

awareness and education programmes on the significance of water economy, efficient utilisation, health, hygiene and sanitation.

4. Pilot projects of rain water harvesting have been taken up in NDMC areas and Government Office complexes.
5. Monitoring of ground water quality including bacteriological contamination, heavy metals and pesticides.
6. Construction of piezometers for monitoring ground water quality in Land fill sites.
7. Marking contaminated hand pumps with red colour paint.
8. Central Ground Water Authority has notified Najafgarh, Mehrauli, Vasant Kunj and Vasant Vihar areas in NCT of Delhi for control and regulation of further ground water development in these areas.

Provision for providing safe drinking water is planned, financed and implemented by the State Governments. The Central Ground Water Board provide technical services to the State Governments in this endeavour. Further the Department of Drinking Water Supply in the Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Urban Development extend financial and technical support to the State Government in their efforts to supply safe drinking water, in such areas.

Amount spent on various Dams

598. SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total money so far spent on various large and big dams in the country;

(b) the amount of money so far realised through power generation (hydropower) and irrigation utilisation; and

(c) the estimated loss of ecology, forest and environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) Expenditure made by the Government on Major and Medium

[29th February, 2000] RAJYA SABHA

Irrigation and multipurpose projects during the last Eight Five Year Plans from 1951 to 1997 is about Rs. 53203 crore.

(b) Since distribution and supply of power is mainly in the hands of the State Public Sector undertakings and the Private Sector data relating to realisation of money from power generation are not maintained by the Centre. However, as per available data the gross receipts from Irrigation and Multi-purpose River Valley projects during 1976-77 to 1993-94 amounts to Rs. 3185.50 crore.

(c) As water resources and power projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments, no information regarding loss of ecology, forests and environment is maintained by the Centre. However, while approving the projects Ministry of Environment and Forests stipulates certain conditions so that the adverse impacts of the projects are minimised.

Effectiveness of Dams to Control Flood

599. SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any detailed study to ascertain the effectiveness of dams to control flood; and

(b) if so, the salient points made and conclusion raised in the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Government of India constituted in July, 1976 Rashtriya Barh Ayog (RBA) to examine and advise on various aspects relating to floods. The RBA considered *inter-alia* the aspects of effectiveness of the dam/reservoirs to control flood. The salient points/views/conclusions as brought out by RBA in their report of 1980 on this issue is as under:

“Reservoirs in general even without specific flood storage space,