PREFACE

Water resources development and management is a key area which needs focused attention for proper utilization of water which is a precious natural resource. The development, conservation and use of water, therefore, play a vital role in the country’s development planning. The water resources in the country are, however, limited. The rainfall in the country is mostly confined to monsoon season and is unevenly distributed with respect to both space and time. As a result, some parts of the country are affected by droughts whereas other parts are affected by floods. Water will become a scarce resource in the near future due to increasing population and increasing demands for various uses due to continuous improvement in the living standards of the people. So, the monsoon flood waters should be conserved and utilized for drinking, irrigation, power generation, etc.

Saurashtra and Kutch regions are semi-arid and suffer from frequent droughts. In these regions, ground water scenario is also disappointing and reliable water resources have disappeared. The areas bordering desert and coastal region are heavily saline; a large part of Saurashtra is surrounded by the traps which do not bear any ground water. The salinity is increasing further inland due to over-exploitation of sweet ground water. Scanty and irregular rainfall, shallow soils in most of the areas and lack of assured irrigation limit the intensity of agriculture, selection of crops and level of productivity in this region.

A tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra and the Union Government on 3rd May, 2010 at New Delhi for preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPR) of Damanganga – Pinjal and Par-Tapi-Narmada link projects. Both these projects envisage diversion of water from the west flowing rivers of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The DPR of Par-Tapi-Narmada link project was completed by NWDA in August, 2015.

The Par – Tapi – Narmada Link Project envisages utilisation of 1330 MCM of surplus waters of Par, Auranga, Ambica and Purna river basins for utilization in en-route irrigation and to meet drinking water needs in the vicinity of the project. This project will also take over a part of the command area of the existing Miyagam Branch canal of Narmada canal system so that water saved in Sardar Sarovar Project could be taken further northwards to benefit water scarce areas of Saurashtra and Kutch regions in Gujarat.

Government of Gujarat suggested to provide maximum irrigation and drinking water facilities to the tribal areas adjacent to the project. It was suggested to provide irrigation in tribal areas right side of canal by lift in addition to enroute irrigation already proposed and irrigation in tribal areas in the vicinity of six proposed reservoirs. It is also proposed to include command area of five proposed projects of State Government and irrigation in tribal areas of Chhota Udepur and Panchmahal district by lift directly from Narmada Main Canal on substitution basis.
The Secretary (WR, RD&GR) held meeting with Hon’ble Chief Minister of Gujarat on 31.12.2016 at Gandhinagar and made presentation on the revised proposal. Some additional suggestions were made regarding the planning of the project by the Government of Gujarat. NWDA has now completed the modified DPR duly considering the views of Government of Gujarat.

The project is now estimated to cost Rs. 10211 Crore (2014-15 price level) and the benefit-cost ratio works out to 1.035.

The Project Report has been prepared in eleven volumes as detailed below.

Volume – I Main Report (Part-I and Part-II)
Volume – II Annexures of Main Report
Volume – III Appendices – Survey & Investigations
Volume – IV Appendices - Hydrology and Water Assessment
Volume – V Appendices - Power
Volume – VI (A) Appendices – Cost Estimate
Volume – VI (B) Appendices – Cost Estimate
Volume – VII Drawings – Survey & Investigations
Volume – VIII (A) Drawings – Designs
Volume – VIII (B) Drawings – Designs
Volume – VIII (C) Drawings – Designs

Director General, NWDA had regularly monitored the progress of preparation of Detailed Project Report and has provided valuable guidance and advice which has helped in timely completion of the DPR. His contribution in this regard is gratefully acknowledged. I also acknowledge the support provided by Chief Engineer (HQ) and his team.

The officers of Water Resources Department, Government of Gujarat and Maharashtra provided continuous support to NWDA in preparation of the DPR. Their contribution in this regard is thankfully acknowledged.

I would also like to place on record my sincere thanks to my Office and the Superintending Engineer, Investigation Circle, Valsad, and Executive Engineers of Investigation Divisions, Vadodara & Valsad and their team for their meticulous planning and untiring efforts due to which the DPR could be completed within the stipulated time.

28th April, 2017
Hyderabad

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