

1	2	3	4
95.	Baradpura	Old dam	Rajasthan
96.	Baretha	Old dam	Rajasthan
97.	Bishan Samand	Old dam	Rajasthan
98.	Chhaperwara	Old dam	Rajasthan
99.	Dheel	Old dam	Rajasthan
100.	Hingonia	Old dam	Rajasthan
101.	Kharda	Old dam	Rajasthan
102.	Madar	Old dam	Rajasthan
103.	Mandawari	Old dam	Rajasthan
104.	Nahar Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
105.	Shivnath Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
106.	Soniyana	Old dam	Rajasthan
107.	Udai Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
108.	Umed Sagar	Old dam	Rajasthan
109.	Periyar	1897	Tamil Nadu
110.	Pechiparai	1906	Tamil Nadu
111.	Barwa Sagar	1694	Uttar Pradesh
112.	Magarpur	1694	Uttar Pradesh
113.	Pachwara Lake	1694	Uttar Pradesh
114.	Paricha	1886	Uttar Pradesh

Policy to tackle water crisis

†1324 SHRI KAPTAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by Government to tackle water crisis keeping in view the factors responsible therefor;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any funds have been allocated by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy 2002, adopted by National Water Resources Council, addresses the various issues related to water resources. Salient features of the National Water Policy are given in Statement (*See below*). Various schemes for water resources development and management are conceived, planned and implemented by the respective State Governments. However, Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to promote sustainable development and efficient management of water resources. Central assistance is provided to States by Ministry of Water Resources under various schemes/programme namely “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme”, “Command Area Development and Water Management Programme”, “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies” and “Flood Management”. Demonstrative schemes for rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge for ground water have also been taken up by Central Ground Water Board. Further, a scheme for “Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells” has also been approved and is under implementation in seven States. A model Bill for regulation and control of ground water development has also been drafted and circulated to all States for necessary actions. So far, 11 States have enacted the legislation in this regard. A model Bill for Participatory Irrigation Management has also been drafted and circulated to all States. 15 States have either enacted exclusive legislation or amended their Irrigation Acts for involvement of farmers in irrigation management.

Further, in pursuance of the direction of the Hon’ble Supreme Court, Ministry of Science and Technology has constituted a Technical Expert Committee (TEC) on Water Solutions to provide research based solutions for addressing the problem of water scarcity in the country. TEC is required to submit final research report complete with details of solution found out by December 2011. Ministry of Science and Technology has approved a scheme “Winning, Augmentation and Renovation for Water programme” for Rs. 145 crore for undertaking the research based solution. However, Ministry of Water Resources has not formulated any specific scheme in this regard.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Statement

Salient features of the National Water Policy-2002

The Salient features of National Water Policy-2002 are as follows:

- Water is a prime natural resource, a basic human need and a precious national asset. Planning, development and management of water resources need to be governed by national perspectives.
- A well developed information system for water related data at national/state level should be established with a net-work of data banks and data bases integrating and strengthening the existing central and state level agencies.

- Water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent.
- Non-conventional methods for utilization of water such as through inter-basin transfers, artificial recharge of ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting, including roof-top rainwater harvesting, need to be practiced to further increase the utilizable water resources. Promotion of frontier research and development, in a focused manner, for these techniques is necessary.
- Water resources development and management will have to be planned for a hydrological unit. Appropriate river basin organisations should be established for the planned development and management of the river basins.
- Water should be made available to water short areas by transfer from other areas including transfer from one river basin to another, after taking into account the requirements of the areas/basins.
- Planning of water resources development projects should, as far as possible, be for multi-purpose with an integrated and multi-disciplinary approach having regard to human and ecological aspects including those of disadvantaged sections of the society.
- In the allocation of water, first priority should be given for drinking water, followed by irrigation, hydro-power, ecology, agro-industries and non-agricultural industries, navigation and other uses, in that order.
- The exploitation of groundwater should be regulated with reference to recharge possibilities and consideration of social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented.
- Careful planning is necessary to ensure that construction and rehabilitation activities proceed simultaneously. A skeletal national policy on resettlement and rehabilitation needs to be formulated such that project affected persons share the benefits through proper rehabilitation.
- Adequate emphasis needs to be given to the physical and financial sustainability of existing water resources facilities. There is need to ensure that the water charges for various uses should be fixed such as to cover at least the operation and maintenance charges initially and a part of the capital costs subsequently.
- Management of the water resources for diverse uses should incorporate a participatory approach by involving users and other stakeholders alongwith various Governmental agencies, in an effective and decisive manner.

- Private sector participation should be encouraged in planning, development and management of water resources projects for diverse uses, wherever feasible.
- Both surface water and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. Effluents should be treated to acceptable levels and standards before discharging them into natural streams. Minimum flow should be ensured in the perennial streams for maintaining ecology.
- Efficiency of utilization should be improved in all the diverse uses of water and conservation consciousness promoted through education, regulation, incentives and disincentives.
- There should be a Master Plan for flood control and management for each flood prone basin. In flood control and management, the strategy should be to reduce the intensity of floods.
- Land erosion by sea or river should be minimized by suitable cost-effective measures. Indiscriminate occupation of, and economic activity in coastal areas and flood plain zones should be regulated.
- Needs of drought-prone areas should be given priority in the planning of project for development of water resources. These areas should be made less vulnerable through various measures.
- The water sharing/distribution amongst the states should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availability and needs within the river basin.
- Training and research efforts should be intensified as an integral part of water resources development.

Projects for CWG

1325. SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the projects including Road, Stadium and Flats of Commonwealth Games could be completed in time; and

(b) the special strategy and modern technique being used to complete all these works in short period as it seems some projects have started just now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI PRATIK PRAKASHBAPU PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 17 competition venues, out of total of 18, have been completed, the remaining 01 venue is in an advanced stage of completion. The civic projects related to the Commonwealth Games, including flats at Commonwealth Games Village will also be completed in time for the Games. Recovery Plans were worked out and operationalized, wherever required. These *inter-alia*, included increase in the number of Supervisory Staff and Labour; increase in Working hours; deployment of additional machineries;