

(c) It is targetted to cover the rest of the problem villages with drinking water supply by the end of the Sixth Plan Period—31-3-1985.

The detailed planning is done by the State Government as the execution of the schemes is their responsibility.

(d) No additional villages have been reported.

(e) Does not arise.

Area under irrigation

1028. SHRI CUMBUM N. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated water resources in the country and area useable for irrigation and the irrigated area;

(b) a statement showing total area under irrigation from different sources of irrigation with 1951 as the base year;

(c) whether it is a fact that out of total schemes taken up for execution only half of them have been completed; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) a list of major irrigation projects with their year of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) The estimated water resource in the country is about 178 million hectare metres.

The area useable for irrigation that is the land (that can be ultimately irrigated) is 113 million hectares.

As per the latest statistics published by the Economic and Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, the gross irrigated area in 1977-78 was 45.91 million hectares.

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement-I).

(c) Yes, Sir. The important reasons for this are—

(i) Proliferation of projects under construction by the State resulting in thin spreading of financial, managerial and technical resources.

(ii) Large escalations in costs of projects which were found to occur due to large scale rise in cost of labour, materials, equipments, spares land etc.

(iii) Lack of thorough investigations prior to taking up of the projects.

(iv) Difficulties in land acquisition.

(v) Non-availability of scarce materials like cement, steel, explosives, machinery, spares, foreign exchange etc.

(vi) Changes in scope of projects during implementation due to inadequate planning, including addition of drainage arrangements and flood protection to command areas.

(vii) Lack of construction planning and monitoring organisations.

(viii) Lack of detailed plan and estimates for the distribution systems and structures thereon.

(d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House (Statement II).

Statement—I

Gross Irrigated area under Irrigation from different sources

Year	Gross Irrigated area (million hectares)
1950-51	22.56
1951-52	23.18
1952-53	23.30
1953-54	24.36
1954-55	24.95
1955-56	25.64
1956-57	25.71
1957-58	26.63
1958-59	26.95
1959-60	27.45
1960-61	27.98
1961-62	28.46
1962-63	29.45
1963-64	29.71
1964-65	30.70
1965-66	30.90
1966-67	32.68
1967-68	33.21
1968-69	35.48
1969-70	36.97
1970-71	38.19
1971-72	38.43
1972-73	39.06
1973-74	40.28
1974-75	41.74
1975-76 (P)	43.19
1976-77 (P)	43.53
1977-78 (P)	45.91

(P) Provisional.

Statement—II

List of the Completed Irrigation Projects

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of completion
1.	K.C. Canal	1962
2.	Tungabhadra L.L.C.	1971-72
3.	Kadam	1973-74
4.	Tungabhadra H.L.C.-I.	1971-72
5.	Badua	1965-66
6.	Chandan	1975-76
7.	Sone Barrage remodelling works and Link Canal	1972-73
8.	Banas (Dattiwada)	1969
9.	Hathmati	1969
10.	Shetrunji (Palitana)	1965
11.	W.J.C. Remodelling	1976-77
12.	Bhakra Nangal (Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan)	1963-64
13.	Beas Unit II (Haryana)	1975-76
14.	Tungabhadra	*
15.	Ghataprabha Stage-I	1975-76
16.	Ghataprabha Stage-II	1976-77
17.	Malampuzha	1966
18.	Bhander Canal (part of Matatilla Dam in U.P.)	1966
19.	Hasdeo Barrage	1972-73
20.	Hasdeo R.B.C.	1977
21.	Ghod	1956
22.	Vir	1970
23.	Girna	1970
24.	Mula	1974
25.	Purna	1974
26.	Pus	1974
27.	Kal	1977-78
28.	Tulshi	1977-78
29.	Bagh	1976-77

*Dam completed in 1956; Right Bank Canal in 1955 and Left Bank Canal in 1963

S. No.	Name of Project	Year of completion
30.	Itiadoh	1976-77
31.	Hirakud St. I & II	(i) Main dam completed in 1957 (ii) Project completed in all respects in 1974.
32.	Salandi	1975-76
33.	Beas Unit I (Punjab)	**
34.	Harike Project	1957-58
35.	Sirhind Feeder	1961-62
36.	Beas Unit II (Rajasthan)	1977-78
37.	Lower Bhawani	1956
38.	Manimuthar	1958
39.	Chittarpattanamkal	1974-75
40.	Modernising Vaigai Channels	1977-78
41.	Matatilla	1966
42.	Sardasagar St-II	1961-62
43.	Haripura	1975-76
44.	Kosi	1977-78

**See under Beas Unit II (Rajasthan) at item 36.

**.. Forward trading in raw Jute and ..
Hessian**

1029. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that illegal forward trading in raw jute and hessian continues to operate on a large scale at present; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to stop this illegal trade in different parts of the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Incidence of illegal forward trading in raw jute and hessian is maximum in and around Calcutta. Illegal forward trading is normally conducted under the garb of commodities in which forward trading is legally permitted through recognised associations. In the case of raw jute and hessian, the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Limited, Calcutta, has been recognised by the Government of India for conducting hedge or futures trading in sacking bags only and transferable and non-transferable specific delivery contracts in raw jute, hessian and sacking bags. In actual practice, however, futures or hedge trading takes place both in raw jute and jute goods (whereas such trading is permissible for sacking bags only). For checking this illegal forward