

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI,  
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION  
**RAJYA SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 721**  
ANSWERED ON 08.02.2021

**DAM REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

721        Shri Rajeev Satav

Will the Minister of Jal Shakti be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP II) is being implemented to improve the safety of dams and its operational performance and if so, the details thereof alongwith any time frame that has been fixed for this project
- (b) whether around 80 per cent of the large dams are facing distress and are in need of attention for ensuring operational efficiency and structural safety and
- (c) if so, whether Government has been able to safeguard these dams through DRIP since its inception in several States and if so, details thereof and if not, steps taken in this regard?

**ANSWER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR JAL SHAKTI & SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

(SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA)

- (a) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the Phase II and Phase III of Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project (DRIP) to improve safety and operational performance of selected dams across the country on October 29, 2020.

The Scheme envisages comprehensive rehabilitation of 736 dams located in 19 States (Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal) mainly through 3 Central Agencies (Central Water Commission, Bhakra Beas Management Board, and Damodar Valley Corporation) and entails financial assistance from the World Bank (WB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

It is a State Sector Scheme with a Central component, having duration of 10 years. This scheme is to be implemented in two Phases, i.e. Phase-II and Phase- III, each of six years duration with an overlap of two years. The project is likely to commence from April, 2021. The total cost of the Project is Rs.10,211 Cr. Out of this cost, Rs.7000 Cr. is an external loan, Rs.3211 Cr. would be borne by the respective participating States and Central agencies.

- (b) Dam Safety is the prime responsibility of the dam owners, which invariably are States Govts., State PSUs and a few Central PSUs etc.

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However, Dam Safety Organization (DSO), Central Water Commission (CWC) recommends the dam owners i.e. State Govts./PSUs. through National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS), to carry out the pre- monsoon and post- monsoon inspection of the dams, categorize the condition of the dams and take remedial measures based on these inspection reports. DSO, CWC recommends the dams owning agencies to constitute their own Dam Safety Review Panel (DSRP) for inspection of the dams. At present most of the States have constituted their own DSRP. DSO, CWC has also published guidelines for Safety Inspection of the Dams.

(c) Under ongoing DRIP, physical rehabilitation of 223 dams located in seven States (Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand) has been undertaken. The rehabilitation measures taken for these dams are based on dam specific inspection conducted by State specific Dam Safety Review Panel (DSRP). Through various rehabilitation measures provided, the Scheme has been able to address the hydrological, structural and operational safety of these selected dams.

In addition to the physical measures undertaken for the dams covered under DRIP, there are some other interventions which are for the support and guidance of all dam owners in the country. Two important dam specific protocols have been prepared, viz Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) as well as Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Manuals. Other than this, DSO CWC has developed web based asset management tools named Dam Health and Rehabilitation Monitoring Application (DHARMA) and Seismic Hazard Analysis Information System (SHAISYS). DHARMA supports effective collection and management of authentic asset and health data for all large dams in India and provides a platform for multilateral collaboration of all dam owning or operating and maintaining agencies to directly enter data on dams, including data on dam health. This is required to be updated on a continuing basis. License of access to DHARMA has been issued to almost all the dam owning agencies. SHAISYS tool aims to ascertain to estimate the extent of seismic forces and its implication on safety of the dam structures.

Also, dam safety institutional strengthening of various partner agencies has been given equal priority through various programmes under the Scheme to ensure availability of trained manpower to operate these dams efficiently and systematically.

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