

(b) and (c). For the Sixth Five Year Plan, a target of additional irrigation potential of 0.66 million ha. for the State of Orissa has been fixed out of which a potential of 0.103 million ha. is planned for the year 1982-83.

Stage I & II of Rajasthan Canal

1535. SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 571 given in the Rajya Sabha on 14th July, 1982 and be pleased to state:

(a) the original estimated cost of stage I and stage II of the Rajasthan Canal Project;

(b) the latest estimates thereof and the expenditure incurred upto 31st March, 1982;

(c) the part of the cost to be borne by the Central Government; and

(d) whether the Central Government is prepared to divert more funds in order to meet the latest schedule and to avert further escalation of cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The original cost of the Rajasthan Canal Project in 1957 was Rs. 61.48 crores. In 1970 the scope of the project was considerably revised to extend irrigation to more areas by lining of distributaries and minors in addition to main canal and was envisaged to be executed in two stages at an estimated cost of Rs. 118.56 crores for Stage-I and Rs. 89.12 crores for Stage-II.

(b) As per the latest assessment by project authorities the revised cost of the project is likely to be about Rs. 208 crores for Stage-I and about Rs. 310 crores for Stage-II. The expenditure incurred upto 31st March 1982 was Rs. 203.00 crores for Stage-I and Rs. 103.00 crores for Stage-II.

(c) The Project is to be fully financed by the State Government within its own plan.

(d) Does not arise.

Central Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

1536. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Central irrigation projects in Gujarat have not yet been completed and are under construction;

(b) if so, the names and details of such projects in each district which are (i) not yet completed, (ii) under construction, (iii) completely Central ones, (iv) getting Central Government aid, and (v) under Central Government and State Government collaboration;

(c) what are the plans, projects and estimates of each such projects;

(d) how much amount has been spent so far on each such project;

(e) how much expenses are likely to be incurred till its completion;

(f) by when each of the above projects is likely to be completed; and

(g) what is the acreage of land to be brought under irrigation after completion of each such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) There are no Central irrigation projects in Gujarat. Irrigation is a State subject and irrigation projects are executed by the State Government themselves.

(b) to (g). Do not arise.

Irrigation Facilities in Gujarat

1537. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large areas of land in the country have

not yet been brought under irrigation;

(b) if so, the total land brought under irrigation in various district of Gujarat and other States during (i) 1st April, 1987 to 31st December, 1979, (ii) 1st January 1980 to 30th June, 1982 and (iii) after independence to 31st December, 1977;

(c) what are the reasons for not providing irrigation to the said land till now; and

(d) what steps have been taken to bring such land under irrigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The gross sown area in the country, as per latest statistics available for the year 1978-79, was 175.18 million hectares of which the gross irrigated area is 48.09 m.ha. which is 27.5 per cent of gross sown area the ultimate irrigation potential of the country, however, is 113 m.ha.

(b) The Ministry of Irrigation maintains statistics of irrigation potential created. The terms irrigation potential created at the end of each crop year is reckoned from 1st July of a particular year to 30th June of the subsequent year. Therefore figures of land brought under irrigation in various States including Gujarat are, therefore, not available in between dates inside a crop year. The district-wise figures of irrigation potential are also not compiled by the Central Government. However, a statement showing State-wise physical achievements of creation of irrigation potential at the end of each plan period is enclosed. [See Appendix CXXIII Annexure No. 68]

(c) and (d) It is not possible to provide irrigation facilities to the entire cultivated land in the Country. As per present assessment the ultimate irrigation potential that can be created in the Country will be about

113 m.ha. which is proposed to be achieved by the year 2000 A.D. A programme has been chalked out to achieve a target of 70.35 m.ha. by end of Sixth Plan i.e. by June, 1985.

गंगा के पानी का उपयोग किशा जाना

1538. श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री अश्विनी कुमार :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) गंगा नदी में साल भर में कितना पानी बहकर समुद्र में चला जाता है और कितना प्रतिशत पानी सिंचाई तथा अन्य कार्य के लिए काम में लिया जाता है ;

(ख) गंगा नदी से कितनी छोटी बड़ी नहरें निकाली जा सकती हैं, कितनी जगहों पर लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था हो सकती है और क्या गंगा के वाटर मैनेजमेंट पर सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम, योजना तैयार की है, यदि हां, तो इसका द्वारा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) गंगा कावेरी परियोजना के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ।

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जैड० आर० अन्तरा) : (क) गंगा, गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र मेघना अन्तर्गट्टीय जल निकास प्रणाली की भुजाओं में से एक है । गंगा फरक्का के निकट अपने नदी मुख शीर्ष पर दो भागों में विभाजित हो जाती है, भागीरथी हुगली (जो भारत में बहती हुई बंगाल की खाड़ी में जा गिरती है) और पद्मा, जो बंगलादेश में प्रविष्ट हो जाती है । फरक्का में गंगा का औसतन वार्षिक प्रवाह लगभग 390 मिलियार्ड घन मीटर