Non-availability of night landing facility at Jabalpur airport

†*337. SHRI P.K. MAHESHWARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing night landing facility at the Jabalpur airport;

(b) whether the airport is not used by military aircrafts in the night during the time of war;

(c) whether the bottleneck coming in the way of providing night landing facility cannot be removed;

(d) whether there is any possibility of providing night landing facility at the Humna airport situated at Jabalpur; and

(e) if not, the reasons for neglecting this issue before the extension of the airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (e) Night landing facilities are not provided at Jabalpur (Dumna) airport due to restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Defence as the airport is in very close proximity of sensitive defence installations.

River basins in the Country

†*338. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN':
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of basins in which all the rivers have been divided by Government in the country;

(b) the names of rivers included in each basin;

(c) whether any assessment has been made regarding the quantity of waters of rivers of these basins which go waste or unused; and

(d) if so, the quantity of Water of each basin which flows unused and the details of territories / areas of land under each basin?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (d) The entire country has been divided into twenty river basins comprising twelve major basins with a drainage area exceeding 20000 sq. km. each and eight composite river basins combining suitably the remaining medium and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

small river systems for the purpose of planning and development. Details of the Major and Composite river basins with names of important rivers under each basin, catchment area, average annual surface water availability and storage capacity, is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See* below).

As per the latest assessment made by the Central Water Commission the average annual flow in the river systems of India is about 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM), of which 1122 BCM is utilisable comprising of about 690 BCM as surface water and 432 BCM as replenishable groundwater.

A total live storage capacity of about 177 BCM has been provided by large dams upto 1995. An additional live storage capacity of 75 BCM will be created on completion of the dams, which are under various stages of construction. Proposals to take up additional dams to create a live storage of 132 BCM are also under formulation/consideration. The replenishable groundwater resources are of the order of 432 BCM out of which about 154 BCM has been developed for use.

In some of the river basins namely, Indus, Krishna, Cauvery, Mahi and Sabarmati, the stage of present use is more than 80% of utilizable flow.

Statement-I

Details of Major River Basins

(Billion Cubic Metre)

S.No.	River Basin	Important Rivers of the basin	Catchment Area (Million hectares)	Average Annual Surface Water Availability (BCM)	Live Storage capacity of dams completed (1995) (BCM)
1.	Indus	Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum	32.13	73.31	13.83
2(a)	Ganga	Yamuna, Chambal, Sindh, Betwa, Ken, Sone, Ramganga, Ghagra, Gandak and Kosi	86.15	525.02	36.84

S.No.	River Basin	Important Rivers of the basin	Catchment Area (Million hectares)	Average Annual Surface Water Availability (BCM)	Live Storage capacity of dams completed (1995) (BCM)
2(b)	Brahmaputra and Barak	Subansiri, Bhorelli, Manas, Buri Dehang, Dhansiri, Kopili, Tista, Jaldhaka, Torsa, Barak, Gumti, Muhari, Fenny, Karnaphulli, Kaladan, Imphal, Tuxu and Nantaleik.	23.61	585.6	1.10
3.	Brahmani Baitarni	Karo, Sankh, Tikra, Salandi and Matai	5.18	28.48	4.76
4.	Mahanadi	Seonath, Jonk, Hasdeo, Mand Ib, Ong and Tel.	14.16	66.88	8.49
5.	Godavari	Pravara, Puma, Manjra, Pranhita, Indravati and Sabri.	31.28	110.54	19.51
6.	Krishna	Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Bhima, Tungabhadra and Musi	25.89	78.12	34.48
7.	Pennar	Jayamangli, Kunderu, Shagileru, Chitravati, Papagni and Cheyyeru.	5.52	6.32	0.38
8.	Cauvery	Harangi, Hemavathi, Simsha, Arkavati, Lakshmanathirtha, Kabbani, Suvarnavati, Bhavani, Noyil, Amravathi.	8.12	21.36	7.43
9.	Tapi	Bhokar, Suki, Mor, Harki, Manki, Guli, Aneri, Arunavati, Gomai, Gomati, Valer, Purna, Bhogvati, Vaghur, Girna, Bori, Panjhra, Buray, Amravati, Shiva, Rangavati and Nesu.	6.51	14.88	8.53
10.	Narmada	Burhner, Banjar, Sher, Shakkar, Dudhi, Tawa, Ganjal, Chotta Tawa, Kundi, Goi, Karjan, Hiran, Tendoni, Kolar, Man, Uri, Hatni and Orsang.	9.88	45.64	6.60
11.	Mahi	Som, Anas, Panam	3.48	11.02	4.76
12.	Sabarmati	Sei, Wakal, Harnav, Hathmati, Watrak.	2.17	3.81	1.35

Statement-II

Details of Composite River Basins

(Billion Cubic Metre)

S.No.	River Basin	Important Rivers of the basin	Catchment Area (Million hectares)	Average Annual Surface Water Availability (BCM)	Live Storage capacity of storage dams completed (1995) (BCM)
1.	Subranrekha	Kanchi, Karkari and Kharkai	2.92	12.37	0.66
2.	West flowing rivers from Kutch and Saurashtra including Luni.	Shetrunji, Bhadar, Machhu, Rupen, Saraswati and Banas.	32.19	15.1	4.31
3.	West flowing rivers from Tadri to Kanyakumari	Kodiyar, Pamba, Periy Bharathapuzha and Chaliyar	5.62	113.51	10.24
4.	West flowing rivers from Tapi to Tadri	Netravati, Sharavati, Gangali, Kalinadi, Mandori, Savitri, Ulhas, Vaitarna, Ambika and Puma.	5.29	87.41	7.10
5.	East flowing rivers between Mahanadi and Pennar	Rushikulya, Bahuda, Vamsadhara, Nagavali, Sarada, Varaha, Tandara and Eluru.	8.66	22.52	1.63
6.	East flowing rivers between Pennar and Kanyakumari	Kunteru, Swarnamukhi, Araniar, Kortalaiyar, Cooum, Adyar, Palar, Gingi, Ponnaiyar, Vellar, Varshalei, Vaigai, Gundar, Vaippar and Tambarparni.	10.01	16.46	1.42
7.	Area of inland drainage in Rajasthan	—	6	—	—
8.	Minor river basins draining into Bangladesh and Myanmar.	—	3.63	31	0.31