-Dehing in which the survey, investigation and preparation of DPRS are being taken up by Brahmaputra Board, the project design and EIA&EMP study have not progressed much. In fact, in all the cases the achievements are less than 40 percent and have already cast doubts on the timely preparation of DPRs of the projects. The work has been held-up due to non-receipt of forest clearance in Kameng project. The Committee, therefore, desire that the project design and EIA&EMP study should be taken up by the Brahmaputra Board, NHPC and NEC at the earliest so that the DPRs for the respective projects could be taken up expeditiously. The Committee further recommend that the clearance from Forest Department be obtained urgently to complete the held-up works in Kameng Project. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

21. 5.48 The Committee note that the total plan outlay for the Scheme, "New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dihang Project" for Tenth Plan has been increased to Rs.76.56 crore. Out of Rs.76.56 crore, Rs.35.28 crore for the Scheme for protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion phase-I was earlier approved for the Tenth Plan. The SFC for the remaining amount of Rs.41.28 crore was approved later on for implementation of the Scheme, Protection of Majuli Island from Flood and Erosion, phase-I, alongwith other Schemes. Further, additional

funds of Rs.14.45 crore have been proposed to be allocated for protection of Majuli Island phase-I. The Committee also observed that the physical performance for the year 2005-2006 in respect of 12 works related to protection of Majuli Island from flood and erosion is far from satisfactory. Although, ostensibly the works related to the construction of nose portion of check dam, RCC porcupine works raising and strengthening of embankment and starting of construction of hanger for Majuli Model and physical model studies had to be completed during 2005-2006, barring the works like Porcupine work along river Brahmaputra (upstream of Aphalamukh towards Sonowal Kachari), construction of RCC porcupine works along Malual Malapindha dyke on Luit Suti and Topographic & Hydrographic survey of Majuli Island all other works have fallen awfully short of the target date of completion, *i.e.* March 2006. Again, the works like Operation and maintenance of Model, Construction of Hanger, RCC Porcupine works at Major Chapari and RCC Porcupine works at Sonowal Kachari have even failed to get started. The Committee, therefore, recommend that all the works under the above scheme must be completed within the Tenth Plan period as the erosion problems of Majuli Island are unique and distinct from flood and erosion problems in other parts of the country. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress of works under the Schemes.

22. 6.8 The Committee observe that Farakka Barrage Project started in 1962 at an estimated cost of Rs.65.59 crore with the objective of preventing the silting of Calcutta Port by improving the flow and navigability of Bhagirathi-Hoogly river system. The Tenth Plan outlay for FBP was kept at Rs.140.00 crore while EFC memos for

Rs.145.53 crore and Rs.3.37 crore have been approved by the Ministry for completion of residual works of Ninth Plan during the Tenth Plan. It is disconcerting to observe that while giving details of the residual works of Ninth Plan that spilled over to Tenth Plan, the Ministry contends that these are continuing features to be taken on yearly basis and cannot be avoided. The Committee cannot buy the Ministry's specious argument that the spillover of projects from IX Plan to X Plan in Farakka Barrage Project is a continuing feature and thus, cannot be avoided. The Committee believe that in the first place, no scope for any residual works be left in a plan period for any project and even if some spillover occurs due to certain emergent and unforeseen circumstances, the effort of Ministry to gloss it over as continuing happenstance is indeed an attempt to find an escape route for itself. Further, the Committee note that the work orders for execution of special repair/rectification of spill way gate, under service/river sluice gates, etc. were awarded to M/s Jessop & Co. and M/s NPCC Ltd. in April 1996 on 50:50 basis. The Committee note that even though the work commenced at the site in the year 1997/1998, the actual work attained momentum only at the end of 2002. However, it was later observed that the magnitude of work to be carried out had varied greatly from the original quantum of work. Further, it was also found that the site of the work was situated at a difficult and inaccessible zone and that one work could only be carried out for one gate, the original time assessed for the repair and completion of the total work turned out to be quite inadequate. This has resulted in time and cost overrun. The estimated cost as per the recommendation of TAC in 2006 now stands at Rs. 8.72 crore, representing an escalation of 0.96 crore from

the original cost of the Scheme at Rs. 7.76 crore. The Committee can not but conclude that the companies entrusted with the work related to special repair/rectification of spillway gates, under service/river gates, etc. have failed in properly assessing the time and the funds required for completion of the works. This smacks of the cavalier manner in which the executing agencies have approached the works related to the Project. It shows the agencies' lack of professionalism and also presents the Ministry in poor light for awarding the work order for the Project to the agencies without investigating their credentials. The Committee, therefore, recommend the Government to review and reassess the amount of funds and time required to complete repair/rectification of spill-way gates under the project in more realistic terms and if practicable, may also re-consider the decision of awarding work orders to these agencies *vis-a-vis* the efficiency shown by these agencies while executing the works related to the projects assigned to them so far. The Committee would like to be apprised of the progress made under the Schemes from time to time.

23. 7.16

The Committee note that for expeditious completion of irrigation projects under AIBP which are in an advanced stage of completion, the Government of India launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) during 1996-1997 with the objective of accelerating completion of on-going projects and to realize bulk benefits from completed irrigation projects. A total of 189 Major/Medium Irrigation Projects and 4,472 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been included under AIBP and an amount of Rs. 18,156.98 crore has been released as CLA/ grant under the programme as on 16 January, 2006. The projects under AIBP were to be



completed within 2 years under normal funding. However, the Government modified the guidelines in March 2005 whereby the projects now are to be completed within 4 financial years. The Committee are, however, dismayed to note that out of these only 50 Major/Medium Projects and 3,179 Minor Irrigation Schemes have been completed so far. The reasons for delay in completion of AIBP projects have been attributed to resettlement and rehabilitation problems, land acquisition problem, contractual and legal issues, delay in transfer of funds by the State Finance Departments, inadequate outlay by the State Governments and change in the scope of the programmes. Even the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources admitted during the evidence that out of 160 projects under AIBP half of the projects are progressing according to the schedule and the other half are delayed. The Committee are of the considered opinion that though the Government has launched AIBP with the laudable objective of accelerating the completion of ongoing projects which are in an advanced stage of completion and achieve the desired results in the shortest possible time, the implementation of AIBP has not attained its desired results when viewed in the context of the volume of funds pumped into the programme *vis-a-vis* the pace of completion. Further, the Committee are of the view that the relaxation of time limit for completion of projects under normal funding from 2 to 4 years has defeated the very purpose with which the AIBP was launched which will stretch the completion time of projects beyond one Plan period given the pace of implementation by the State Governments. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to make an all out efforts to sort out all the problems and speed up implementation and tone up the monitoring mechanism under each project in

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order to complete all the projects as per their schedule time. The Committee desire to be apprised of the action taken in the matter.

24.

7.21

The Committee note that the Government has launched a Fast Track Programme under AIBP in February 2002 to complete those projects which are nearing completion and can be completed in one year (two working seasons). Since inception of the Scheme, the Ministry has included 38 projects, out of which, only 13 projects have been completed so far. The Ministry, during the examination of Demands for Grants (2005-2006), informed the Committee that 8 projects have already been completed and 24 projects are likely to be completed during 2005-2006. However, only 5 Major and Medium Projects have been completed in 2005-2006. The Ministry has now informed the Committee that during the last year 2006-2007 of Tenth Plan only 6 projects are likely to be completed. Thus, only 19 Major and Medium Projects are likely to be completed out of 38 Projects included under Fast Track Programme. The Ministry also informed that as per the modified Guidelines issued in March 2005, Projects under the Fast Track Programme under AIBP have to be completed in two years instead of one year hitherto. The Committee fail to understand the logic of the Ministry for relaxing the time limit for completion of the Fast Track Projects from one year to two years. The Committee are of the firm opinion that this relaxation defeats the very purpose of completing the Projects under Fast Track Programme expeditiously. The Committee are dissatisfied with the poor performance of the Fast Track Programme. The Committee desire the Ministry to complete the Projects in time under Fast Track Programme. The Committee, therefore, also desire the Ministry to strictly monitor the completion of remaining 19 Projects included under the Fast Track Programme so that these projects are completed as per their stipulated dates of completion.

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25.	7.26	<p>The Committee are unhappy to note that 15 States, <i>viz.</i> Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu &amp; Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are reported to have diverted/mis-utilized the Central Loan Assistance (CLA) under AIBP, according to the Report of C&amp;AG. The Committee in their Third Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) had recommended the Government to enquire into the matter and apprise the outcome of same to the Committee within three months from the presentation of that Report to the Houses of Parliament. However, the Ministry could not submit the requisite information to the Committee. The Committee in their Action Taken Report on Demands for Grants (2005-2006) had again recommended the Ministry to set a definite time frame to obtain the requisite information from the above States. So far, the Ministry could obtain the requisite information from only five States, <i>viz.</i> Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The revised Guidelines stipulates mandatory submission of audited statement of expenditure on projects receiving CLA within a month of closure of the financial year. The Committee are dismayed to note that the Ministry had not taken the matter very seriously despite the repeated recommendations of the Committee to obtain the requisite information from the above States as one year has elapsed since the presentation of the Third Report to the Houses. The Committee are of the opinion that the progress of projects under AIBP is not commensurate to the quantum of CLA being released by the Government. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommend the Ministry to speed up the enquiry procedures in order to obtain the requisite information from the remaining 10 States without any further delay.</p>

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The Committee observe that five of the States which have sent compliance report on audit paras to the Ministry have not been tendered the details of diversion and misutilization of CLA under AIBP. The Committee, therefore, desire the Government to obtain the detailed replies from these States in this regard at earliest. Further, taking strong exception to the state of affairs in this matter, the Committee recommend that if these defaulter States do not submit the requisite information within three months of the presentation of the present Report to the Houses, further release of CLA funds under AIBP to these States should be stopped immediately so that in future the diversion/mis-utilization of CLA funds under AIBP does not take place. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken in this matter within three months of the presentation of this Report to the Houses.

26.

7.27

The Committee observe that Para No. 15 of the C&AG Report of 2004 also highlights the poor performance of AIBP indicating the failure to achieve its intended objectives in spite of spending Rs. 13,823.05 crore (including States' share). The reasons attributed by the C&AG regarding the poor performance of AIBP projects are inadequate planning, lack of coordination with the State Governments, ineffective execution, insufficient utilization of resources, etc. The Committee are of considered opinion that the observations made in the C&AG Report is of serious nature and a matter of grave concern. The Committee believe that had the Ministry monitored the scheme properly the objectives of AIBP would have been fully achieved. The Committee, therefore, desire the Ministry to enquire into the matter in right earnest and apprise the outcome of the same to the Committee within three months of presentation of the Report to the Houses of Parliament.