

1	2	3	4	5
79.	Dhod Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
80.	Shri Madhopur Block	Sikar	Rajasthan	2.12.2006
81.	Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh	04.04.1998
82.	Haldia Industrial complex (aquifer below 120 mbgl)	East Medinipur	West Bengal	15.08.2000

Silt and erosion control machinery

615. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals accepted by Government to activate the Brahmaputra Board including new assignments, technology and manpower upgradation to suit requirements for Brahmaputra and Barak Flood Control Scheme;

(b) whether Government agrees that the Board should be restructured into an effective implementing agency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof indicating the proposals to develop a well-equipped silt and erosion control river taming machinery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The Brahmaputra Board has prepared the XII plan scheme for the consulting assignments on the effects of climate change on the flood situation in the Brahmaputra Basin and technology upgradation for the GIS applications in the already prepared Master Plans to suit the requirements of the Flood Control schemes. These schemes have been accepted by the Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India.

(b) The proposal of restructuring of Brahmaputra Board is dependent on amendment of Brahmaputra Board Act 1980 which is under active consideration in this Ministry.

(c) It is envisaged that after the amendment of the Brahmaputra Board Act, the Board shall be able to work as the Basin level authority for the silt and erosion control for the Brahmaputra Basin.

New National Water Policy

616. SHRI N.K. SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has finalized the new draft National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the policy covers the major issue of water conservation and rainwater harvesting;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government had prepared the draft National Water Policy, 2012 and invited comments on same. The comments received will be considered by the drafting Committee before finalizing the draft National Water Policy for consideration of the National Water Board and the National Water Resources Council.

(b) The Salient Features of the Draft National Water Policy, 2012, are given in Statement (*See Below*)

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Some of the provisions relating to water conservation and rainwater harvesting included in the Draft National Water Policy, 2012 are:

- developing a system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes i.e. water footprints and water auditing to promote and incentivize efficient use of water;
- encouraging recycle and reuse of water, including return flows;
- encouraging and incentivising water saving in irrigation use through methods like micro irrigation (drip, sprinkler etc), automated irrigation operation, evaporation-transpiration reduction etc;
- undertaking watershed development activities in a comprehensive manner to increase soil moisture, reduce sediment yield and increase overall land and water productivity;
- using existing programmes like MGNREGA by farmers to harvest rain water using farm ponds and other soil and water conservation measures;
- encouraging and incentivising States to undertake reforms and progressive measures for innovations, conservation and efficient utilisation of water resources;
- planning of water resources projects, including hydro power projects, to the extent feasible, as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefits from available topology and water resources.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Salient Features of Draft National Water Policy (2012)

1. Even while recognizing that the States have the right to frame suitable policies, laws and regulations on water, the draft NWP, 2017 lays emphasis on the need for a national water framework law, comprehensive legislation for optimum development of inter-State rivers and river

valleys, public trust doctrine, amendment of the Indian Easements Act, 1882, etc.

2. Basic minimum quantity for essential health and hygiene and sustenance of ecology has been defined as pre-emptive need, which must be ensured. Water has been recognized as economic good, over and above pre-emptive need, for the first time, which would promote maximization of value of water and its conservation and efficient use.
3. The draft NWP, 2012 presents a holistic picture of ecological need of the river rather than restricting it to only minimum flow requirement. It states that the ecological needs of the river should be determined recognizing that river flows are characterized by low or no flows, small floods (freshets), large floods and flow variability and should accommodate development needs. A portion of river flows should be kept aside to meet ecological needs ensuring that the proportional low and high flow releases correspond in time closely to the natural flow regime.
4. The draft NWP, 2012 recognizes the need to adapt to climate change scenario in planning and implementation of water resources projects. Coping strategies for designing and management of water resources structures and review of acceptability criteria has been emphasized.
5. Need and approaches towards enhancing water availability have been stipulated. Direct use of rainfall and avoidance of inadvertent evapo-transpiration have been proposed as the new additional strategies for augmenting utilizable water resources.
6. Mapping of the aquifers to know the quantum and quality of ground water resources (replenishable as well as non-replenishable) in the country has been proposed with provision of periodic updation.
7. Water use efficiency has been emphasized. A system to evolve benchmarks for water uses for different purposes, i.e., water footprints, and water auditing should be developed to ensure efficient use of water. Project financing has been suggested as a tool to incentivize efficient and economic use of water.
8. Provision of setting up, of Water Regulatory Authority and adequate water pricing to incentivize recycle and re-use has been specified.
9. Water Users Associations should be given statutory powers to collect and retain a portion of water charges, manage the volumetric quantum of water allotted to them and maintain the distribution system in their jurisdiction.
10. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes reversal of heavy under-pricing of electricity, which leads to wasteful use of both electricity and water.

11. The draft NWP, 2012 recognizes encroachment and diversion of water bodies and emphasizes the need for their restoration with community participation.
12. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes setting aside a suitable percentage of the costs of infrastructure development, which along with collected water charges, may be utilized for repair and maintenance. Contract for construction of projects should have inbuilt provision for longer periods of proper maintenance and handing over back the infrastructure in good condition.
13. *Pari-passu* planning and execution of all components of water resources projects have been proposed so that intended benefits start accruing immediately after completion and there is no gap between potential created and potential utilized.
14. All water resources projects, including hydro power projects, should be planned to the extent feasible as multi-purpose projects with provision of storage to derive maximum benefit from available topology and water resources.
15. Project affected families to be made partners in progress and given a share in the benefits comparable to project benefitted families, who may bear part of the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation through adequate pricing.
16. The draft NWP, 2012 lays emphasis on preparedness for flood / drought with coping up mechanisms as an option. Frequency based flood inundation maps should be prepared to evolve coping strategies.
17. There is a need to remove the large disparity between stipulations for water supply in urban areas and in rural areas to bring equality between rural and urban people.
18. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes a forum at the national level to deliberate upon issues relating to water and evolve consensus, co-operation and reconciliation amongst party States. A similar mechanism should be established within each State to amicably resolve differences in competing demands for water amongst different users of water, as also between different parts of the State.
19. The "Service Provider" role of the state should be gradually shifted to that of a regulator of services and facilitator for strengthening the institutions responsible for planning, implementation and management of water resources. The water related services should be transferred to community and/or private sector with appropriate "Public Private Partnership" model.

20. Appropriate institutional arrangements for each river basin should be developed to collect and collate all data on regular basis with regard to rainfall, river flows, area irrigated by crops and by source, utilizations for various uses by both surface and ground water and to publish water accounts on ten daily basis every year for each river basin with appropriate water budgets and water accounts based on the hydrologic balances.
21. The draft NWP, 2012 proposes negotiations about sharing and management of water of international rivers on bilateral basis in consultative association with riparian States keeping paramount the national interests.
22. All hydrological data other than those classified as secret on national security consideration should be in public domain. Setting up of a National Water Informatics Center has been proposed.
23. Continuing research and advancement in technology should be promoted to address the issues in water sector in a scientific manner. Innovations in water resources sector should be recognized and awarded. A center for research in water policy should also be established to evolve policy directives for changing scenario of water resources.
24. It is necessary to give adequate grants to the States to update technology, design practices, planning and management practices, preparation of annual water balances and accounts for the site and basin, preparation of hydrologic balances for water systems, and benchmarking and performance evaluation.

New National Water Policy

617. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI K.E. ISMAIL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to draft a new National Water Policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES
(SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Ministry of Water Resources has initiated review of National Water Policy, 2002. A Drafting Committee for National Water Policy, comprising of eminent experts in the water sector was constituted to draft National Water Policy taking into account the feedback received during the different consultation meetings for review of National Water Policy. The Drafting Committee for National Water Policy has