

(d) Several measures for development and improved management of water resources are undertaken by respective State Governments which include creation of storages, restoration of water bodies, rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge to ground water and adoption of better management practices etc. Government of India is providing assistance to the State Governments through various schemes/programmes, such as Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, Scheme for Command Area Development and Water Management and Scheme for Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies. The Government of India has formulated a National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development which envisages transfer of water from surplus basins to water deficit basins. In order to supplement the efforts of State Governments/Urban Local Bodies in providing adequate water supply facilities in urban areas, Ministry of Urban Development is providing Additional Central Assistance as per guidelines under the ongoing Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission with components of Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns launched in 2005-06. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Rural Drinking Water Programme" is also being implemented by the Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Rural Development for drinking water supply in rural areas.

**Master Plan for flood management and integrated development
of water resources**

2011. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Brahmaputra Board under the Ministry had prepared a Master Plan for flood management and integrated development of water resources in the main Brahmaputra;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the estimated cost of scheme embodied in the Master Plan was about Rs. 54,750 crore;
- (c) the current status of the scheme and the success rate; and
- (d) whether this scheme has solved the problem of flood to a certain extent and if not, what would be the next plan of action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Brahmaputra Board has prepared a Master Plan for the main stem of Brahmaputra River.

(b) The estimated cost of the schemes suggested in the Master Plan for the Brahmaputra main-stem was Rs. 32410.00 crore at 1983 price level.

(c) and (d) The approved Master Plan of the main stem of Brahmaputra River was sent to State Governments concerned for its implementation. The flood control, anti-erosion and

flood protection works are planned, implemented and funded by State Government as per their own plan and priorities. The Central Government provides the assistance to the State Government for implementation of Flood Management Programme. Brahmaputra Board is also executing some of flood control, anti-erosion and drainage development schemes in critical reaches of Brahmaputra river basin. The status of schemes under implementation in Brahmaputra basin is given in Statement (See below).

The Schemes undertaken by Brahmaputra Board has generally performed well. Locally, the schemes have indicated beneficial effects wherever they have been taken up. Concurrent evaluation of implementation of schemes in the reaches identified by the Master Plan and taken up by the State governments have indicated satisfactory performance.

Statement

Flood control, anti-erosion and Drainage Development Schemes under taken by Brahmaputra Board in the Brahmaputra Valley

1. **Avulsion of Brahmaputra at Dholla Hatighuli:** The scheme envisages to bring the Lohit and Dibang river channel to their original courses and the works are planned for execution in four phases.
 - (a) Phase-I works at the estimated cost of Rs. 10.47 crores were undertaken in January, 2003 to divert river Dibang to its original course and the same has been completed by December, 2003.
 - (b) Phase-II works at the estimated cost of Rs.4.95 crores were undertaken in January, 2004 to divert flow of river Lohit towards north. The works were completed by July, 2004.
 - (c) Phase-III works at estimated cost of Rs.8.47 crores were undertaken in March, 2007 to strengthen the phase-II works as well as to divert the Lohit towards further north and were completed in June, 2008.
 - (d) In Phase-IV the works of an amount Rs.23.19 crore has taken up in May, 2009 and these works were completed.
2. **Protection of Majuli Island:**
 - (a) Immediate measures at estimated of Rs.5.92 crores for protection of Majuli were started in January, 2004 and completed in February, 2005.
 - (b) Phase-I at the estimated cost of Rs.56.07 crores was started in January, 2005 and 99.50 % of the works have been completed upto February, 2011.

- (c) Emergent Measures at the cost of Rs. 4.99 crores as recommended by the Standing Committee of Experts on Majuli were undertaken in May, 2008 and completed in September, 2008.
 - (d) Phase II and III at estimated cost of Rs. 115.03 crores has been taken up during 2009-10 and 21.95 % of the works have been completed upto February, 2011.
3. **Protection of Nagrijuli Rangia Town and Mukalmuwa/Barbhag area from flood and erosion of Barnadi river (Rs. 4.89 crores):** The works under this scheme have been completed during 2009-10.
4. **Drainage Development Schemes (DDS):** The Board has taken up execution of 4 (four) DDS viz. Barbhag DDS (Rs. 7.23 crores), Jengrai DDS (Rs. 1.49 crores), Jakaichuk DDS (Rs.2.96 crores) and East of Barpeta DDS (Rs. 1.34 crores). The progress made in their execution are 29%, 27.0%, 45%, and 41.6% respectively.

Arsenic and fluoride affected ground water in Uttar Pradesh

2012. SHRIMATI KUSUM RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether as per the recent study report of UNICEF, the number of districts with arsenic and fluoride affected ground water in Uttar Pradesh have increased from 20 in 2007 to 34 in 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;
- (c) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the reasons for increasing trends of arsenic in the State and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether level of arsenic, fluoride and other heavy metals have reached to an alarming level in 179 blocks of the State; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, block-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) As per information received from Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam, testing for arsenic contamination in drinking water of India Mark-II Hand Pumps was carried out in 51 districts, with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) support during 2005-2007. There was no new survey done in the year 2011 for arsenic. No such study with UNICEF support has been carried out for testing for Fluoride contamination in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) As per the assisted study for Arsenic, 74 blocks in 28 districts of Uttar Pradesh are affected by arsenic contamination on the basis of the permissible limit of 0.01 mg/lit prescribed by World Health Organisation (WHO). However, as per the Government of India standards of