

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) The report titled "The Himalayan Challenge – Water Security in Emerging Asia" brought out by Strategic Foresight Group has mentioned about the studies which indicate that the glaciers will be seriously affected by global warming and that the glacial melting will eventually reduce river flow in low season. The report further states that in the next 20 years, the four countries in the Himalayan sub-region i.e., China, India, Bangladesh and Nepal will face depletion of almost 275 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) of annual renewable water. However, in the report titled "Himalayan Glacier – A State-of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacier Retreat and Climate Change" published by Ministry of Environment & Forests and G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, it has been concluded that it is premature to make a statement that glaciers in the Himalayas are retreating abnormally because of the global warming.

(b) With a view to address the various issues related to impact of climate change, Government of India has launched the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). NAPCC envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which inter alia includes "National Water Mission". One of the five identified goals in the draft Mission Document of National Water Mission is "comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources". Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a "Standing Committee for Assessment of Impact of Climate Change on Water Resources" under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC) and studies related to impact of climate change on water resources have been jointly taken up by National Institute of Hydrology, CWC, Central Ground Water Board and Brahmaputra Board with active participation of reputed academic institutions.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) Government of India has been successfully addressing the issues related to rivers common to India and neighbouring countries through bilateral co-operation.

Considering an irrigation project as National Project

†2856. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that an irrigation project in each State is considered as National Project by Government and 90 per cent of it is funded by the Centre;

(b) is so, the details of such irrigation projects of those States which have been considered as National Projects, State-wise;

(c) whether Government proposed to bring such other irrigation projects in its ambit in comparison to the total sown area of 258.16 hectares (which is 13.60 per cent of the country) in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT PALA): (a) to (d) Union Government has declared 14 projects of national importance as National Projects. Under the scheme of National Projects, 90% grant assistance of the eligible cost of the project is provided as Central assistance. Details of the 14 projects which have been declared as National Projects are given in Annex-I. Apart from above 14 projects, a new project proposal received from State Government to declare the project as National Project is examined in the light of guidelines of the National Projects and proposal finally requires approval of Union Cabinet. Keeping in view large number of project proposals received from State Governments to declare its project as National Project, the High Powered Steering Committee for National Projects in its meeting held on 6th August 2009 decided as under:

"Initially, only one project from each State in the category of intra-state project with more than 2 lakh hectares of irrigation potential may be included for funding under the scheme of National Projects. Any further project in this category will be considered only on completion of an ongoing project funded as a National Project in this category on 1:1 basis."

Two projects of Uttar Pradesh namely Restoring capacity of Sharda Sahayak System and Saryu Nahar project were under consideration of the High Powered Steering Committee for National Projects for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects. In the 3rd meeting of the said Committee held on 2nd June 2010, due to fund constraints, it was decided to defer the consideration of these projects for inclusion in the scheme of National Projects.

Statement

List of projects declared as National Projects:

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	1) Irrigation (hectares.) 2) Power (Mega Watts) 3) Storage (Million Acre Feet)	State
1	Teesta Barrage	1) 9.23 lakh 2) 1000 MW 3) Barrage	West Bengal
2	Shahpur Kandi	1) 3.80 lakh 2) 300 MW 3) 0.016 MAF	Punjab
3	Bursar	1) 1 lakh (indirect) 2) 1230 MW 3) 1 MAF	J&K
4	2nd Ravi Vyas Link	Harness water flowing across border of about 3 MAF	Punjab
5	Ujh multipurpose project	1) 0.32 lakh ha 2) 280 MW 3) 0.66 MAF	J&K
6	Gyspa project	1) 0.50 lakh ha 2) 240 MW 3) 0.6 MAF	HP
7	Lakhvar Vyasi	1) 0.49 lakh 2) 420 MW 3) 0.325 MAF	Uttranchal

8	Kishau	1) 0.97 Lakh 2) 600 MW 3) 1.04 MAF	HP/Uttanchal
9	Renuka	1) Drinking water 2) 40 MW 3) 0.44 MAF	HP
10	Noa-Dehang Dam Project	1) 8000 ha. 2) 75 MW 3) 0.26 MAF	Arunachal Pradesh
11	Kulsi Dam Project	1) 23,900 ha. 2) 29 MW 3) 0.28 MAF	Assam
12	Upper Siang	1) Indirect 2) 9500 MW 3) 17.50 MAF 4) Flood moderation	Arunachal Pradesh
13	Gosikhurd	1) 2.50 lakh 2) 3 MW 3) 0.93 MAF	Maharashtra
14	Ken Betwa	1) 6.46 lakh 2) 72 MW 3) 2.25 MAF	Madhya Pradesh