

O.I.H.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
RAJYA SABHA
STARRED QUESTION No. 10*
TO BE ANSWERED ON NOVEMBER 25, 2024

FLOODING AND WATERLOGGING DURING MONSOON IN PATNA CITY

No. 10*. Dr. BHIM SINGH:

Will the Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs be pleased to state: -

- (a) whether the incidents of floods and water logging have increased in the cities during monsoon season particularly in Patna city, if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has taken any steps to address this problem; and
- (c) if so, the details of the steps taken and the amount spent thereon?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS
(SHRI MANOHAR LAL)

- (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) TO (c) OF THE RAJYA SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *10 DUE FOR ANSWER IN THE RAJYA SABHA ON 25 NOVEMBER 2024 REGARDING “FLOODING AND WATERLOGGING DURING MONSOON IN PATNA CITY”:

(a): Management of urban flooding falls under the purview of the State Governments and the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ Urban Development Authorities, who are responsible for maintaining the drainage and sewerage system. Usually, increased incidence of high intensity rainfall in short duration is mainly responsible for urban floods, which is further compounded by unplanned growth, encroachment of natural water bodies, inadequate sewer systems, inadequate rainwater drainage systems, encroachments, etc. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not centrally maintain the details of the incidents of floods and water logging in cities.

In Patna City, Central Water Commission (CWC) maintains two Flood Forecast stations viz. Gandhi ghat and Digha ghat. CWC issues two type of forecasts viz. short-range forecast (with response time upto 24 hrs) and 7 days advisory flood forecast. Advisory forecast is based on IMD weather forecast and using various satellite inputs through River basin mathematical models. Both Flood Forecasting stations reported severe flood situation (water level crossing the danger level at the station) during the year 2019, 2021, 2022 and 2024.

The State Government of Bihar has reported that there was no case of flooding in Patna City in 2024 and only water accumulation during heavy rains was reported in some urban areas. It has also been informed by the State that Patna town, situated on the right bank of River Ganga, is protected by protection wall, which has been constructed considering Highest Flood Level (HFL) of River Ganga. The highest water levels recorded at Digha ghat and Gandhi ghat during the rainy season in 2024 were below their respective HFLs.

(b) & (c) The mitigation measures for flood control and preparation of drainage plan comes under the purview of the State Government and Urban Local Bodies/Urban Development Authorities at city level. Government of India supplements the efforts of the States through schematic interventions/ advisories. It provides financial and technical support to the States to strengthen Urban Planning ecosystem.

The Government of Bihar has informed that Patna city is equipped with 56 permanent Drainage Pumping Stations and 28 Temporary Drainage Pumping Station to cater to water logging issues. Apart from above, to keep Patna and adjoining areas free from water logging, State Government has approved Storm Water Drainage projects worth Rs.1230.74 crore and 22 new

Drainage Pumping Station worth Rs.325.48 crore. As reported by the State Government, an expenditure of Rs.545.15 crore has been made towards the above works. Further total expenditure of Rs.137.74 crore has been made for enhancement of pump capacity during last five years.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has published the following documents/advisory guidelines for improving urban drainage and flood management, viz.:

i. Urban and Regional Development Plans Formulation and Implementation (URDPFI) Guidelines, 2014:

[https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I\(2\).pdf](https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/URDPFI%20Guidelines%20Vol%20I(2).pdf)

ii. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Urban Flooding

<http://www.tcpo.gov.in/sites/default/files/TCPO/schemes/SOP-Urban-flooding.pdf>

iii. River Centric Urban Planning Guidelines in 2021 to enable cities in the development of conjunctive water management approaches including nature-based solution

<https://mohua.gov.in/upload/uploadfiles/files/RCUP%20Guidelines.pdf>

iv. Guidance Document on Creation of Rain Water Harvesting Parks

<https://mohua.gov.in/pdf/6566e1048ab41guidance-document-on-rainwater-harvesting-parks-final.pdf>

Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), storm water drainage is an admissible component which involves construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains in order to reduce and eliminate flooding. Under AMRUT, 841 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹3018 crore has been approved. As reported by the States, 783 Storm Water Drainage projects worth ₹2,271 crore have been completed, which has resulted in elimination of 3,621 water logging points.

Under AMRUT 2.0, rejuvenation of water bodies and wells is one of the main components. The admissible elements under this include harvesting the rainwater through storm water drains into water body (which is not receiving sewage/ effluent). Under AMRUT 2.0, 3,078 water body rejuvenation projects worth ₹6,159 crore have been approved so far.
