

Statewise number of refugees in the Refugee Camps of various States

Statement

(a) Refugees from former East Pakistan.

There are now no Relief Camps for refugees who migrated to India from former East Pakistan during the period from 1-1-1964 to 24-3-1971.

However, there are 3,164 refugee families in Karmi Shibir (ie. near the sites of resettlement) in the following States/Projects:—

	No of families
(i) Karnataka	62
(ii) Maharashtra	295
(iii) Uttar Pradesh	118
(iv) Bihar	108
(v) Dandakaranya Project.	2581
TOTAL :	<u>3461</u> families

(b) Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971.

(i) Rajasthan—4281 families.

The State Governments have been authorised to incur expenditure for giving relief assistance in the form of free rations on prescribed scales, cash doles, clothings, educational and medical facilities etc., to these refugees.

Violation of Companies Act by large Industrial Houses

2587. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of names of companies managed by large industrial houses which have violated the various provisions and rules of Companies Act, in 1979-80;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the defaulting firms in 1979-80; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) to (c). This Department is not maintaining any separate statistics about the violation of the provisions of the Companies Act by companies managed by large industrial houses. During the period from 1-4-78 to 31-3-79, 7715 cases were instituted against 3848 companies and their officers for violations of the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. Similar information in respect of 1979-80 has not yet been compiled.

Consumers registered with I.O.C. for L.P. Gas Connection in Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay

2588. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumers registered with the I.O.C. for gas connections as on 31st March, 1980, for each one of the four metropolitan centres of Delhi, Calcutta Bombay and Madras; and

(b) the likely date by which the waiting list would be exhausted?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) Indian Oil Corporation is presently not marketing LFG in Bombay Metropolitan area. The approximate number of customers for domestic gas connections wait-listed as on 31-3-80 in the other three metropolitan cities is as under:—

Calcutta	39,000
Delhi	242,000
Madras	132,000

(b) In view of limited availability of Liquefied Petroleum Gas, it may not be possible to provide new connections in any significant scale in the

current year. New connections are expected to be provided from the beginning of 1981 with the commissioning of facilities for extraction of Liquefied Petroleum Gas from Bombay High Association Gas and other facilities.

Dispute over sharing of River Waters amongst Various States

2589. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some disputes over the sharing of waters of the rivers among the various states of Indian Union;

(b) if so, the names of the rivers over which the dispute persist along with the names of the States, which are parties to the dispute;

(c) whether any steps have been taken by the Union Government to get the disputes resolved;

(d) if so, the nature of the steps taken along with the outcome in each case; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main river water disputes pending relate to the use and development of the waters of (i) Godavari basin, amongst Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa; (ii) Cauvery basin, amongst Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu; and (iii) Yamuna basin; amongst Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi and (iv) Ravi-Beas between Haryana and Punjab.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present position of these disputes and the details of efforts made to resolve them are as under:

Godavari Basin: In the case of Godavari, from time to time, the party

States had entered into various agreements for the distribution of waters. The Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, in its report submitted to the Central Government on the 27th November, 1979 has ordered that the agreements should be observed and carried out by the party States. As provided under the aforesaid Act, some of the party States and the Central Government thereafter made further references before the Tribunal seeking clarifications/guidance on certain points. The Tribunal is now engaged in finalising its further report which it may submit to the Central Government shortly.

Cauvery Basin: With regard to the use and development of Cauvery waters an understanding was reached amongst the concerned States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in August, 1976. Three meetings were thereafter convened by the then Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation in August, September and October, 1978 with a view to having the understanding of August, 1976 ratified so that it could be implemented without further delay. As the talks proceeded, it was seen that there was no common ground on which a satisfactory settlement could be reached. Tamil Nadu objected to the understanding on the ground that it was reached at a time when there was no popular Government. Central Government proposes to convene a meeting of the Chief Ministers to arrive at some conclusion.

Yamuna Basin: Detailed studies about availability and use of Yamuna waters have been carried out in consultation with the concerned States and the matter is under further discussions with them.

Ravi-Beas: In terms of Section 78 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, the Central Government was requested by Haryana Government to allocate the waters becoming available as a result of Beas Project among the successor States. The Central