

Master Plans and sent to Brahmaputra Basin States for implementation. In addition to the above, Central Government is also providing financial assistance to States for taking up flood management, anti-erosion, drainage development work etc. in respective States under "Flood Management Programme" wherein an amount of Rs. 525 crore has been released to the State of Assam during last three years.

BML canal for water of Sutlej

†1849. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bhakhra Main Line (BML) canal system was built for the water of Sutlej;

(b) whether water of Rabi-Beas can also be made available through BML; and

(c) if so, the details of the authorized share of the partner States for the Rabi-Beas water in BML?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board, the States of Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan have been authorized to carry respectively 3.45 Million Acre Feet (MAF), 0.20 MAF and 0.17 MAF (linked with the restoration of BML Canal) of the Ravi-Beas water through the Bhakra Main Line Canal.

Water supply to Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana

†1850. SHRI ASHK ALI TAK : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of water, in cusecs, supposed to be given to the Rajasthan from Punjab and Haryana and the water being supplied currently;

(b) the efforts being made by the Central Government to make the remaining share of water available to the Rajasthan and by when the State would get its full share of water; and

(c) the details of the dates of correspondence made by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan in this regard?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) As informed by Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB), which decides the periodical allocations of the waters of rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej in consultation with its Partner States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, the shares and deliveries (in lakh cusec-days) of the waters in respect of Rajasthan via Punjab and Haryana are as follows:

(in lakh cusec-days)

Year	Ravi, Beas & Sutlej waters via Punjab		Sutlej waters via Haryana	
	Rajasthan's share	Deliveries	Rajasthan's share	Deliveries
2007-08	35	37.2	1.9	1.57
2008-09	34.3	42.6	1.95	2.17
2009-10	25	24.3	1.87	1.41
2010-11	34.1	40.3	2.07	2.19
2011-12	35.9	42.4	1.97	2.18

Rajasthan's share of Yamuna water as per the four monthly distribution decided by the Upper Yamuna River Board (UYRB) is 1281 cusec, 238 cusec and 288 cusec at Okhla for the periods July-October, November-February and March-June respectively; and 1917 cusec at Tajewala for the period July-October and nil during the rest of year. As informed by UYRB, Rajasthan gets no water from Hathnikund (Tajewala) Barrage and gets less than the allocated share from Okhla Barrage.

(b) Bhakra Beas Management Board (BBMB) has been supplying water to all its partner states as per their requirements to the extent possible in spite of critical position of the reservoirs. It has been requesting the other partner States namely Punjab and Haryana to supply correct and agreed deliveries to Rajasthan. At meeting of Upper Yamuna Review Committee held on 19.07.11, it was proposed to Haryana and Rajasthan to resolve the issue of supply of Rajasthan's allocation at Tajewala bilaterally and they agreed. Regarding the issue of supply of full share of Rajasthan at Okhla, the Member Secretary, UYRB had inspected the Gurgaon canal in 2010 and advised Haryana and Uttar Pradesh to undertake desilting and repair works for restoring the designed capacity of the canal and stop enroute unauthorised lifting of water. UYRB has also advised Uttar Pradesh and Haryana from time to time to ensure that full share of Rajasthan reaches its border. Further, Rajasthan had proposed two schemes for utilizing the allocated waters in Bharatpur and Churu & Jhunjhunu areas. These schemes were

cleared by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources in 2003 subject to the concurrence of Haryana for construction works to be taken up in its territory. Haryana has so far not given its concurrence. As Rajasthan getting its full share of water depends on other concerned States through which the waters flow, no definite time frame can be stated.

(c) Hon`ble CM, Rajasthan in his letters dated 16.06.09 and 10.07.09 addressed to the Hon`ble Prime Minister had raised the issue of release of water from Harike barrage to Rajasthan indicating receipt of short supplies. In his letter 27.09.12, the Chief Minister has requested the Hon`ble Minister of Water Resources to convene a meeting of the Upper Yamuna Review Committee to resolve the issue of supply of water to Rajasthan from the Tajewala Head Works through the Western Yamuna Canal.

Construction of barrage on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh

1851. SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert Shri Hanumantha Rao and a UN Consultant, had submitted a detailed proposal for construction of a series of barrages on Godavari river in Andhra Pradesh under Step Ladder Technology to produce power, provide drinking water, irrigation facility and also for sea vessel navigation up to Sriram Sagar;

(b) if so, when such proposal was submitted and water action the Ministry has taken thereon so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that some MPs from Telangana Region have also met the Central Water Commission (CWC) in this regard recently; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT) : (a) and (b) A proposal for alternative design of Polavaram high Dam by constructing a barrage in place of the dam from Shri Hanumtha Rao was received in Central Water Commission (CWC) in November, 2009 and again in December, 2009 through Shri P. Govardhan Reddy, Former Minister, Andhra Pradesh. The same was examined in CWC and it was observed that barrages are constructed with limited storage capacity to utilize water during the time when water is available in the river. Also, a barrage cannot fully meet water requirements during non-monsoon period for Rabi Irrigation and other purposes like diversion of water and supply of drinking water to a city.