

us and please assure us that you are taking full care of the possibilities which are implicit in this news.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Sir, I do realize the seriousness of the situation. When a neighbouring country acquires nuclear weapons or is on the road to acquire nuclear weapons it is a cause of serious concern to India and that is the reason why I said that Government constantly monitors whatever is happening in and around us. As far as Myanmar is concerned, very recently the Head of the State was here in India. We have very friendly relations with Myanmar and it is Government of India's desire to continue those friendly, bilateral relationships with Myanmar and, at the same time, we will certainly keep a close watch on whatever is happening on the nuclear side.

Irrigation potential and its utilization

*425. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the current irrigation potential created and utilized for the country and Andhra Pradesh in particular, where total irrigation potential created was 63,22,680 hectares and out of that 58,32,810 hectares was utilized;

(b) the cost incurred for creation of such irrigation potential;

(c) the reasons for under-utilization of irrigation potential created; and

(d) the scope for further creation of irrigation potential in the next five years and the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) As per the information provided by the State Governments, total irrigation potential created in the country upto March, 2010 is 108.21 million hectares (Mha) which includes 7.45 Mha of irrigation potential created in Andhra Pradesh. Detailed information about utilization of irrigation potential is available upto the end of Tenth Plan *i.e.* March, 2007. Against the created irrigation potential of 102.7 Mha at the end of Tenth Plan, the irrigation potential utilization of 87.2 Mha was reported by the State Governments. The irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized for Andhra Pradesh at the end of Tenth Plan have been reported to be 6.86 Mha and 6.20 Mha respectively.

(b) Total expenditure under Major and Medium Irrigation sector, Minor Irrigation sector and Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD&WM) sector from First Plan to Tenth Plan is about Rs. 2,50,287 crores. Further, the outlay for these sectors during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* during 2007-08 to 2009-10 is Rs. 1,25,355 crores.

(c) With a view to ascertain the reasons for the gap between the irrigation potential created and the irrigation potential utilized, Ministry of Water Resources conducted a study through Indian Institutes of Management, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Kolkata and Lucknow. The important reasons identified by IIMs for the gap include: (a) lack of proper operation and maintenance; (b) incomplete distribution systems; (c) non-completion of command area development works; (d) changes from the initially designed cropping pattern; and (e) diversion of irrigable land for other purposes.

(d) Necessary measures for creation of irrigation potential are taken by the respective State Governments. Government of India has laid due emphasis on water resources development and management. The outlay for water resources sector has been increased from Rs. 95,743 crores during Tenth Plan to Rs. 2,32,311 crores during Eleventh Plan. The revised target for creation of irrigation potential during Eleventh Plan is 9.5 Mha out of which creation of irrigation potential of about 5.51 Mha has since been reported during the first three years of the Eleventh Plan *i.e.* during 2007-08 to 2009-10 by the respective State Governments. Government of India provides technical and financial assistance to State Governments with a view to encourage sustainable development and efficient management of water resources through various schemes and programme. Central grant is provided to States under various schemes/programmes of Ministry of Water Resources namely “Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme”, “Command Area Development and Water Management Programme”, and “Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies”. There has been considerable increase in the allocation for these schemes during Eleventh Plan.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, it is evident from the hon. Minister’s reply that we have never utilized the irrigation potential so created since the First Five Year Plan until the end of the Tenth Plan. So, the Government of India in fact, has constituted a task force for micro irrigation headed by Shri Chandrababu Naidu. I would like to know from the hon. Minister to what extent micro irrigation helped in utilizing the created potential and the details of recommendations that have not been implemented and the reasons thereof.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, micro irrigation plays, indeed, a very important role, because the entire ground water utilized for irrigation purposes is actually under minor irrigation category.

Sir, minor irrigation outlay for the last three years comes to Rs. 20,269 crores and the total irrigation potential created so far is 108 million hectares. Out of this, under major and medium, it is 45.26 million hectares; the rest *i.e.*, 15.84 million hectares is through surface water and 47.11 million hectares is through the ground water which takes it to 63 million hectares out of 108 million hectares under minor irrigation.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, in the light of various allegations about misuse of projects funds across the country, more so in Andhra Pradesh, is the Ministry evolved any mechanism for proper utilization of funds, proper audit and strict compliance about the quality.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, I thank the hon. Member for raising this very important issue. Sir, 'water' is a State Subject. The Government of India, under various schemes, gives assistance to the State Governments. We do expect all the State Governments to really make maximum use of the amount.

Sir, we do have a monitoring system in place. But, it is not like as we say a class monitor or a school monitor. We expect that the State Governments play a major role themselves. There are occasions, the CWC takes into account various amounts that have been released, and there is a stipulation that all the AIBP programmes have to be completed within a period of four years. If the released money is not utilized, then the next installment is held back. The CWC does try to go round to find out the progress of schemes. We, through the satellite system, also have the means to find out as to what is the total irrigation potential created under the funds that have been released by the Government of India.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, the question is that there is a rampant misuse of released funds.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, in the reply, the hon. Minister has enumerated many schemes under which the Central Government is helping the States, including the AIBP. I would like to know, through you, from the hon. Minister whether it is true that so many projects are pending with the Ministry from Tamil Nadu under the AIBP. When other neighbouring States are getting their due share, Tamil Nadu is yet to get its share under the AIBP. So, I would like to know what are all the projects pending from Tamil Nadu and how much amount is pending for sanction.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, the release of funds depends upon the projects proposals that we receive from the States. The States submit their projects. Then, they are scrutinized under the guidelines. After that, the Technical Advisory Committee looks into those projects. After projects are cleared by the TAC, the Environment and Forest Ministry has to give its clearance. Thereafter, the investment clearance has to be given by the Planning Commission, then the EFC takes up the matter and the amount is released.

Sir, Tamil Nadu has, somehow, been released, under the AIBP, only Rs. 20 cores so far. But, at the same time, I would request the hon. Member to take up the issue with the Government of Tamil Nadu to send us more schemes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY: Sir, it is more than Rs. 2,000 crores in Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*... More than four projects are pending...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, only one question.

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: Sir, I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to reply given to part (c) of the question. He has given a beautiful piece of information. What is important is the utilization of potential so created. In our country, there are various schemes of irrigation

under which potential is created. But, the same potential is not utilized. The worst case of that can be the Narmada Yojana in Gujarat. This Scheme was inaugurated in 1961 and, today, we are in 2010. But, the drought-prone area of North Gujarat, Surendranagar District and various other districts of Saurashtra are waiting for irrigation facilities out of Narmada Yojana.

The hon. Minister has pointed out about lack of proper operational and maintenance facilities and incomplete distribution and non-completion of Command Area Development Work. But, in the Narmada Yojana, the entire channel has been built. It is full of water. But because the State Government, whoever may be in power, has not constructed sub-canal, minor canal and micro canal, it is not available for irrigation to the farmers. The Central Government has also provided money. The Planning Commission has also supported...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL: May I know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken by the Central Government to see that the irrigation potential, created by the country's help, is made available to the farmers in the State of Gujarat?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, to ensure the optimum utilization of the funds, under the AIBP, the Government of India has also started the Command Area Development and Water Management Programme to help the States in the farm works up to the channels in the fields. And, that is one important thing which has, in fact, helped, all over the country, in ensuring that the money, which we spend on the AIBP, is utilized.

As far as Saurashtra is concerned, there are reports that though the head works are complete, there is some work that is still required to be done, as far as the minor and distributaries, etc. are concerned. I have the details with me. If the hon. Member wishes, I can read out those.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give them to the hon. Member.

DR. BALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, along with the realisation of the potential of irrigation water in the country, the pattern of the distribution of irrigation water is also equally important. And, as the land itself is highly unequally distributed, so is the case with irrigation water. Along with the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the rural poverty is also pervasive among the small and marginal farmers. I would like to know whether the Ministry is giving some guidelines or instructions to the State Government, when they are giving money to the State Government under the AIBP, that some care should be taken to ensure that the small and marginal farmers, in the country, in all the States, who constitute nearly 75 per cent, will be able to get some legitimate share in the irrigation water.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Sir, we feel that we can succeed in achieving our objective of attaining the ultimate irrigation potential only if we make it a community-based programme. One scheme, which has, indeed, helped to a very large extent, is the formation of Water-User Associations, which have been formed in various States. I must say, in some States, those schemes are working well. The various Water-User Associations have started doing a good job. Particularly in Andhra Pradesh, I find that those Water-User Associations have done a commendable work. All people, irrespective of fact as to what is their land holding, get together and decide about various issues, including sensitization of the people, the distribution of water, and their various other rights. It is to make the people aware of their rights and also to strengthen the capacity building amongst them to ensure that they can carry out the work on their own.

The number of Water-User Associations, which have been formed so far in the country, is over 50,900. It is quite a good number of associations formed. I must admit that all associations, because it is a new thing, are not doing as good work as expected, but they are all picking up; and, I am sure, as the hon. Member wants, the rights of the marginal and small farmers, particularly in the tribal areas, would be protected and taken care of.

De-Addiction centres in Maharashtra

*426. SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the drugs de-addiction centres opened in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years and current year, district-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to open new de-addiction centres in the State, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) the number of such proposals and the levels at which they are pending with Government and the details thereof, district-wise; and

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for clearance of these projects and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse, provides financial assistance to the eligible organizations for running and maintenance of drug de-addiction centres. Number of de-addiction centres assisted in the State of Maharashtra during the last five years and the current year, district-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement-I (*See below*). Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have established 122 drug de-addiction centres in Government Medical Colleges/Hospitals in different parts of the country including one each in District Mumbai, Nashik and Wardha in the State of Maharashtra.