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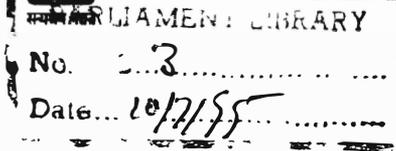
Thursday, April 28, 1994

Vaisakha 8, 1916 (Saka)

FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Ninth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)**



(Vol. XXX contains Nos. 21 — 30)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

11.0½ hrs.

Thursday, April 28, 1994/
Vaisakha 8, 1916 (Saka)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Eastern Coalfields Limited

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

*461. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(a) the projects sanctioned for the Eastern Coalfields Limited during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

[English]

(b) the target of production fixed for the Plan;

SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we are tribals, we are always neglected. We are raising our hands to put some questions to the Ministers through you. (*Interruptions*)

(c) whether the Government propose to close down some coal mines under the Eastern Coalfields Limited;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) its likely impact on production?

MR. SPEAKER: Qn. No. 461.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) *The details of the coal mining projects sanctioned by Government for the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. during the period from 1.4.92 till date are given below:—*

	Project	Target Capacity (million tonnes per annum)	Capital Cost (Rs. Cores)
(i)	Bakulia Underground Project (New Project)	0.96	104.66
(ii)	Rajmahal Opencast Expansion Project (Revised Cost Estimates)	10.5	966.70

(b) The Planning Commission had projected a coal production of 38.50 m.t. by the terminal year of 8th Plan (1996-97) for Eastern Coalfields Ltd.

(c) to (e). Closure of some old mines becomes inevitable for reasons like: (i) exhaustion of reserves, (ii) adverse geo-mining conditions (iii) adverse mine safety conditions and (iv) negative economic viability (even after efforts by way of merger, efficiency improvement, technological improvement etc. fail to yield positive results).

In Eastern Coalfields Ltd. eleven mines have been identified to be closed down in a phased manner over a period of 3 to 4 years. Two of these mines have already been closed.

There will be no significant impact on total production of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. after these mines are closed.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I had asked as to how many projects were sanctioned during the Eighth Five Year Plan. What the hon. Minister has stated in reply to my question is that only two projects have been sanctioned, one is Bakulia Underground Project and the other is Rajmahal Opencast Expansion Project. I want to know whether only two projects were sanctioned initially, because the target fixed for the Eighth Five Year Plan was 38.50 million tonnes. What steps does the hon. Minister propose to take in order to achieve this target? Last year the total production of Eastern Coalfields Limited was 22 million tonnes and for the current year the target has been fixed at 26 million tonnes. If the target fixed is 26 million tonnes, how can 38 million tonnes be achieved?

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I am coming to the question.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether, in order to achieve the target during the Eighth Five Year Plan, the Government propose to take up a number of projects to augment the coal production in the Eastern Coalfields Limited?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Yes, Sir. Twenty-eight on-going projects are going on. We are going to see that expansion of production takes place so that we meet the target properly.

So far as the new projects are concerned, the question was: How many were sanctioned by the Government? The Government has sanctioned two. But, in fact, there are nine other projects which have been identified at the Company level. Therefore, we will be able to achieve the target.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Eastern Coalfields is the oldest and the biggest coalfield, or subsidiary. There are abundant reserves of coal. The Committee on Public Undertakings in its Report for 1991-92 had recommended that as there was less exploration and exploitation of coal on the right bank of the river Damodar, the Eastern Coalfields Limited should sanction new projects on the right bank of the river Damodar—not left but the right—in the districts of Purulia and Bankura.

MR. SPEAKER: Before every question, may I remind you to come to the question directly?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I am coming to the question.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other Members who would like to ask their questions.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I have already asked first part of my question.

On 17th April 1993 when the Minister was in the district of Purulia to inaugurate one coal mine, Puapur, he had announced two projects in the districts of Purulia. One is Dhangajore and the other is Madhukunda. Sir, one year has already elapsed. But the exploration work has not yet started. Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited was asked to undertake this exploration work. But MECL has not yet started this exploration work.

In order to exploit the abundant and good quality of coal reserve, which is there on the right bank of the river Damodar in the Districts of Purulia and Bankura and also in order to develop that area, will the Minister undertake a number of projects in that area? And when MECL is not undertaking this exploration work, I want to know whether the Coal India will ask its subsidiary CMPDIL to undertake this exploration work so that the projects announced by the Minister could be taken up.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, this is a suggestion. I have noted this suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the one hand the coal production target has been fixed at 38.50 million tonnes and on the other, coal mines are being closed down. Some coal mines viz Armo, Chirmo, Bargo, Jhar, Jorkudi, Katwadi, Tarabad, Chundi, Jilderi, Shikaripada, Chaparmith and Durgapur

in the Santhal Parganas, have not been closed down since nationalisation. But 52 coal mines are lying closed in Santhal Parganas also. I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to restart exploration work in these coal mines to achieve the target of coal production. Coal India sanctions several Coal Projects but problems arise in starting exploration work in these sanctioned project due to public agitation for land acquisition and displacement of people. It includes the task of providing employment and compensation to the affected persons. Several coal mines are lying closed for this reason, and thus Eastern Coalfield is not able to achieve its coal production target. I would like to know from the Government the names of such coal mines.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: So far as the first portion of the question is concerned, the hon. Member has named certain coal bearing areas in Santhal Parganas. I will find out and write a letter to the hon. Member giving these details because these details are not with me at present. But there are some other problems for not opening up new mines. Closure problem is because of exhaustion of certain mines as they have become old and the reserves are getting exhausted. Eleven such mines have been identified and two of them have already been closed. In the old mines, reserves have been exhausted. Then, there are certain deep and gassy mines, which are encountered at the time of actual production of coal. Power shortage is very much acute in West Bengal and therefore.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIYA: Not now. Now, the power is surplus.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The power shortage is very acute except in the city of Calcutta. To satisfy the urban Calcutta people power has been maintained. But in our coal fields, power has not been given and that is why it has suffered. We are trying to adjust it with direct power from DVC because of failure of West Bengal Government.

As far as the general law and order and industrial relations are concerned, the work culture is extremely bad. I will certainly request for the cooperation of the hon. Members. In one project, 53 meetings had to take place and Mr. Haradhan Roy and others took part in some of the meeting, The delay is six years. Delay takes place in acquisition to the land. The hon. Member asked me about it. I have got all the details and I do not want to take the time of the House. Even in the Salgnam town area in the morning we have been informed that heavy costly machines are at the colliery site but the local people with the support of a particular political party in power is resisting those machines to be installed. These are causing heavy losses so far as Eastern Coalfields is concerned.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether adequate safety measures have been undertaken in ECL in view of the recent disaster at New Kenda.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Yes, Sir.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: What are the measure?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: If a second Supplementary is allowed, Sir, I can answer.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed.

DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA: Sir, here the hon. Minister has stated that in the Eastern Coalfields Limited even the mines have been identified to be closed down in a phased manner over a period of three to four years. Out of the 11 mines, 2 mines have already been closed down. I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister as to what was the total production from these coal mines and how this reduction will be met.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The production of these 11 mines as 1.32 million tonnes. We have organised this shortfall the production to be made up by opening up new machines and expansion of existing ones when those will be closed after two or three years.

Ethnographic Surveys in North-Eastern States

*462. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and other North-Eastern States has registered a phenomenal increase due to heavy influx of immigrants and infiltrators;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether ethnographic surveys have been conducted in these States by the Government to find out the other reasons for such increase;

(d) if so the details and the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The decadal growth rate of population in the North-Eastern States has been higher than that of the country as a whole. This increase is attributable to several reasons, including influx of immigrants and infiltrators in some parts of the North East.

Government are seized of the problem of illegal immigration/infiltration from across the borders and have taken several measures in this regard which, *inter alia*, include intensification of patrolling by the Border Security Force; strengthening of the BSF Water Wing; accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing; strengthening of the Prevention of Infiltration (PIF)/Mobile Task Force (MTF) Schemes; issue of Identity Cards to people residing in identified border areas etc. Further, there are standing instructions to State Governments and UT Administrations to detect and deport illegal immigrants. The matter has been taken up strongly with the Government of Bangladesh on several occasions at high levels. Government of India's concern in this regard was highlighted in the talks held by the Union Home Secretary during his visit to Bangladesh in October, 1993. Consequently, a Indo-Bangladesh Joint Working Group (JWG) has been set up to examine, in depth, all outstanding matters, including this issue, and to recommend practical measures for resolving them. The first meeting of the JWG was held on 29–31 March, 1994, wherein this issue was also discussed in detail and certain understandings have been arrived at.

No ethnographic surveys have been conducted in the NE States for purposes

of determining reasons for population growth. Ethnographic studies have, however, been conducted in respect of certain selected Scheduled Tribes in these areas, covering social and cultural aspects.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:

In the light of the reply given by the hon. Minister, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to clarify the following points.

Firstly, whether it is a fact that because of the unusual increase in the population of Tripura from 8 to 9 lakhs in 1951 to about 31 to 32 lakhs in 1991 *i.e.* an increase of more than 350 per cent in four decades and while allowing an increase at the normal annual rate of growth at 2.2 per cent there has been a net increase of more than 250 per cent—this increase has been mainly due to the influx of infiltrators and immigrants resulting in a drastic demographic change and dwindling of the indigenous population to a mere 27 per cent from a majority of over 61 per cent thus effecting a serious distortion in the population pattern leading to regional-State insurgencies, social and economic insecurity amongst the Adivasis, who find their customary personal laws and land pattern usage laws being eroded. Does the Government of India consider the question of detecting, identifying and deporting all the illegal immigrants and infiltrators who are not living in specified camps?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED: It is true that the total growth of the population in the North Eastern Region has been higher than that of the rest of the country as a whole. This increase is attributable to the influx of the illegal immigrants and also infiltrators in some parts of the North-Eastern States. The Government

is well aware of it and is seized of the problem of the illegal immigrants and infiltrators. A number of steps have been taken to check this problem including the intensification of patrolling by the Border Security Force, strengthening of the BSF Water Wing, accelerated programme of construction of border roads and fencing; and strengthening of the Prevention of Infiltration/Mobile Task Force Schemes and issue of Identity Cards to people residing in identified border areas etc.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Sir, with regard having a larger strength of Boarder Security Force, I have learnt that recently more than 50 per cent has been shifted to the Kashmir area. So, as far as this is concerned, I am not very satisfied.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is aware that while in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir ethnographic surveys were ordered even when the population growth was of a smaller order, the delay in conducting ethnographic surveys in Tripura has helped the flow of illegal infiltrators into Tripura, even after the Indira-Mujeeb agreement of 1971? Will the Government review its stand with regard to sponsored infiltration by interested parties and initiate steps to protect the integrity and security of the region in view of its legitimate strategic concern for the tiny but vulnerable parts of the North East Region.

Lastly, is the Government considering setting up a political level committee for resolving the ethnic and tribal issues? Here I would like to know whether the Government has conducted such an ethnographic survey for Tripura and what are its findings.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: If the hon. Member goes through the statement which I have given, the answer to a larger extent is available in that. It is true that ethnographic survey was not conducted in the case of Tripura. This is only done for the purpose of deciding cultural and economic factors. But she intends, it seems to know about the demographic survey.

As far as the political committee she has referred to is concerned, I am afraid, this may not be possible because to a certain extent the political content is also there is maintaining these illegal immigrants in certain sectors of North-Eastern Region.

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYA-SHTHA: The hon. Minister has admitted the fact that the rate of growth of population in the North Eastern States is higher than any other part of the country. As per the hon. Minister, several measures have been adopted by the Government. One of them is intensification of patrolling by the Border Security Force. As regards the intensification of patrolling, I would like to know whether 50 per cent of the BSF personnel have been withdrawn from the border area and sent to Jammu and Kashmir. If so how the Government can control the border?

Secondly, as far as strengthening of Border Security Force's Water Wing is concerned, I have to say that I am a resident of the North Eastern Region and I have come from the border area. I have never found any such activities of the Water Wing.

Thirdly, The Government has submitted that the border road construction and border fencing is done. But, this is also not at all satisfactory.

So, I want to know how this Government will control this infiltration, which has already been admitted by the Government, and take the North-Eastern States out from the clutches of these infiltrators. At the same time, I want to know another thing. All the forest reserves are being taken over by the infiltrators, and the tribal people, who are the original residents of those places, are being ousted. I want to know, what measures the Government is adopting to save the tribal people from the clutches of these infiltrators.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, the hon. Member's apprehension, I think, has no basis because as far as the paramilitary forces are concerned, we have enough of these forces to guard the borders of the North-Eastern region.

As far as the border roads and fencing are concerned, I would like to give the figures which will speak for themselves. Let me tell you, Sir, that in Assam, 192 kilometres of roads were approved and 106 kilometres have been completed. In Meghalaya, 208 kilometres were approved and 151 kilometres have been completed. Likewise, in West Bengal, 1,770 kilometres have been approved and the distance completed is 374 kilometres. As regards bridges, in Assam, the number of bridges approved is 5,521 and the number of those completed is 2,325. With regard to fencing, the number of kilometres approved is 158 and the number of kilometres completed is 104. It is a very lengthy statement and all the figures will reflect the same thing. If the hon. Member wants, I can send the list to him.

As far as finance is concerned, Rs. 831.17 crore have been sanctioned and so far we have spent Rs. 322.258 crore.

So, the figures speak for themselves. Of course, the speed at which we are going is not up to our satisfaction, but it is wrong to say that the North-Eastern region is being neglected. We have given the importance to this region that it deserves, and it will continue to receive the attention of the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER: Please allow me one supplementary, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the Members from the North-Eastern region speak. Everybody cannot be allowed to speak. You should understand that the Members from the North-Eastern region should be given the preference.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Sir, it is very interesting to note that the Home Ministry has attributed the infiltration across the borders, as one of the causes of abnormal growth of population in the North-East. We all remember that in 1985, this issue of abnormal infiltration was supposed to be clinched when the Assam Accord was signed. Now since infiltration is still going on, the main contentious issue is that people are saying that the Illegal Immigrants (Detection) Tribunals Act (IMDT) itself is defective and until and unless it is amended, the problem of infiltration cannot be solved. Of course, border issue, fencing, paramilitary forces, etc. are necessary... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Will you come to the question please?

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Yes I am building up the question.

MR. SPEAKER: But it is taking too long to build up the question.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Sir, some people are saying that in the name of detecting illegal immigrants, genuine Indian citizens are being harassed. This is the main contentious issue. Until and unless this is clinched, the infiltration issue cannot be solved. So, may I know from the Government whether the Home Ministry is contemplating to call a meeting of different political groups, which are championing or playing this particular issue, may be for their own narrow ends, to discuss this particular issue of whether the IMDT Act should be amended or not and to chalk out other modalities?

The second part of the my question is...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER: Only one supplementary is enough. Otherwise, everything will be confused. I am not allowing that. Please take your seat.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, the Government proposes to call all the Chief Ministers of the concerned areas because it is a fact that infiltration is going on on a large scale. And, that is why it becomes absolutely necessary that whatever is called for is to be done in order to stop the infiltration which is going on. But, at the same time we have to keep in view that those who have become the residents of the area should not be disturbed. The Assam Accord also contemplates that upto 1971 certain concessions have to be given but, thereafter whosoever has come has to go back. There is some kind of activity at the diplomatic level also and the Bangladesh Government and the Government of India are now considering as to how best we can find a solution to the problem.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the alarming increase in the

population of the North-Eastern region, as stated here, is because of the infiltration. The Inner Line (Regulation) Act, which is in existence in some States, has been able to contain the infiltration to some extent. Many States in the North-Eastern region have, therefore, demanded for this Act. But, there is news in circulation that even this Inner Line (Regulation) Act is going to be withdrawn from the State where it is already in existence. I would like to know from the Minister whether it is a fact that in the name of development of tourism, the Government is going to withdraw the Inner Line (Regulation) Act from Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, this question has nothing to do with the Inner Line (Regulation) Act. I think the hon. Member is a little confused. This is only concerned with the illegal emigrants. In any case, no illegal emigration is allowed to take place.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: I would like to have a specific answer to a very specific question. I would like to know whether the Home Ministry is aware of the fact that this influx is endangering the identity of the local people who have been there since ages and whether the Home Minister considers the steps taken as adequate enough to prevent further infiltration or not. If not, what specific measures the Government further contemplates to take to stop infiltration in future? Or, they will allow another agitation to come up which will spoil the entire North-Eastern region.

SHRI P.M. SAYED: The steps that we have taken are enough to check effectively... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA: They are not enough.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: For the information of the Hon. House, I have already stated that this problem.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. That is not going on record.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: That is unnecessary. Please sit down now.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have already accepted the seriousness of the problem and I have also stated that the measures taken so far have not been able to produce the kind of results that we had anticipated. There is no question of any prestige involved. All the concerned Chief Ministers will be called again and the matter will be discussed thoroughly. About whatever action is called for and whatever measures are necessary, we will certainly take further steps in the matter.

SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Sir, can we have a Half-an hour discussion on this subject?

MR. SPEAKER: You should give notice first and then ask.

Development of Oil Fields

*463. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of bids received by the Government from inside the country and abroad for development of proven oilfields;

(b) the norms followed in evaluating the bids;

(c) whether any complaints have been made by the bidding companies in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(e) the particulars of bids approved and the terms and conditions relating thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) In response to the offer made by the Government of India in August, 1992 for development of 31 small and 12 medium-sized fields, a total of 117 bids were received. 22 foreign companies and 26 Indian companies submitted bids, either on their own or in consortium. In the offer of fields made in October, 1993 for development of 8 medium and 33 small-sized fields, a total of 54 bids have been received from 11 foreign and 19 Indian companies.

(b) to (d). The bid documents, provided to all interested companies, prescribed the format and content of the bid to be given by each bidder. These include *inter alia* details of the bidding company/consortium, technical information relating to reservoir assessment, reserve estimates and work programme and the commercial terms offered.

Clarifications are sought from bidders, both before and during negotiations

with them, on their proposals and the non-negotiable terms are made clear to them. These are the payment of statutory levies, the firmness of cost estimates and the previous experience of the bidder in undertaking development of fields. Bidders are also told to give their responses by a specified last date.

The technical evaluation of the proposals received after negotiations and clarifications is carried out and the commercial terms offered by all technically acceptable bidders are then evaluated.

Some companies had sought to know the reasons for their bids not being successful. Replies has been sent to

them in this regard. Representations were also received from one company regarding the criteria used for evaluating the bids. The points raised by them have been examined and Government is of the view that the final decision taken is in accordance with these criteria, specified in the bidding format and during negotiations with bidders, and based on sound techno-economic considerations.

(e) Government have approved the award of contracts for 13 small-sized and 4 medium-sized fields. 12 of the small-sized fields are in Gujarat while the PY-1 field is in the Cauvery offshore basin. Details of the awards for the small-sized fields are as follows:—

Name of the company/consortium	Field
1. Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Limited, (GSPCL), Ahmedabad	Hazira, Cambay Bhandut, Matar and Sabarmati
2. Selan Exploration Technology Ltd., *New Delhi	Indrora, Bakrol and Lohar
3. Larsen & Toubro, Bombay-Joshi Technologies, USA	Dholka, Wavel
4. Interlink Geofizika, Baroda	Baola
5. Hindustan Oil Exploration Company (HOEC), Baroda-Mosbacher Energy Co. USA-Petrodyne Inc., USA	PY-1
6. Hindustan Oil Exploration Company, Baroda-Gujarat State Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., Ahmeabad,— Petrodyne Inc., USA	Asjol

There medium-sized fields in the Western offshore—Mukta, Panna and Mid and South Tepti—have been awarded to a consortium of Enron Exploration Company of USA and Reliance Industries of India, while the Ravva field in Krishna-Godavari offshore has been awarded to

a consortium of Command Petroleum, Australia Videocon International, India and Marubeni Corporation, Japan. The medium-sized fields are to be developed by the private companies in joint ventures with ONGC while the small-sized fields would be developed by private

companies on their own, without participation by ONGC. These fields are to be developed under production sharing arrangements, with statutory levies like royalty and cess being payable.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Sir, I would like to know whether the consortium, which had been given the letter of Intent for the development of the prestigious Ravva oilfield, has sought for some changes in the model production sharing contract and if so what are these and what is Government's reaction there-to particularly its impact on the payment of cess, royalty and other statutory levies.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:

Sir, I think the hon. Member is referring to the Ravva field. I am not aware of any deviation which has been asked for by the party which has succeeded in getting Ravva field bid.

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Sir, I want to know whether there has been some controversy regarding the award of the letter of intent to Enron-Reliance consortium for the development of the Panna, Mukta and Tapti fields and if so how Government wants to proceed further in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: He is suggesting some project and he says there is some controversy. Is it true? And if it is true how would you like to deal with it?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:

Sir, when this Tapti field was given to Enron-Reliance combine, the BHP-Tata which were also in the race wrote to the Government asking why their bid was rejected to which the Government has replied to them. I shall briefly share some information with the hon. Member on this

issue. BHP was told that technically their proposal was good. The background is that they were asked to indicate their stand through our letters of 20th, 22nd and 25th October, 1993, to be sent to us latest by 2nd November. They replied on 2nd November. The issues involved were: (i) payment of statutory levies; and (ii) firmness of the cost estimates. They committed to firmness of the cost estimates but to have statutory levies they stated that their stand was that to pay, statutory levies they will have to change the other elements of the fiscal package. That is how they did not succeed in getting the bid.

SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity.

The entire K.G. Project and the drilling operations of O.N.G.C. are situated in my parliamentary constituency of Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh. So far the O.N.G.C. also invested more than Rs. 2,000 crores for drilling operations in the same place and also now the O.N.G.C. is getting Rs. 200 crore per year. Two years back also the hon. Minister has agreed in the House that the O.N.G.C. is going to give some funds for the development of that local area for the laying of the roads and some bridges also. The people are also agitating for the laying of the roads and all these things in the area. The ONGC is not taking any care. Now, the ONGC is entrusting the field Raava structure and the ONGC project operations to the private companies. In this background I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the private companies will take any interest for the development of the local area or not.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA:

Sir, I can only assure the hon. Member

that from our past experience we found that infrastructure requirement is a must whether there is exploration activity or development activity. So, his concern about infrastructure development of his area, I believe, will take place automatically.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in August 1992, bids were invited for 31 small fields and 21 medium sized fields. Then what was the reason to invite 33 bids for small fields and 8 bids for medium sized fields in October again. Earlier, there were 25 foreign companies and 26 Indian companies. Since no action was taken on these bids, only 11 foreign companies and 19 Indian companies were left upto October and orders were given for 13 small fields and 4 medium sized fields. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what has happened to the remaining fields?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second part of my question also relates to it. Kishangarh is in a position to set up 80 gas-based units on a large scale and a large quantity of gas has also been discovered in Jaisalmer, which needs to be refined. I would like to know whether the fields of Rajasthan were included in the bids invited; if not, whether the Government is considering Rajasthan seriously? if so, the time by which these bids would be invited and if not the reasons thereof?

[*English*]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, as the hon. Member has correctly mentioned, in the first round of discovered oil fields 12 medium size and 31 small size fields were offered and in the

second round 8 medium size and 33 small size fields were offered. The response from the Indian companies as well as the foreign companies has been very encouraging in both the rounds. In the first round a lot of small size fields have already been farmed out in Gujarat and the second round is under evaluation. As far as his concern about Rajasthan is concerned, I can only assure him that not only in the production programme but also in the exploration programme Rajasthan is receiving our highest priority because of our discovery of gas there. I personally also believe that, seeing the hydrocarbon prospects across the border in Pakistan which are there and which have already been found by Pakistan, this is one area which has a very high potential for the country.

[*Translation*]

Subsidy on LPG

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*464. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are providing subsidy on LPG;

(b) if so, per cylinder cost price thereof;

(c) the details regarding Government tax, transportation charges and administrative expenditure separately;

(d) whether any efforts have been made by the Government to minimise this cost price; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the Government propose to bring down the cost price as a result thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). LPG meant for domestic use is subsidised. The cost of production and its various elements vary from unit to unit depending upon the level of crude throughput, pattern of production, delivered cost of curde oil, the cost of processing, refining and the return on the capital employed etc. Retail price includes ex-storage price, freight, dealer's commission, local levies and taxes and varies from place to place.

(d) and (e) While the major component of the cost of production is the cost of raw material, constant efforts are made to improve the operations of the producing units in order to reduce the processing costs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the prices of LPG supplied to consumers have considerably increased all over the country and the cylinders supplied by the dealers contain less quantity of gas than the prescribed one. The Hon. Minister has replied that retail price includes ex-storage price, freight, dealers' commission, local levies and taxes. Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Government has any plan to bring uniformity in the prices of LPG all over the country.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, there is no question of bottling units

supplying cylinders which are partially filled or which are empty. This is a serious matter and wherever this had happened we had taken the strongest measures. If there are any specific instances which the hon. Member can bring to my knowledge I can assure him I will immediately take the strongest measures possible. As far as the disparity in the price structure from the retail outlet or from market to market is concerned, it is only because of freight variations and the sales tax. These are the only two elements which are responsible for the price variation which is there in the four cities.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently private companies have also entered this field and the Public Sector Companies are already functioning in this field. There is a big difference in the prices of LPG supplied by these two sectors. Private sector companies are selling LPG cylinders at higher rates and connections are being given to rich people. I would like to know whether the Government is making any arrangement to bring uniformity in the prices of LPG cylinders being supplied by the Private companies and the companies of Public sector and whether there is any proposal to impose any restriction on the private companies?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, the hon. Member is mentioning about our parallel marketing system of LPG and kerosene which is under way. In the existing network through which the LPG is being distributed is subsidised and as the hon. Member is aware, for each cylinder a subsidy of about Rs. 66/- is

given. In spite of that we have over a crore people in the waiting list. The idea is, through the parallel marketing system the market forces will fix the price which the distributor through the parallel marketing system will charge. What will happen is, augmentation of supplies will take place and more supplies will come in the country. There are people who can pay a little more than Rs. 97/- or Rs. 98/- which is being paid for a subsidised cylinder. Through the parallel marketing system it may cost Rs. 130/- or Rs. 140/-. The whole idea is, the people who can afford to pay more and not be in the waiting list will pay their extra money. So, it will only help our middle class people who need the subsidy. We have no intention of withdrawing the subsidy. The subsidy is being given through the Public Distribution System. We have no intention of withdrawing that. We are only trying to augment the supply through the parallel marketing system where the price will be different.

[Translation]

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that subsidy is given on LPG and foreign companies have been invited here to make LPG supply to the middle class people available smoothly. But I would like to say that a very large number of Adivasis live in India and Government has launched several schemes for their upliftment. In respect of LPG connections, I would like to say that tribals are not at all given LPG and they have to approach MPs for it. Not to speak of allotment of Gas Agency to tribals, they are not getting even gas cylinders. Earlier, its cost was Rs. 100 but now it has gone up to Rs. 115. Why tribals are treated in this way? We cannot uplift the tribals in this manner. Although, I have the experience

of the entire country but about Orissa, I would like to say that the hon. Minister does not take any interest in providing LPG to tribals and the result is that these people have been suffering. Why is it so? Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether subsidy to tribals will be given on LPG or not?

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, if the hon. Member is enquiring about subsidy for Adivasis, as far as the LPG is concerned, the subsidy is already there. If he is enquiring about the LPG dealership, all the SC/ST and other weaker sections already have a scheme whereby we help them to set up their agencies to get the land and working capital. All these additional facilities are there. I can assure the hon. Member that they are already in place.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARATHANAN: The Ministry has already indicated that one crore people are in the waiting list of LPG consumers. Therefore, we are under the compulsion of importing LPG. I want to know from the hon. Minister what are the steps taken by the Government to improve LPG import handling facilities in our ports, particularly in our Tamil Nadu port and what is the price factor difference between the imported gas and indigenous gas.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: The hon. Member has a valid point that most of the LPG which is being supplied is, in fact, indigenous. Part of it is imported. But the hon. Member is right in asking about the port facilities and what Government is doing regarding port facilities because non-availability of port facilities is one of the constraints which we face for additional imports. That is one of the problems. But the Govern-

ment has already taken steps not only to augment the existing port facilities at Bombay port and Vizag port but we have also plans for additional port facilities.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: But Tamil Nadu port is not seen in that.

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I will check up the suggestion of the hon. Member. If there is any plan for Tamil Nadu port, I will get back to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Sir, the number of gas agencies is very high in urban areas. There are 10 to 12 gas agencies in a constituency but rural areas do not have gas agencies at all. Keeping this in view, I had made a demand from the Government to open gas agencies at Panchayat levels but not a single gas agency has been opened at the places I had asked for. Sir, through, you, I would like to know whether the Government will think over the proposal of opening gas agencies at Panchayat level in rural areas.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: The norms are that wherever there is a population which is more than 20,000 in a town, that is considered fit for opening a new LPG outlet. There are many many towns of that population where the outlets have still to be opened. We have our new marketing plan starting from 1994 onwards. If the hon. Member has any outlet in mind where he feels that the agency should be located, he should pass on the information to me. It can be

considered in the new marketing plan which starts in 1994.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say that the companies, which were issued letters of intents have collected crores of rupees from common people in the name of allotment of dealership. The people who were allotted gas agencies have collected money from common people in the name of the booking gas connections. For the last two years, this exercise has been going on by publishing advertisements in newspapers in this regard. Apprehending scarcity of LPG, people are depositing money to get it immediately. But today situation is such that even ports have not been constructed where gas will be landed. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the money deposited with these companies for the last 2-3 years is safe and whether there is any plan to return the money with interest to people in case these companies fail to supply LPG.

State Governments are being advised to keep a watch on them and if necessary to take action to ban collection of advance deposits by the private companies which are undertaking the LPG marketing.

Oil Selection Boards

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*465. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI:
SHRI G. MADEGOWDA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Oil Selection Boards functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received complaints about the working of these Boards during the last two years;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Sixteen OSBs are functioning at present in the country. Statewise details are given in the *Annexure*.

(b) to (d) Complaints about the functioning of some Oil Selection Boards were received. Accordingly, tenures of Chairmen and Members of seven Oil Selection Boards viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Kerala and Karnataka had been terminated on March 2, 1994.

ANNEXURE

16 OSBs for States/Groups of States—

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat, Dadra & Nagar Haveli
4. Haryana

5. Himachal Pradesh
6. Karnataka
7. Madhya Pradesh
8. Maharashtra, Goa, Daman & Diu
9. Orissa
10. Punjab
11. Rajasthan
12. Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andaman & Nicobar Islands
13. Uttar Pradesh
14. West Bengal
15. Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim & Tripura
16. Delhi and Chandigarh

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply to part (b) and (d) of the question, the hon. Minister has said that complaints were received against the functioning of some Oil Selection Boards and on the basis of these complaints, 7 Oil Selection Boards were wound up. I would like to know whether any enquiry would be made on the basis of complaints made against the chairmen and the members of those Boards. I would also like to know whether the persons who had been selected and recommended for dealership by the former Boards would again be called for interviews by the new Boards through advertisements.

[English]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: As the Members here are aware, some of my friends from this side who came to me and verbally complained to me

about the functioning of the Board in these six or seven States and also gave written complaints. I did not hesitate to change them. Let me also assure the Members that wherever such old cases which some of the old Boards were processing and where complaints have come and where it is still possible to re-advertise them, I shall make my best efforts to get them re-advertised wherever such cases exist.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: I would also like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action he is contemplating against the persons for such irregularities?

[*English*]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: The important issue here is the public credibility. Whenever a non-official Board which does not function to the satisfaction of the public, where its credibility comes into question, the important thing is, we have taken steps to change them so that a new Board is in place. So the members should be satisfied with that. I hope the new Boards will deliver the services and do justice. And besides these Boards, if there are any complaint received about any other Board, I will not hesitate to change them. My belief is, by changing the seven Boards, it will have a salutary effect on the other Boards and the functioning will improve.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister made a mention of seven Selection Boards. I would like to know from him whether complaints have also been received from Himachal

Pradesh that Members of Board have allotted all the gas agencies and petrol pumps to their relatives? If so, will those members be removed from the Board?

[*English*]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: If the hon. Member has any specific instance where Board Member has given the agency to his relative, certainly action will be taken against him.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: There is one very serious effect of this. But it may not be that the norms are correctly followed. But somehow, in many towns, where after a long wait, an agency is called for and after scrutiny, somebody is given the agency, it so happens that because the norms are not strictly complied with or because there are doubts with regard to the action taken by the Selection Board, many such cases are stayed by the court because many people go to the court. Therefore, a very serious plight is being faced by the public in the sense that they are not getting the agency in spite of a very long wait and in spite of the action taken by the Government. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government what action will be taken in such cases. Where the action of the Selection Board is questioned, what action will be taken by the Government to make the courts to decide expeditiously and give the services at the earliest to the people?

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: I am not in a position to say what I can do in the matter of court cases. Wherever our Ministry is involved or our companies are involved and as far as the action they have to take in these matters, certainly I will ensure that there is no question of a time-consuming exercise. But in most of these cases, stays are given by courts. So, till the court decides

about it, there is very little that we can do.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given an account of the complaints received against different Oil Selection Boards, but I would like to know whether any enquiry has been made into this matter? By what time new Oil Selection Boards be set up in those seven States where the Boards were wound up and within what time these Boards would start functioning?

[*English*]

CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA: Sir, if we find that an enquiry is necessary or is justified in any particular case where if anybody brings up the kind of information which is required, then the question of enquiry will be considered. With regard to the other question which the hon. Member asked, I would like to state that most of the Boards are already in operation excepting the Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala Boards and very soon they will also start functioning.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

Crude Oil

*466. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the average cost of production of crude oil in the country;

(b) whether the price of crude oil in international market is less in comparison to the production cost in the country;

(c) if not, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any action plan to reduce the production cost of crude oil in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The estimated production cost (inclusive of statutory charges etc.) of ONGC for the year 1993-94 was Rs. 2785/MT which is comparable to the current international market price of crude.

(d) and (e). Steps taken to reduce the cost of production include application of value engineering techniques, controlling over-head and semi-variable expenditures, use of latest technology and introduction of improved managerial techniques etc.

[*English*]

Illiteracy among SCs/STs

*467. SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:
SHRI MANIKRAO
HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to know the percentage of illiteracy amongst the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). No specific survey is conducted by the Government to know the percentage of illiteracy amongst the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Data on literacy is collected by regular census organised once in ten years. The last census was conducted in 1991. Literacy data on SCs and STs for India as well as different States and Union Territories are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	India, State or Union Territory	Persons			Males			Females		
		Total Population	S.C. Population	S.T. Population	Total Population	S.C. Population	S.T. Population	Total Population	S.C. Population	S.T. Population
	India*	52.71	37.41	29.60	64.13	49.91	40.65	39.29	23.76	18.19
	STATES									
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44.09	31.59	17.16	55.13	41.88	25.25	32.72	20.92	8.68
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	41.59	57.27	34.45	51.45	66.25	44.00	29.69	41.42	24.94
3.	Assam	52.89	53.94	49.16	61.87	63.88	58.93	43.03	42.99	38.98
4.	Bihar	38.48	19.49	26.78	52.49	30.64	38.40	22.89	7.07	14.75
5.	Goa	75.51	58.73	42.91	83.64	69.55	54.53	67.09	47.51	29.01
6.	Gujarat	61.29	61.07	36.45	73.13	75.47	48.25	48.64	45.54	24.20
7.	Haryana	55.85	39.22	00.00	69.10	52.06	0.00	40.47	24.15	0.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.86	53.20	47.09	75.36	64.98	62.74	52.13	41.02	31.18
9.	Karnataka	56.04	38.06	36.01	67.26	49.69	47.95	44.84	25.95	23.57
10.	Kerala	89.81	79.66	57.22	93.62	85.22	63.38	86.13	74.31	51.07
11.	Madhya Pradesh	44.20	35.08	21.54	58.42	50.51	32.16	28.85	18.11	10.73
12.	Maharashtra	64.87	56.46	36.79	76.56	70.45	49.09	52.32	41.59	24.03
13.	Manipur	59.89	56.44	53.63	71.63	65.28	62.39	47.60	47.41	44.48
14.	Meghalaya	49.10	44.27	46.71	53.12	54.56	49.78	44.85	31.19	43.63

15. Mizoram	82.27	77.92	82.73	85.61	77.54	86.67	78.60	31.25	78.74
16. Nagaland	61.65	0.00	60.59	67.62	0.00	66.27	54.75	0.00	54.51
17. Orissa	49.09	36.78	22.31	63.09	52.42	34.44	34.68	20.74	10.21
18. Punjab	58.51	41.09	0.00	65.66	49.82	0.00	66.27	54.75	0.00
19. Rajasthan	38.55	26.29	19.44	54.99	42.38	63.29	20.44	8.31	4.42
20. Sikkim	56.94	51.03	59.01	65.74	58.69	66.80	46.69	42.77	50.37
21. Tamil Nadu	62.66	46.74	27.89	73.75	58.36	35.25	51.33	34.89	20.23
22. Tripura	60.44	56.66	40.37	70.58	67.25	52.88	49.65	45.45	27.34
23. Uttar Pradesh	41.60	26.85	35.70	55.73	40.80	49.25	25.31	10.69	19.86
24. West Bengal	57.70	42.21	27.78	67.81	54.55	40.07	46.56	28.87	14.98
UNION TERRITORIES									
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	73.02	0.00	56.62	78.99	0.00	64.16	65.46	0.00	48.74
2. Chandigarh	77.81	55.44	0.00	52.04	64.74	0.00	72.34	43.54	0.00
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	40.71	77.64	28.21	53.56	88.03	40.75	26.98	66.61	15.94
4. Daman & Diu	71.20	79.28	52.91	82.66	91.85	63.58	59.40	67.62	41.49
5. Delhi	75.29	57.60	0.00	82.01	68.77	0.00	66.99	43.82	0.00
6. Lakshadweep	81.78	0.00	80.58	90.18	0.00	89.50	72.89	0.00	71.72
7. Pondicherry	74.74	56.26	0.00	83.68	66.10	0.00	65.63	46.28	0.00

*Excludes figures of Jammu & Kashmir where 1991 census was not taken.

[Translation]

Family Planning Programme

*468 SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have requested for the World Bank assistance to implement the family planning programme during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) the amount sought by the Government and the amount actually provided by the World Bank for this purpose, State/Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the State Governments have utilised the entire amount; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). Based on requests received from States, World Bank has approved the following assistance:

	(Rs. in crores)
Population Project for Bangalore city	29.05
Population Project for Calcutta city	75.28
Population Project for Delhi city	35.70
Population Project for Hyderabad city	26.03

As the Project for the cities mentioned above have been approved only recently (August, 1993), implementation is in the initial stage.

The projects for Assam, Karnataka and Rajasthan are in the final negotiation stage with the World Bank.

Adulterated Milk

*469. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that urea is being used to ensure that adulteration of water in milk is not detected;

(b) the effect of consumption of urea on the human health; and

(c) whether the Government have any instrument to detect adulteration of urea in milk?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such specific case has come to the notice of the Govt.

(b) Urea is toxic in nature and its addition to milk would be an offence under PFA Act & Rules.

(c) Yes, Sir. Testing facilities are available in food laboratories.

[English]

Coal Resources/Reserves

*470. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the coal resources/reserves estimated by the Geological Survey of

India, as on January 1, 1994, State-wise and Category-wise;

(b) the details of coal exploration programme during 1994-95; and

(c) the details of drilling carried out during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The Coal resources/reserves estimated down to 1200 metres by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) as on January, 1, 1994, State-wise and Category-wise are given below:

(in million tonnes)

State	Proved	Indicated	Inferred	Total
Andhra Pradesh	6182.68	916.37	3738.70	10837.75
Arunachal Pradesh	31.23	11.04	47.96	90.23
Assam	133.38	67.17	94.63	295.18
Bihar	29796.02	28632.14	6172.96	64601.12
Madhya Pradesh	10013.55	21306.88	8960.43	40280.86
Maharashtra	3194.41	1170.07	1912.05	6276.53
Meghalaya	88.99	69.73	300.71	459.43
Nagaland	3.43	1.35	15.16	19.94
Orissa	6661.44	22312.14	17553.09	46526.67
Uttar Pradesh	662.21	400.00	—	1062.21
West Bengal	11280.05	11191.96	3969.95	26441.95
Total	68047.39	86078.84	42765.64	196891.87

(b) The details of coal exploration programme during 1994-95 are given below:

State	Meterage to be drilled
Andhra Pradesh	95,000
West Bengal	29,800
Bihar	78,200

State	Meterage to be drilled
Madhya Pradesh	91,000
Maharashtra	29,000
Orissa	39,500
Meghalaya	300
Assam	2,200
Total	3,65,000

(c) The details of drilling done in 1993-94 are as follows:

State	Meterage drilled	No. of blocks explored
Andhra Pradesh	92,990	16
West Bengal	34,028	17
Bihar	73,438	39
Madhya Pradesh	90,714	41
Maharashtra	37,596	24
Orissa	37,866	14
Assam	1,894	4
Meghalaya	300	1
Total	3,68,826	156

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

Narmada Project

*471. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare the Narmada Project as a national project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be declared as a National Project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Although Narmada Projects are of National importance, no project has been declared as 'National Project'.

National Oral Health Policy

*472. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI UDAYSINGRAO
GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a National Oral Health Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a seminar on Oral Health Policy in Commonwealth countries was recently held in New Delhi;

(d) if so, the outcome of the deliberations; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Oral health issues are taken care of under the general health programme.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The Workshop has recommended an Oral Health Policy and the establishment of All India Oral Health Commission. The full report of the Workshop has not yet been received.

[*Translation*]

World Bank Assistance for T.B.

*473. SHRI KHELAN RAM
JANGDE:
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has approved the T.B. control project to be implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the States likely to be covered under the project?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c). A T.B. Control Project covering the States of Kerala, Gujarat, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal as well as 10 metropolitan cities has been proposed for World Bank financing. A World Bank pre-appraisal mission is expected to visit India shortly in connection with the Project.

Flood Control Plan

*474. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI HARILAL NANJI
PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to control floods in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to obtain World Bank/foreign assistance for implementation of flood control schemes in their respective States;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). Investigations, Planning and Execution of Flood Control Schemes are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. The Centre renders assistance in works that are technical, catalytical and promotional in nature. The Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1976-80) set up by the Central Government for identifying measures to check floods and their better management gave 207 recommendations. The Ganga Flood

Control Board with its secretariat Ganga Flood Control Commission was established in 1972. The Ganga Flood Control Commission has prepared comprehensive master plans for flood management for all the 23 river systems of Ganga. Similarly, Brahmaputra Board established in 1981 has prepared comprehensive master plans for flood management in Brahmaputra and Barak basins. These master plans alongwith long term and short term recommendations have been sent to State Governments for formulating detailed schemes after carrying out ground surveys, investigations and taking up their implementation.

(e) to (g). At present there is no such proposal.

[English]

Fluorosis Disease

*475. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether fluorosis has been spreading in the country;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted to ascertain the exact number of patients suffering from fluorosis;

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) whether the Union Governments propose to allocate funds to the State Governments to eradicate this disease; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Fluorosis is endemic in some parts of the country.

(b) and (c). Epidemiological studies have shown that 15 States are endemic for fluorosis. However, exact number of patients has not been assessed.

(d) and (e). The Government has launched a Sub-Mission on "Control of Fluorosis" under the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) with emphasis on supply of safe drinking water and installation of defluoridation plants in the endemic areas.

Sardar Sarovar Project

*476. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Control Authority was given two years time to complete the environmental impact assessment of Sardar Sarovar Project and to formulate Environmental Action Plan;

(b) whether the environmental impact assessment has been completed;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir. According to the stipulations laid down by the Union Ministry of Environment &

Forests, while according the environment clearance to Sardar Sarovar Project in 1987, Narmada Control Authority has to ensure that the environmental safeguard measures are planned and implemented pari-passu with the progress of work on the project.

(b) and (c). Comprehensive studies of physical, biological and socio-economic components of the environment on the upstream and downstream and the command area regions of Sardar Sarovar Project have been carried out.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Medical Colleges

*477. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
DR. RAMKRISHNA KUS-
MARIA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of medical colleges in the country at present;

(b) whether these medical colleges are sufficient to meet the demands of the growing population of the country; and

(c) if not, whether the Government are contemplating to open new medical colleges?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) to (c). As per Medical Council of India, at present, there are 146 medical colleges in the country. The Central Government has no proposal to open any new colleges. Opening of new

medical colleges is governed by the provision of IMC (Amendment) Act 1993 and the Regulations made thereunder.

Changes in adoption procedure

*478. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms required for adoption of Indian children;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make suitable changes in the norms, procedure and guidelines for adoption;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which changes are likely to be affected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) There is no uniform law governing adoption of children in the country. Hindus can adopt a child in accordance with the provisions of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956. Other communities can take children in guardianship under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

The inter-country adoption of Indian children is regulated by norms and procedures laid down by the Supreme Court in Sh. L.K. Pandey Vs. Union of India & O.M. (Writ Petition No. 1171 of 1982). In accordance with these directions, the Ministry of Welfare had issued guidelines on 4th July, 1989.

(b) to (d). A Task Force under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice P.N. Bhagwati, former Chief Justice of India was

constituted by the Ministry of Welfare on 12.8.1992 to revise and reformulate the existing guidelines on adoption. The Task Force has submitted its recommendations which are presently under examination. The salient features of the major recommendations of Task Force are given in the enclosed *Statement 'A'*. The revised guidelines will be finalised shortly.

STATEMENT-A

The salient features of the main recommendations made by the Task Force are as follows:-

1. The role of the Central Adoption Resource Agency, Ministry of Welfare

(i) The original application/documents for adoption of Indian child may be submitted by the foreign enlisted agencies directly to the recognised Indian placement agency with a photo copy to CARA. The CARA has to furnish the clearance certificate within the time frame viz five weeks from the date of the receipt of the application to the concerned placement agency. As per existing guidelines, the foreign enlisted agencies are required to forward the required application and documents to CARA.

(ii) CARA may be registered under the Societies Registration Act and it shall be an autonomous body. In the exercise of its functions and powers it shall be independent of any control or interference by the Government of India save and except in regard to matters of policy where it shall be bound to act on conformity with and in implementation of such policy decision of the Government of India.

2. Role of the State Government/ U.T. Administrations

The State Government shall maintain a list of children's Homes and adoption agencies working in the State. They shall also form an Advisory Committee on adoption to effectively supervise the adoption work and to carry-out the inspection of the adoption agencies.

3. Role of recognised Indian agencies for adoption

The placement agencies shall make all out efforts to place a child in an Indian family according to a time-frame. The Voluntary Coordinating Agencies shall issue necessary clearance certificate in favour of a placement agency for pursuing inter-country adoption only if they fail to find an Indian family for the adoptive child.

4. Recognition of Indian Agencies

The State Government shall submit its recommendation on the application of renewal submitted by the placement agencies to the Central Adoption Resource Agency within a period of two months from the date of receipt of the application. In the absence of any recommendation from the State Government within the time frame, the concurrence of State Government will be presumed by the Central Adoption Resource Agency and the application will be processed by Central Adoption Resource Agency for grant of recognition within a maximum period of two months. If no response is received from the Central Adoption Resource Agency to the application by the placement agency within a further maximum period of two months or before the expiry of the recognition of the agency whichever is later, the renewal shall be deemed to have been granted for a period of two years.

5. Enlistment of Foreign agencies for adoption

The request from the foreign agencies for the enlistment for the purpose of inter-country adoption shall be routed through the Indian Embassies/High Commission in their country. The recommendation of the Indian Embassies/High Commissions in their country will be taken into account while considering the request of the foreign agencies for enlistment by the Central Adoption Resource Agency.

6. Role of Voluntary Coordination Agencies

A time period for 60 days instead of 30 days shall be given to V.C.A. for putting their best efforts to place the child within the country and in case they fail they shall issue necessary clearance certificate to the placement agencies within a maximum period of 60 days.

7. Role of Scrutinising Agencies

The court may appoint any agency, being a body of experts in the field of child care and welfare not in itself involved in any manner in the placement of children in adoption as a Scrutinising agency. The Court shall have the power to appoint any other scrutinising agency recognised by CARA depending upon the situation.

8. Miscellaneous

It will be desirable for the Government of India to enter into bilateral agreement with countries which are receiving children from India for the purpose of adoption and such bilateral agreements should provide for full coordination between the appropriate authorities of India and the receiving State and

also for protection and safeguarding of the welfare of the children taken for adoption in the receiving State.

[English]

Build, Own and Operate Scheme

*478. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited (CIL) had a proposal to implement the 'build, own and operate' scheme;

(b) if so, the response received from the private sector in this regard;

(c) its likely impact on CIL's export of coal:

(d) whether CIL has increased the price of coal recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Coal India Limited (CIL) has decided to set up coal washeries and also for captive power plants at selected sites on Build, Own and Operate basis. CIL has concluded an agreement for three sites and have issued Letters of Intent (LOI) for two sites for setting up of captive power plants on Build, Own and Operate basis.

With regard to setting up of coal washeries. CIL have received response from 42 companies against the pre-qualification tender issued by CIL for the purpose.

(c) Presently only small quantity of coal is being exported to neighbouring

countries. Impact on exports of setting up of washeries would become known only when exports take place. After washing, coal quality will definitely improve which should have a positive impact on exports.

(d) and (e). The last price revision of coal for CIL was with effect from 19th June, 1993. The average sale price of CIL coal is Rs. 382 per tonne.

Childhood Cancer

*480. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether childhood cancer is rampant in the country;

(b) whether sufficient facilities are not available for early diagnosis of childhood cancer; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase facilities for its detection and treatment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As per the data compiled by the National Cancer Registry of the Indian Council of Medical Research, childhood cancer upto 15 years of age is estimated to account for upto 6 per cent of all cancer cases.

(b) and (c). Under National Cancer Control Programme, emphasis is laid on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities for cancers including childhood cancer. A number of new schemes have accordingly been initiated from the year 1990-91 to augment these facilities.

[Translation]

H.I.V. Cases

5208. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of H.I.V. (positive) cases detected in Uttar Pradesh till date;

(b) the details of the hospitals in the State where the AIDS testing facilities are available;

(c) whether the AIDS control programme in Uttar Pradesh is implemented by the Union Government with foreign assistance;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have reviewed this programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As on 31st March, 1994, from the State of Uttar Pradesh, 420 HIV positive cases have been reported.

(b) A list of the Institutions is given in the enclosed *Statement* attached.

(c) A centrally sponsored scheme for the prevention and control of AIDS is currently being implemented in the various States/Union Territories including the State of Uttar Pradesh with soft loan from the World Bank and technical assistance from the World Health Organisation.

(d) and (e). The implementation of the programme is periodically reviewed

through supervisory visits, review meetings and progress reports. The annual meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare also reviews this programme.

STATEMENT

Names of Hospitals where HIV testing facilities are available in Uttar Pradesh

Surveillance Centres:

1. Department of Microbiology, K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.
2. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Medical Science, Varanasi.
3. Jawaharlal Nehru Medical College, Aligarh.
4. Central JALMA Institute for Leprosy, Agra.
5. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad.

Zonal Blood Testing Centres:

1. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Gorakhpur.
2. Blood Bank, G.S.V. Medical College, Kanpur.
3. Blood Bank, District, Hospital, Allahabad.
4. Blood Bank, P.L. Sharma Hospital, Meerut.
5. Blood Bank, K.G. Medical College, Lucknow.

6. Blood Bank, S.G.P.G.I., Lucknow.
7. Blood Bank, Medical College, Agra.
8. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Dehra Dun.
9. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Nainital.
10. Blood Bank, District Hospital, Shahjahanpur,
11. Blood Bank, M.L.B. Medical College, Jhansi.
12. Blood Bank, Medical College, Varanasi.
13. Blood Bank, Command Pathology Lab. Central Command, Lucknow.

[English]

Upgradation of Cancer Hospital

5209. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Hyderabad Cancer Hospital as Regional Cancer Hospital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Directorate for Ayurved and Homeopath

5210. SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI D. VENKATESH-
WARA RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to establish separate Directorate for Ayurved and also for Homeopathy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date on which these are likely to be established; and

(d) the locations where the Headquarters of these Directorates are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). The matter is under consideration of Government.

[Translation]

Production of Petroleum

5211. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of petroleum is less than its consumption;

(b) if so, the measures taken to increase its production; and

(c) the countries from which petroleum is being imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Govt. have taken a number of steps to augment indigenous production of crude oil. These include development of a number of new fields, additional development of certain existing fields and the development of small and medium sized fields with private participation.

(c) Crude oil is imported under term contracts with national oil companies of the oil producing countries namely Iran, Kuwait, Malasiya, Saudi Arabia, UAE etc. Import of crude oil is also resorted to through spot purchase which are not always relatable to specific countries.

[English]

1991 Census

5212. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the titles of the publications relating to 1991 census proposed to be published by the Registrar General of India;

(b) the original programme of publication;

(c) the present progress of publication;

(d) the reason for the delay; and

(e) the revised target date for publication?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (e). The factual position is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Part (a)	Part (b)	Part (c)	Part (d)	Part (e)
1	2	3	4	5
The titles of the publications relating to 1991 census proposed to be published by the Registrar General of India	The original programme of publication	The present progress of publication	The reasons for the delay	The revised target date for publication
1. Paper 1 of 1991—Provisional Population Totals	1991	Published in March 1991	There is no delay	Not applicable
2. Paper 2 of 1991—Provisional Population Totals - Rural Urban Distribution	1991	Published in August 1991	-do-	-do-
3. Paper 3 of 1991—Provisional Population Totals - Workers and their Distribution	1991	Published in November, 1991	-do-	-do-
4. Paper 1 of 1992—Final Population Totals	1993	Published in Jan., 1993	-do-	-do-
5. Paper 2 of 1992—Final Population Totals - Brief analysis of Primary Census Abstract	1993	Published in Feb., 1993	-do-	-do-
6. Paper 1 of 1993—Union Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes	1993	Published in 1993	-do-	-do-

1	2	3	4	5
7. Paper 2 of 1993—Housing & Amenities	1993	Published in Dec., 1993	There is no delay	Not Applicable
8. Post Enumeration Check Report	1993	The report is under finalisation.	Due to delay in getting sanction of required staff.	1994
9. (a) Part 1A—Administration Report - Enumeration (for official use only)	1994	Drafting of the report is in progress and will be completed during 1994.	There is no delay	Not applicable
(b) Part 1B—Administration Report - Tabulation (for official use only)	1995-96	Some of the States where manual tabulation of data and editing and coding work has been completed have already taken up preparation of this report.	—do—	—do—
10. Part IIA—General Population Tables-A Series (a) Volume-I	1994-95	Manuscript of this volume is under preparation.	—do—	—do—

(b) Volume-II	1995-96	Relevant table and its appendices are under checking/scrutiny.	-do-	-do-
11. Part IIB(i)—Primary Census Abstract—General Population	1994	Manuscript is under preparation. Data at village & town level for each State/UT has been released through magnetic media/NICNET.	-do-	-do-
12. Part IIB(ii)—Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes	1994	Manuscript is under preparation. However, data for India, States and UTs has been published in Paper 1 of 1993.	-do-	-do-
13. Part IIB(iii)—Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes	1995	Data Entry for preparation of manuscript is in progress. However, data for States and UTs already published through Paper 1 of 1993.	-do-	-do-

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14. Part III – General Economic Tables

1996
However, data through magnetic media will be available during the year, 1995.

Mainly due to delay in installation of data entry equipments and also delay in getting sanction for creation of posts.

Generation of computer tables is in progress.

1995

(a) Part IIIA-B-Series tables of first stage which will be brought out on 10% sample in respect of major States and on full count in respect of smaller States and Union Territories.

1997

Data through magnetic media will however, be available during 1996.

—do—

Data entry for Stage II computer tabulation has been taken up.

1996

(b) Part IIIB-B-Series tables of second stage which will be brought out on full count. The data relating HHI, OW, Marginal workers and Non-workers, and seeking/available for work will be entered on full count basis.

1996

However, data through magnetic media will be available during the

—do—

Generation of computer labels is in progress.

1995

(a) Part IV A-C-Series tables of the first stage covering age, sex and marital status composition of population, single year age returns, educational levels, school attendance and bilingualism.

year, 1995.

Not applicable

There is no delay

Data under scrutiny and finalisation.

1994-95

(b) Part IV B-C-Series tables covering mother tongue, and religion of population and household composition.

(i) Tables covering mother tongue and religion

(ii) Table covering household composition. 1996 & 1997 States where manual tabulation of data and editing and coding work has been completed, compilation of data on household composition has been taken up. —do—

16. Part V—Migration Tables

(a) Part VA-D Series tables of first stage covering tables based on 10% sample in respect of major states and on full count in respect of smaller States and Union Territories. 1995 Generation of computer tables is in progress. Mainly due to delay in installation of data entry equipments and also delay in getting sanction for creation of posts. 1996 However, data through magnetic media will be available during the year, 1996.

(b) Part VB-D-Series tables of second stage covering detailed occupations classification of migrant workers. These tables are based on full count. 1996 Data entry for stage II computer tabulation has been taken up. —do— 1997 However, data through magnetic media will be available during the year, 1996.

17. Part VI—Fertility Tables

F-Series tables of first stage which will be brought out on 10% sample in respect of major —do— 1996 However, data through

1	2	3	4	5
<p>states and on full count in respect of smaller States and Union Territories.</p>	<p>is in progress.</p>	<p>magnetic media will be available during the year, 1995.</p>		
<p>18. Part VII—Tables on Houses and Household Amenities.</p>	<p>1997</p>	<p>Manuscript is under preparation. However, data at State level has been released through Paper No.2 of 1993-Series 1, India and is also available through magnetic media.</p>	<p>There is no delay</p>	<p>Not Applicable</p>
<p>19. Part VIII—Special Tables on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.</p>	<p>1997</p>	<p>The work of editing & Coding has been completed for all States and UTs except 6 major States. The work in 6 major States will be taken up after the editing and coding of stage II is completed.</p>	<p>Mainly due to delay in installation of data entry equipments and also delay in getting sanction for creation of posts.</p>	<p>1998 However, data through magnetic media will be available during the year, 1997.</p>

20. Part IX—Town Directory, Survey Report on
Towns and Villages

(a) Part IX—A Town Directory

1996	Town Directory Statements of all States and Union Territories have been scrutinised and will be taken up for computeri- sation shortly.	There is no delay	Not Applicable
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(b) Part IX-B — Survey Reports on selected towns 1997, 1998 &
1999
(c) Part IX-C — Survey Reports on selected
villages
(This is an
inter-censal
project)

Study designs have —do—
been finalised,
villages and towns are
being identified for
taking up these studies.
Some of these studies
will be initiated during
this year

21. Part X—Ethnographic notes and special studies
on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled
Tribes

It is a continuous study, it is envisaged to study each Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes as an intercensal project.	This study has already been initiated in a few States/ Union Territories and will be initiated in the remaining States/Union Territories in the course of this year.	—do—	—do—
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1	2	3	4	5
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22. Part XI-Census Atlas
Union and States/Union Territory Census Atlas
- | | | | |
|---------|--|-------------------|----------------|
| By 1988 | To be prepared in inter-censal period. | There is no delay | Not Applicable |
|---------|--|-------------------|----------------|
-
23. Part XII-District Census Handbooks (Parts A&B)
- | | | | |
|--|---|------|------|
| District Census Handbooks are brought out in a phased manner during 1994-97 by concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations. However, Census Directorates are responsible for preparation of the manuscripts of the Handbooks. | 5 District Census Handbooks have been published so far for some States/ Union Territories. In addition, manuscripts of 30 District Census Handbooks have already been sent for printing. Apart from these, the manuscripts a large number of Districts i.e. more than 120 Districts are at various stages of preparation and are likely to be sent to State Govt. Presses by the end of 1994. However, part of the data of DCHs | -do- | -do- |
|--|---|------|------|

(namely village-wise and ward-wise Primary Census Abstract) has been made available to Data Users from Jan., 1993 through computer media and NIC net-work. Similarly the other part of the DCHs namely Village Directory data (giving village-wise amenities, etc.) will be made available through computer media & NIC net work during 1994-95.

Tamrapatra to Freedom Fighters

5213. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freedom fighters are given Tamrapatra;

(b) if so, whether the freedom fighters who are dead are eligible to get this;

(c) if so, the details of procedure to offer; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) According to the policy of the Government, Tamrapatras are meant to be given to living freedom fighters and not to the member of the family of those who are since dead.

Drug Testing Laboratory

5214. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a drug testing laboratory for testing the medicine supplied under all system of medicines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to revive the pharmacy system/work in CGHS?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pharmacists are posted in C.G.H.S. dispensaries.

[Translation]

LPG Plants

5215. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3359 on 23.12.1993 regarding LPG Plants and state:

(a) whether the information asked for have been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLUUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). According to the Public Sector LPG Marketing Oil Companies, an outlay of Rs. 579 crores has been planned for setting up 23 new LPG Bottling Plants in the country. The bottling capacity and the progress made so far in setting up the new bottling plants during the period is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

The location of the LPG Plants, progress made plant-wise and capacity of each plant

Staff	Location	Oil Co.	Capacity	Progress made
			(in TMTPA)	
1. Assam	Guwahati	IOC	20	Land identified.
2. Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	IOC	44	Land selected.
3. Gujarat	Ahemdabad	BPC	34	Commissioning schedule for March, 1994.
4. Gujarat	Ahemdabad	IOC	32	Work commenced.
5. Gujarat	Bhavnagar	IOC	44	Acquisition of land in progress.
6. Delhi (U.T.)	(Madanpur Khadar (Near Ghaziabad)	IOC	44	Work Commenced. Land identified near Ghaziabad.
7. Kerala	Quilon	IOC	22	Land selected.
8. Manipur	Quilon	IOC	10	Land yet to be identified.
9. Mizoram	Quilon	IOC	5	Land yet to be selected.
10. Sikkim	Rangbo	IOC	5	Land identified.
11. Maharashtra	Akola	IOC	44	Land identified.
12. Punjab	Patiala	IOC	34	Land identified, awaiting advice from State Government for remittance of money for acquisition.
13. Rajasthan	Bikaner	IOC	22	Land identified. Remittance made to State Govt., for allotment of land.
14. Tamil Nadu	Madras	IOC	66	Land selected. State Govt., to arrange for acquisition.
15. Tamil Nadu	Madurai	IOC	22	Land taken over.
16. Tamil Nadu	Trichy	IOC	22	Land taken over.
17. Tamil Nadu	Madras	BPC	44	Land identified and acquisition proceeding are underway.
18. Tamil Nadu	Madras	HPC	22	—do—
19. Tripura	—	IOC	5	Land yet to be identified.

Staff	Location	Oil Co.	Capacity	Progress made
(in TMTPA)				
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	IOC 22	Civil work commenced.
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	BPC 44	Land has been identified and procurement from Meerut Development Authority is in progress.
22.	West Bengal	Calcutta	IOC 44	Land acquisition in progress.
23.	West Bengal	Calcutta	BPC 44	70 Acres of land has been acquired pre-project activities have been started.

Population Research Centre In Gujarat

5216. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any population research centre is functioning in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to set up any population research centre in Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). A Population Research Centre is functioning in the Faculty of Science, MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY, VADODARA since 1967.

(c) to (e). Does not arise.

National Project Construction Corporation

5217. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken in principle to close down National Project Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees of various categories working in the Corporation at present;

(d) the number of employees who have taken voluntary retirement during the last three years; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for absorption of employees in other Government offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As on 1.4.94, out of 4861 employees working in Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Limited, 3259 are workmen, 929 are non-executives and 673 are executives.

(d) Number of employees allowed Voluntary Retirement during the years 1991-92, 92-93 and 93-94 are 100, 44 and 652 respectively.

(e) The Rashtriya Pariyojana Nirman Nigam Limited have set up Employees Resource Centre (ERC) to assist the employees opting for Voluntary Retirement by way of counselling financial/investment advice, information services and support material etc.

[English]

Customs Duty Exemption for Charitable Hospitals

5218. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for grant of Customs Duty Exemption from various charitable hospitals pending as on January 31, 1994;

(b) the number of applicants who got these consignment imported on production of Provisional Duty Bonds; and

(c) the time by which these applications are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) As on 31.1.1994, 143

applications were pending for grant of Customs Duty Exemption certificate.

(b) and (c). Seventeen institutions have informed that they had imported/cleared their consignments on the basis of Provisional Duty Bonds. Out of these, 3 cases have since been cleared and the remaining cases are being processed expeditiously.

[Translation]

SC/ST Hostels in U.P.

5219. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government to open hostels for the students belonging to Scheduled Caste in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No proposal for the year 1994-95 has so far been received from the Uttar Pradesh Government to open hostels for Scheduled Caste students under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. However, proposals were received from the State Government in respect of 1993-94.

(b) and (c). Details of the proposals received from the State Government in 1993-94 and the action taken thereon are given in the *Statement* attached.

STATEMENT

During 1993-94, a proposal to construct one hostel for 200 girls at Lucknow University under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Caste girls was received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. Central assistance of Rs. 15,77,160/- was released for construction of the hostel with inmate capacity of 156 as per the norms of the scheme. The State Government's proposals to construct 12 hostels with 50 inmates each under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Hostels for Scheduled Caste boys at the following locations were also sanctioned and total Central assistance of Rs. 60,66,000/- released for the purpose:

Locations:

1. Mathura
2. Kanpur (Nagar)
3. Kanpur (Dehat)
4. Faizabad
5. Sitapur
6. Etawah
7. Siddharthnagar
8. Pratapgarh
9. Gonda
10. Farukhabad
11. Jhansi
12. Maharajganj

Central assistance in respect of a further proposal from the Uttar Pradesh Government for construction of a hostel for Scheduled caste boys with 400 inmates at Lucknow University was received at the fag end of the financial year and could not be sanctioned as the funds available under the scheme had exhausted.

Ashram Schools in U.P.

5220. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government to open Ashram Schools for SCs/STs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) to (c). The proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government for establishing one Ashram School each in the 14 Districts where literacy rate among SC female is below 2% was approved in December, 1992 by the Central Government and the State Government was allowed to utilise funds from the SCA to SCP thus released to the State. During 1993-94 the State Government has been given Rs. 16.98 crores in September, 1993 and Rs. 9.70 crores in March 1994 for six specific schemes including construction of schools.

During 1993-94, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sent a proposal for establishing 5 Ashram Schools for Scheduled Tribes. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 40.68 lakhs to the State Government for establishing three Ashram Schools for the Scheduled Tribes.

*[English]***Medical Reimbursement**

5221. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN
SINGH:
SHRI PALAS BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the harassment caused to the retired CGHS beneficiaries due to the inordinate delay in payment of their medical reimbursement bills;

(b) whether representations made even under registered post are not even acknowledged;

(c) the number of cases in which duplicate bills had been submitted in lieu of originals having been lost either in Ministry or D.G.H.S. office during October last year, which are still pending; and

(d) the steps taken to clear bills expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) There are some delay in reimbursement of the medical bills as the fund provided in the budget had exhausted.

(b) Efforts are made to acknowledge all letters.

(c) and (d). No separate record of duplicate bills is maintained. However, all the claims received upto 31st March, 94 have been processed.

*[Translation]***LPG Agencies**

5222. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR
RAWAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to allot LPG agencies at block/tehsil level in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the places where these LPG agencies are likely to be opened under the scheme in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

*[English]***Health Plan**

5223. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch a comprehensive health plan during Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outlays available to each State under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(d) the details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in various States and allocations during 1993-94 for Goa and how do they compare with the previous two years; and

(e) the performance of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Goa during Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The major thrust areas identified for development in the

8th Five Year Plan *inter alia* include consolidation of the primary health care set up in rural areas, control/eradication of major communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health, health manpower development and strengthening of the Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy. Further the health strategy initiatives have been based on containment of population growth.

(c) to (e). The details of the State-wise allocation in respect of the Major Centrally Sponsored Programmes viz., Malaria, Leprosy, Blindness and Tuberculosis are given in the enclosed *Statement-I*. The allocation for Goa State are given in the enclosed *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT-I

Statement showing state-wise allocation of funds in respect of Major Centrally Sponsored Programmes

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs.	National Malaria Eradication Programme 1993-94	National Leprosy Eradication Programme 1993-94	National Prog. for Control of Blindness 1993-94	National T.B. Control Programme 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	669.10	330.00	129.93	195.00
2.	Arunchal Pradesh	50.54	9.00	34.47	28.50
3.	Assam	593.38	23.00	91.23	108.00
4.	Bihar	100.41	200.00	124.52	193.00
5.	Goa	24.05	1.00	11.60	12.00
6.	Gujarat	1142.89	80.00	88.53	260.00
7.	Haryana	104.51	13.00	124.29	87.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	49.77	13.00	52.89	53.00

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs.	National Malaria Eradication Programme 1993-94	National Leprosy Eradication Programme 1993-94	National Prog. for Control of Blindness 1993-94	National T.B. Control Programme 1993-94
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	150.44	5.00	74.53	55.00
10.	Karnataka	361.47	180.00	129.17	111.00
11.	Kerala	37.96	135.00	155.17	72.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1011.17	204.00	152.08	330.00
13.	Maharashtra	960.59	135.00	183.18	348.00
14.	Manipur	76.43	3.00	37.23	11.50
15.	Meghalaya	20.20	6.50	13.12	11.50
16.	Mizoram	64.20	6.50	7.55	11.50
17.	Nagaland	114.53	4.50	18.67	11.50
18.	Orissa	187.26	200.00	114.32	109.00
19.	Punjab	400.32	9.00	52.65	138.00
20.	Rajasthan	604.01	41.00	112.30	148.00
21.	Sikkim	25.28	13.00	9.65	12.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	218.93	210.00	114.63	298.00
23.	Tripura	230.35	10.00	16.17	21.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1058.70	285.00	276.61	434.00
25.	West Bengal	234.41	150.00	88.23	235.00
26.	Pondicherry	9.00	8.50	4.03	7.00
27.	A & N Islands	70.60	8.00	4.47	4.50
28.	Chandigarh	38.78	1.00	3.84	6.50
29.	Daman & Diu	6.58	1.50	4.34	2.50
30.	Dadar & Nagar Havelli	18.28	1.00	3.37	14.00
31.	Delhi	60.29	1.00	10.91	70.00
32.	Lakshadweep	2.87	2.00	3.39	2.50

STATEMENT-II

Financial allocations for 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94 and Physical Targets for 1992-93 and 1993-94 in the State of Goa

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Allocation (Rs in lakhs)			1992-93		1993-94	
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
1.	National Leprosy Eradication Programme	1.00	1.00	1.00				
	Cases Detection				200	440	200	205 (Up to 9/93)
2.	National Tuberculosis Control Programme	7.50	8.50	12.00				
	(a) Cases Detection				3800	3475	4160	3997
	(b) Sputum Examination				4500	15296	4520	9148 (Up to Jan., 94)
3.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	8.99	12.06	11.60				
	Cataract operations				3000	3108	4500	2957 (Prov.)
4.	National Malaria Eradication Programme	0.97	11.14	24.05				
	(a) No. of Malaria cases					848		1958
	(b) P.F. Cases					202		289
	(c) Deaths					Nil		Nil

* Provisional

Oil Operation in Nagaland

5224. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has suspended oil operation in Nagaland;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to review oil operation in that state;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Well maintenance and workover operations are however getting affected frequently by acts of extremism and threats of extortions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Steps are being taken to improve the security environment of ONGC's installations.

Performance of HPCL

5225. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the performance of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) has been improving for the last couple of years;

(b) if so, the details of the capacity utilisation, production and turnover of HPCL for the last three years;

(c) the projected capacity utilisation and targeted production and turnover for 1994-95;

(d) whether HPCL has any plan to deliver LPG at market rates to domestic consumers through pipeline;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether HPCL has initiated negotiation for tie-up with some international companies in this regard;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) whether supplying of LPG by pipeline at market rates by HPCL to domestic consumers would not create confusion in its present marketing of LPG through cylinders at subsidised rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The overall performance of HPCL has shown improvement during the last two years.

(b) The capacity utilisation, production and turnover of HPCL during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows:

	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 Est.
<i>Capacity Utilisation (%)</i>			
HPCL Bombay Refinery	86.0	106.3	108.5
HPCL Visakh Refinery	87.1	100.6	98.8*
<i>Production ('000 Tonnes):</i>			
HPCL Bombay Refinery	4446.9	5560.8	5715.0
HPCL Visakh Refinery	3676.9	4274.4	4203.5
<i>Turnover (Rs. Crores):</i>	8990.68	10595.78	11856.84

*Capacity utilisation was lower *vis-a-vis* 92-93 due to scheduled turnaround of units.

(c) The projected capacity utilisation, targetted production and turnover for 1994-95 are as under:

Capacity Utilisation (%):

HPCL Bombay Refinery	95.5
HPCL Visakh Refinery	95.6

Production ('000 Tonnes):

HPCL Bombay Refinery	4812.3
HPCL Visakh Refinery	4014.9

Turnover (Rs. Crores): 12142.9

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) and (h). Do not arise.

National Water Convention

5226. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the subjects that were discussed at National Water Convention held at Faridabad (Haryana) organised by the National Water Development Agency during the last week of February, 1994;

(b) whether the Government have received the recommendations made at the Convention;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K THUNGON): (a) The theme of 5th National Water Convention was "Water Resources Development-Performance Over-view". The convention had five technical sessions with the sub-schemes as follows:

1. Performance Overview of Irrigation Development on National and State Level.
2. Performance Overview of Individual Irrigation Projects.
3. Performance Overview of Hydro Power and Flood Management Projects.
4. Performance Overview of Minor Irrigation Development.
5. Performance Overview-Social, Economic and Environmental aspects.

(b) The recommendations have been recently received on 26.4.94.

(c) A *Statement* is enclosed.

(d) The recommendations are under examination.

STATEMENT

Recommendations of Fifth National Water Convention

(1) A suitable mechanism should be set up in all the States/Organisations to review and evaluate the overall performance including environmental aspects

of Water Resources projects. Suitable guide lines may be evolved for data collection and for carrying out the review on the basis of specified performance indicators and appraisal procedures. Central Water Commission may give a lead in this direction. All completed old schemes should be carefully reviewed and rehabilitation measures on the pattern of National Water Management Project taken up and completed early.

(2) Wherever the gap between irrigation potential created and utilised is substantial, a critical review of the reasons for such gaps need to be undertaken and corrective measures carried out. Differences between figures reported by different agencies for potential utilised and area actually irrigated need early reconciliation.

(3) Inflow forecast system should be established to improve the overall performance of the projects.

(4) Reservoir operation schedules should be drawn and reviewed periodically to optimise overall benefits of the project and to meet the changing demands of the society.

(5) Performance of the existing projects can be enhanced by integrating them with the inter basin and intra basin water transfer links wherever feasible.

(6) Revenue returns from irrigated commands should at least cover the working expenses and part of capital cost. Functioning of O & M needs to be streamlined to obtain maximum operational efficiency. Water Users Associations should be encouraged to take the responsibility of operating and managing the irrigation systems.

(7) Performance review of the Hydro Power Projects has shown that they have paid back their cost within a few years and are generating power at nominal cost. Therefore, an earnest effort should be made to harness the enormous untapped hydropower potential available in the country. The falls available along the perennial canals should be exploited for setting up mini and micro power projects.

(8) Legislation to regulate the use of ground water, especially for avoiding over exploitation and use of transboundary aquifers, should be introduced. Also artificial recharge schemes in over exploited areas may be taken up by suitable methods.

(9) Tank irrigation system should be periodically renovated to restore the storage capacity and ensure the designed annual irrigation. Cooperative efforts of users should be mobilised in desilting operation under overall guidance of local authorities.

(10) On-line monitoring of projects should be carried out. New techniques like Remote sensing, Geographic information system and Management information systems can be used for the purpose.

Sea Erosion

5227. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the growing problem of sea erosion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent to which damage has been caused by sea erosion, State-wise;

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government have prepared any national level plan to meet the situation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). It is reported that 560 kilometre (km) coast line of Kerala and 300 km of coast line in Karnataka is subjected to sea erosion. Out of this, 117 km in Kerala and 75 km coast line in Karnataka requires protection against erosion by construction of new sea walls. Maharashtra has reported 15 isolated places as affected by sea erosion. In other maritime States, sea erosion is experienced at isolated locations.

(d) to (f). According to present policy, investigation, planning, formulation and execution of anti sea erosion works is required to be taken by the State Government. While the States of Kerala and Karnataka have prepared schemes for construction of new sea walls and reformation of existing one to protect vulnerable reaches with an estimated cost of Rs. 327 crores and Rs. 145 crores respectively, State Government of Maharashtra has reported that provision exists for construction of anti sea erosion bunds and sea walls with an outlay of Rs. 1.85 crores in 1993-94 and Rs. 1.56 crores in 1994-95 respectively.

Indo-Pak Border

5228. SHRI BHEEM SINGH PATEL:
SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to construction of roads, erection of barbed fences and flood-lighting arrangements on the Indo-Pak border has since been completed;

(b) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed;

(c) the target fixed and progress made in this regard as on March, 31, 1994, sector-wise;

(d) the expenditure incurred upto March 31, 1994 and the amount earmarked for 1994-95;

(e) whether any hurdles are being faced in the work relating to border fencing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Works relating to barbed-wire fencing in 784 kms. and flood-lighting in 806 kms. have since been completed on the Indo-Pak border. Besides, fencing and flood-lighting have been sanctioned in an additional area of 387 kms. recently and this work is likely to be completed by 31.12.1996. Road work, recently sanctioned for 150 kms., is likely to be completed by 31.3.1995.

(c):—

		Targets	Achievements
Rajasthan Sector			
(i)	Road work be completed	150 kms. to be completed by 31.3.1995.	
(ii)	Fence work	333 kms.	333 kms.
(iii)	Flood lighting	345 kms.	345 kms.
Punjab Sector			
(i)	Fence work	451 kms.	451 kms.
(ii)	Flood lighting	461 kms.	461 kms.

(d): (i) Expenditure on road, fencing and flood lighting works, upto 31.3.94, is Rs. 276.92 crores.

(ii) Budget Estimates for 1994-95 for these works is Rs. 79.95 crores.

(e) No, sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Jain-Aggarwal Committee

5229. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
MUNDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the action being taken by the Government on the report of the Jain-Aggarwal Committee regarding 1984 riots;

(b) whether the Government propose to prosecute the guilty persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that the recommendations of the Jain-Aggarwal Committee have been received by the Government in 35 lots spread over a period of 4 years. On the basis of the recommendations of the Committee and the examination by the Government of NCT of Delhi, 142 cases have been instituted in Courts and departmental action initiated against police officials indicated in the affidavits scrutinised by the Committee.

Indira Sagar Project

5231. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR
SINGH THAKUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Union Government to obtain World Bank assistance for the rehabilitation of the oustees of Indira Sagar Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b) The Indira Sagar Project was first appraised by the World Bank in 1984-85 and re-appraised in October, 1989 in the context of environmental assessment requirements. The Bank indicated to consider reinstatement of the project into its lending programme, after the Government of Madhya Pradesh attends to (i) realistic financial plan; (ii) an environmental impact assessment study and (iii) a comprehensive plan for resettlement and rehabilitation of the project affected persons.

(c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to communicate action taken on the above aspects.

Payment of Interest

5232. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of payment of interest on Coal Mines Provident Fund (C.M.P.F.) contribution being collected from the employees and their employers every month;

(b) whether CMPF authorities pay interest on the basis of every month's subscription of employees and contribution by the employers;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (d). Paragraph 61 of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, 1948 stipulates the procedures for crediting the interest on Coal Mines Provident Fund contributions. As per this Rule, interest on Coal Mines Provident Fund contributions is credited with effect from the last day of the period of currency on the opening balance at the credit of the member at the rate as determined by the Central Government in consultation with the Board of Trustees in respect of the period of currency expiring in each financial year. Interest is not credited on the basis of every month's subscription of employees and employer in view of the above quoted statutory provision. Interest is paid from out of the yield from the investments of surplus fund. The surplus of the fund is invested in accordance with the pattern of investment laid down by Government of India, Ministry of Finance from time to time. In accordance with the pattern of investment the average earning of the fund is around 12% per annum on the total investment. The present prescribed rate of interest to be credited in the subscriber's accounts is also 12% per annum.

The current yields from the existing investment are to be stabilised and increased before one could think of payment of interest on the basis of every month's subscription.

[Translation]

Rescue Team

5233. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rescue Team often reaches late after the occurrence of accidents in the coal mines;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that rescue and relief team reach at the accident spot immediately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). The Rescue Brigades move out of Rescue Station with Rescue Van immediately on receipt of information of Emergency in Mines. Communication System like Telephone/VHF/Paging System at the Rescue Station is manned round the clock on all days throughout the year. The only delay that takes place is due to time of transportation depending on the distance between the Rescue Station and place of Emergency.

Steps have been taken to reorganise and modernise Rescue Stations so as to limit the farthest mine served by any Rescue Station/Room, to within 35 kilometres.

[English]

Repatriation of Chakma Refugees

5234. DR. KARTIKESWAR
PATRA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
MAJ. GEN. (RETD.)
BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Ministerial level meeting between India and Bangladesh on the repatriation of Chakma refugees was held at Kathalchhari recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the leaders of the two teams;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) whether the Government have ascertained of the proper rehabilitation of the Chakma refugees already repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). No, Sir. A small function was organised on 15 February, 1994 at the time of the return of the first batch of Chakma refugees to Bangladesh. Among others, the function was attended by the Minister of State (States) in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Governor of Tripura, Chief Minister of Tripura and some of his Cabinet colleagues from the Indian side and the Bangladesh communications Minister alongwith some Bangladesh Members of Parliament from the Bangladesh side.

(d) In order to enable the Chakma refugees leaders to satisfy themselves that proper rehabilitation measures have been taken by the Government of Bangladesh, a visit by the Team of Chakma Refugee Leaders alongwith three officials of the State Government of Tripura to the CHT Area of Bangladesh has been organised in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh from 25 April, 1994 onwards.

Demand and Supply of Coal

5235. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand and consumption of coal in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the estimated production of coal at present;

(c) the number of new coal mines discovered during the last one year with locations thereof;

(d) the time by which the production in these mines is likely to be commenced; and

(e) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Demand for coal is being assessed sector-wise and not State-wise. However, available information regarding State-wise supply of coal from Coal India Limited (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) during the year 1992-93 is given in the enclosed *Statement*.

(b) The All India Coal Production during the year 1993-94 was 246.03 million tonnes (provisional).

(c) to (e). During the year 1992-93 detailed geological exploration for mine planning was undertaken by the Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited (CMPDIL) in 86 blocks in various coalfields located in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Assam. Besides, detailed exploration work was also carried out by the Singareni Collieries Company Limited (SCCL) in 16 blocks of Godavari

Valley Coalfield in 1993-94 to locate new coal mines. Details of cost estimates and time-frame by which production will start in some of these mines can be determined only after geological documentation is completed and techno-economic feasibility reports are formulated.

STATEMENT

State-wise coal supply from CIL & SCCL sources

(In Lakh tonnes) (Data provisional)	
Name of State	1992-93
Andhra Pradesh	243.28
Assam	7.60
Bihar	208.70
Delhi	57.45
Gujarat	153.20
Haryana	46.35
Himachal Pradesh	2.30
J & K	1.19
Karnataka	41.10
Kerala	3.46
Madhya Pradesh	346.20
Maharashtra	248.36
Orissa	116.87
Punjab	71.80

Name of State	1992-93
Rajasthan	52.23
Tamil Nadu	100.36
Uttar Pradesh	337.25
West Bengal	192.80
Others	8.14

[*Translation*]

Fraud by Property Dealers in Delhi

5236. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police have detected several cases of forgery and fraud by property dealers during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken against such property dealers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The Delhi Police have reported that 15 such cases have been registered under different sections of I.P.C. at various police stations in Delhi during the last six months *i.e.* from 1st October, 93 to 31st March, 1994. Of these 15 cases, 4 have been instituted in the Courts. 21 persons have been arrested in this regard.

Royalty on Crude Oil

5237. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have demanded to raise royalty on crude oil;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Consequent upon requests of Government of Assam and Gujarat for revision of the rate of royalty on crude oil beyond 31.3.1993, an 'on account' payment at the enhanced rate of Rs. 528/- per metric tonne towards royalty on crude oil for the year 1993-94 has been made subject to adjustment on notification of the final rate of royalty and the finalisation of crude price in due course.

Plastic Injurious to Health

5238. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption of food articles stored in plastic bags are injurious to health;

(b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to warn the public in this regard?

(f) the time by which the Chakma refugees will be deported from Arunachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The standard for packaging materials having contact with food products is specified under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955. Materials which conform to that standard are not injurious to health.

(b) and (c). Government has no information in this regard.

(d) Necessary instructions have been issued to Food Health Authorities in the State Governments to implement the Provisions of the PFA Act and Rules and to undertake awareness campaigns. Training Programmes are being conducted for the benefit of Consumer Organisations.

Chakma Refugees

5239. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chakma refugees from Arunachal Pradesh have moved the Guwahati High Court and the Supreme Court against the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision of the courts;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps as per the decision of the courts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Chakma refugees, from Arunachal Pradesh had moved the Guwahati High Court and subsequently filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court. In its judgement, the Supreme Court quoted its earlier ruling in the case of *Louis De Raedt Vs. Union of India*, wherein it had, *inter alia*, ruled that "... the Fundamental Right of the foreigner is confined to Article 21 for 'life and liberty' and does not include the right to reside and settle in this country, as mentioned in Article 19(1) (e), which is applicable only to the citizens of this country."

(c) to (f). The question of citizenship of these refugees is to be decided under Section 5(1) (a) of the Citizenship Act, 1955. However, the State Government of Arunachal Pradesh have expressed certain difficulties regarding making the necessary recommendation under Rule 9 of the Citizenship Rules.

Political Asylum

5240. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are more than three lakh persons who have sought political asylum in the country;

(b) if so, the countries to which these persons belong;

(c) the criteria being adopted for granting political asylum;

(d) the number of persons who have been granted political asylum as on December 31, 1993;

(e) since, when they have been staying in India; and

(f) the steps being taken for their early repatriation to their original countries?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (f). The Government of India have, in the past, allowed temporary stay in the country to nationals of some of the neighbouring countries on account of civil strife and ethnic disturbances in these countries. According to available information approximately 89,000 Tibetans, 54,000 Chakmas (from Bangladesh), 1,70,000 Srilankans and 20,000 Afghanis (excluding minors), are staying in the country.

The Government has been making efforts to secure the return of these foreigners who have taken refuge in the country, through continuous dialogue and cooperation with these countries. As a result of these efforts, the repatriation of Srilankans has started and so far 39, 603 Srilankans have already returned to their country. Similarly, the repatriation of Chakma refugees staying in Tripura has also commenced and far 1854 Chakmas have left for Bangladesh. Similar efforts are also being made to see that Afghan nationals who are staying in the country

in similar circumstances are encouraged and persuaded to return to their country. As regards repatriation of Tibetans, it will depend upon the progress of the Dalai Lama's negotiations with China.

Crude Oil Production

5241. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has suspended the crude oil production in the North East region for the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent to which the production is likely to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c): While ONGC has not suspended crude oil production in the North East Region, the operations have been affected due to environmental conditions prevailing there. The adverse affect on oil production due to bandhs/barricades/thefts and sabotages during 1993-94 has been to the extent of .021 million tonnes. Moreover, due to environmental problems in the region which prevailed during the previous year (1992-93) the base potential available at the beginning of 1993-94 was less to the extent of 0.266 million tonnes.

Memory Enhancing Medicines

5242. DR. P.R. GNAGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the effectiveness of ayurvedic medicines in enhancing the memory and study power;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAD): (a) to (c). The efficiency of certain medicinal plants like Brahmi Mandukparni, Jyotishmati have been studied as Madhya Rasayana in various research institutions in the country. These drugs have been reported effective in improving memory and study power.

Persons Abducted in Delhi

5243. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:
SHRI RAM PAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons abducted in Delhi during the last six months; and

(b) the number of persons got released from the abductors by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) 104 persons were abducted during the period from 1.10.93 to 31.3.94.

(b) of these 104 abducted persons, 57 were got released by the police whereas 13 persons returned on their own.

Supply of LPG in West Bengal

5244. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state the details regarding requirement and supply of LPG in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): The supply of LPG in the State of West Bengal during the year 1993-94 has been 153852 MTs against an estimated demand of 149695 MTs. The demand for the year 1994-95 is estimated to be 166500 MTs.

New Jails

5245. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of new jails in Delhi has been completed;

(b) if not, the progress made so far and the proposed capacity of these jails;

(c) the time by which the construction work is likely to be completed; and

(d) the estimated cost for construction of these jails?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has decided to construct two additional jails (Jail No. 5 and 6) in Tihar Jail Complex. Each jail will have a capacity of 700 inmates. Jail No. 5 is proposed to be completed by December, 1994 and Jail No. 6 by 1998.

(d) The estimated cost on the construction of these jails will be Rs. 9,26,40,400/- approximately.

[English]

Calorie Intake

5246. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the optimum per capita nutrient value (in calorie) required per day in the country; and

(b) the current availability of per capita nutrient value *via-a-vis* 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The average per capita daily requirement for our population is 2200 K. Cal.

(b) A recent report of a Group Chaired by the Health Secretary has concluded that the average per capita daily availability during the last three years was 2400 K. Cal.

Asthma Research Cell

5247. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Asthma Research Cell is functioning in the Vallabhghai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of patients treated/examined during the last three years; and

(c) the performance of this Research Cell?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Asthma Research Cell of the VPCI has been engaged in basic and applied studies on various aspects of the disease.

The original scientific observations made by the Cell have elucidated the underlying mechanism of the disease.

However, the Research Cell is not involved in examination & treatment of patients.

Outstanding dues against Gujarat Electricity Board

5248. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears on account of supply of coal is outstanding against the Gujarat State Electricity Board; and

(b) the steps being taken to recover the arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

PANJA): (a) As on 31st March, 1994, the total outstanding dues payable to Coal India Limited (CIL) by Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB) for coal supplied were Rs. 160.99 crores (provisional).

(b) Following, steps *inter-alia* are being taken by CIL/Government to contain and recover outstanding dues from power utilities;

- (i) Ministries of Power and Coal are holding periodical discussions with defaulting State Electricity Boards including GEB to clear outstanding dues of CIL.
- (ii) State Electricity Boards are being requested to open irrevocable letters of credit for coal supplies from CIL subsidiaries.
- (iii) State Electricity Boards are being advised to clear the arrears by paying 25% of the monthly average billing from April '94 onwards.

[Translation]

Testing of Gases

5249. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether innocent birds are being used for testing of deadly gases in coal fields;

(b) whether the protected bird 'Maina' is used for testing therein;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) As per traditional practice birds are used for detection of dangerous level of carbon monoxide in underground mines. Birds are kept alongwith persons working underground in normal air. The men alongwith birds move to fresh air at first sign of discomfort shown by the birds. The birds are changed in each shift. Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 under clause 119 1(b) and 2(d)(i) and 121, permits use of birds for testing of carbon monoxide in underground workings.

(b) 'Maina' is not used for such testing.

(c) and (d). In view of above, do not arise.

[English]

Homoeopathic Medicines

5250. SHRI SURYA NARAIN
YADAV:
SHRI ROSHAN LAL:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of essential homoeopathic medicines of every group of its formulary are not available in dispensaries/units/stores in Delhi and outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure availability of all medicines in CGHS dispensaries/units/ stores in Delhi and outside Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) to (c). Generally there is no shortage of essential Homoeopathic medicines. The non-available medicines are procured from local chemists for the beneficiaries.

[*Translation*]

Tubewells in Bihar

5251. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tubewells installed in Bihar with the World Bank assistance during the each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of assistance thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal more tubewells in Bihar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is enclosed.

(c) and (d). Proposals to instal more tubewells under Bihar Public Tubewells Project, Phase-II are at preliminary stage.

STATEMENT

Tubewells in Bihar

Year of Installation of Tubewells	Number of Tubewells Installed	Amount of Assistance Utilised (in US \$ Million)
1991-92	603	0.989
1992-93	1965	4.344
1993-94	580	0.292

[*English*]

Mahajan Commission

5252. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the Mahajan Commission gave its report on the border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Union Government have a proposal to implement the Mahajan Commission's report;

(c) whether there is persistent demand from the people of Karnataka to implement this report *in toto*; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The Govern-

ment of India had set up the Mahajan Commission in 1966 to go into the issue and make its recommendations. The one-man Commission gave its recommendations in 1967. While the Government of Karnataka accepted them *in toto*, the Government of Maharashtra rejected them. Thereafter, efforts have been made from time to time to resolve the issue. However, differences between the two State Governments are still persisting. The Government of India is of the view that the issue is essentially bilateral and is to be resolved by the State Governments concerned through discussions and mutual accommodation. The Government of India will be prepared to render necessary assistance to the two State Governments in this regard.

Iodised Salts

5253. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the samples of iodised salt being supplied by various companies in the markets have ever been taken for laboratory tests to check their quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of laboratory tests of iodised salts available in the market?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKAR-ANAND): (a) to (c). Salt samples drawn from the iodisation plants located at various salt producing centres are tested in the laboratories set up by the Salt Department. In 1992, out of 17,201 samples, 2088 and in 1993, out of 39,287 samples 6240 were found sub-standard.

[*Translation*]

Tribal Welfare

5254. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non tribals are proposed to be merged with tribals without consulting the representatives of tribals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the projects being launched for the development of tribal women and children;

(d) the medium by which the tribal people are made aware of the objectives and activities of the Ministry of Welfare;

(e) whether any school is being run by some voluntary organisation for the implementation of the Articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the programme being implemented for their religious, linguistic and cultural development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Department of Women & Child Welfare is implementing various schemes/projects for the development of women and children. These programmes also cover the tribal women and children population in the country. The Ministry of

Welfare through Non-Government Voluntary Organisation is implementing a scheme under Central sector for the development of tribal women literacy in the low literacy pockets.

(d) Publicity of various schemes is made by the Ministry of Welfare through mass media like radio.

(e) and (f) Article 29 of the Constitution relates to protection of interests of minorities and Article 30 relates to right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. The Ministry of Welfare has got a Central Sector scheme for providing financial grants to voluntary organisations. Some reputed organisations like Rama Krishna Mission, Akhil Bharatiya Adivasi Vikas Parishad, New Delhi, Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Mysore, etc., are running educational institutions in the tribal areas.

(g) The Department of Culture and Ministry of Welfare are implementing various programmes for preservation of tribal culture and language. Seminars and Workshops are organised by the Non-Governmental organisations to discuss various issues relating to tribal people. State's Tribal Research Institutes have tribal museums to preserve the tribal art facts. Department of Culture has also set up an autonomous organisation named as Manav Sanghralaya at Bhopal to take up the work on preservation of tribal art and culture. The Indian Institute of Languages, Mysore, is engaged in work on tribal dialects.

[English]

**Allotment of Petrol Retail outlets
and LPG Agencies**

5255. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PETRO-

LEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have laid down any criteria for allotment of petrol retail outlet, kerosene vendors and LPG agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ex-servicemen, widows, war-widows also come into the criteria;

(d) whether any one person of this category has been allotted such agencies etc. in Sikkim during the last three years; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As per current policy, dealerships/distributorships are allotted by the Oil Marketing Companies on the recommendation of Oil Selection Boards. Applications are invited from persons meeting eligibility criteria with regard to age, qualification, income, domicile and multiple dealership norms. Reservation for various categories is provided as follows:

SC/ST	—	25%
PH	—	7 1/2%
Defence	—	7 1/2%
Freedom Fighter	—	5%
Open	—	55%

(c) Yes, Sir. These are covered under 'Defence' category.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Implementation of Water Policy

5256. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA
SHRI NITISH KUMAR

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Poor management cause of delay in water policy implementation" appearing in the Financial Express dated March 29, 1994;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments are implementing the National Water Policy as per the directives issued from time to time.

LPG Connections

5257. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether gas authorities has not issued necessary sanction letters for LPG connections for the period January,

1992 to June, 1993 to the concerned persons/Members of Parliament despite making requests for gas connections by the Members of Parliament.

(b) the number of such cases in which information about release of gas connection has been sent to the Members of Parliament and actually the connections have not been released; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Adulteration cases of Petrol and Diesel

5258. SHRI RAM SINGH
KASHWAN:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of adulteration of petrol and diesel which came to notice of the Government during 1991-92 and 1992-93, state-wise;

(b) the action taken against the guilty persons; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent such illegal activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The number of cases of adulteration of petrol and diesel which came to the notice of the Government in the year 1991-92 and 1992-93 State-wise and action taken against them are given in the attached *Statement*.

(c) Following steps are taken to prevent/detect adulteration in Petrol and HSD:

1. Inspections by the field officers.
2. Inspections to be carried out by Joint Industry Teams.

3. Inspections carried out by Mobile Labs, of the Oil Companies.

4. Density checks by officers of Oil Companies and of State Governments not below the rank of Inspector, as stipulated in MS/HSD Control Order, 1990.

5. Furfural doped Kerosene test to detect adulteration of MS with Kerosene by aniline test.

6. Stringent action against defaulting dealers.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of cases	Action Taken
1.	Maharashtra	3	In all these cases dealerships were cancelled.
2.	Orissa	3	
3.	Karnataka	1	Dealership terminated.
4.	Uttar Pradesh	1	
5.	Haryana	1	

[English]

Vaccine for AIDS

5259. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of AIDS patients in the country and particularly in the North-Eastern States;

(b) the age group predominantly affected by AIDS;

(c) whether any efforts have been initiated by the Union Government for the development of vaccine to effectively cure AIDS; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Out of the 713 reported AIDS cases in the country as on 31st March, 1994, there are 24 from the North-Eastern States.

(b) 12-45 years.

(c) and (d) *Indian Council of Medical Research* has initiated a collaborative project between *National AIDS Research Institute* (NARI), Pune and *Johns Hopkins University*, Baltimore, Maryland, USA called PAVE (Preparation for AIDS Vaccine Evaluation). Even though this does not directly aim at development of a vaccine for AIDS, it provides resources to strengthen the infrastructure, technology transfer and studies on epidemiology of HIV infection, characterization of HIV virus prevalent in India etc.

[Translation]

Theft of coal

5260. SHRI BHUBANESWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether twenty seven trucks loaded with coal have been seized in the railway siding located within the Coal India Limited premises in the raids conducted by the Security Superintendent recently;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct an inquiry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). (i) On the night of 1st/2nd April, 1994, 24 trucks loaded with coal were seized by Bermo Police, near 10 A siding Dhori Colliery, Central Coalfields Limited. First Information Report has been recorded by Police.

(ii) 3 trucks were seized by Senior Security Officer, B & K Kargali, Central Coalfields Limited on 2.4.1994. FIR has been lodged with Gandhinagar Police Station.

(c) and (d). Since the FIRs have been lodged and thus the matter is before the Police, the question of departmental action at this stage does not arise.

Oil Wells

5261. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM and NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new oil wells discovered in the different parts of the country during 1993;

(b) the expenditure incurred on digging of these wells;

(c) the estimated quantity of oil and natural gas expected to be found therefrom;

(d) the number of oil wells lying in a State of disuse at present and since when these are lying;

(e) whether the Government have made any plan to restart these wells; and

(f) if so, details thereof stating the locations of those wells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

SHARMA): (a) During 1993 in the country 63 new exploratory wells were found to be oil bearing.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The reserves of these wells are under assessment.

(d) As on 1.4.94, 901 wells were in a State of disuse. Out of these 397 were in disuse for less than 6 months and 504 for more than 6 months.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Some of the steps include increasing the number of workover rigs and putting them on round the clock operation; increased workover efficiency through logistic and other support; optimal deployment of workover rigs; increasing efforts on well stimulation, artificial lift; application of latest technology/tools for water/gas shut off jobs and other workover operations; use of radial/drain hole drilling; etc. These wells are located in the State of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in the onland and in Bombay Offshore.

Medical Colleges

5262. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of existing Government and private medical colleges in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) whether the State Government/non Government institutions have sought

permission from the Union Government to open medical colleges in the above States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There are 5 Govt. and 1 Private medical college in Gujarat and 6 Govt. medical colleges in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Allotment of Coal

5263. SHRI LALLBABU RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allotment of coal is made on the basis of planning or projection or on both;

(b) if so, the basis and nature of the process;

(c) the criteria fixed for them;

(d) whether any officer has been found involved in making irregularities in this process; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e). The quality and quantity of coal to be supplied to individual consumers is decided on the basis of specified parameters of boilers and other equipments and coal supplies are

arranged accordingly from compatible sources as per the decision taken by the linkage committee. Complaints of irregularities in coal allotment/despatch etc. as and when received are enquired into. Action including departmental action/prosecution is initiated in cases where complaints are substantiated. According to provisional information furnished by Vigilance Division of Coal India Limited, two cases were under prosecution while sixteen cases were pending under regular departmental action for irregularities connected with sale of coal, at the time of reporting.

[English]

Vacant Posts

5264. SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:
DR. ASIM BALA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations about filling of more than 400 officers category posts reserved for SCs and STs in the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken for filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The matter is under examination in consultation with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation.

HIV Infection

5265. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up a scheme for providing protection to Government medical and para-medical personnel against HIV infection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Central Government have issued guidelines for the control of Hospital Acquired Infections to all the Central Government Hospitals, State Governments and U.T. Administrations. Compliance with these guidelines protects medical and para medical personnel from the risk of any infection, including HIV infection.

School Health Scheme

5266. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps undertaken by Chandigarh Union Territory Administration for promoting School Health Scheme;

(b) the details thereof and expenditure incurred during each of the last three years on this account;

(c) whether Voluntary Organisations have been associated with the Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). The Chandigarh Administration has set up three units/teams for medical examination of the primary school students. Expenditure incurred during last three years is as follows:—

1991-92	—	Rs. 15.26 lakhs
1992-93	—	Rs. 16.94 lakhs
1993-94	—	Rs. 17.55 lakhs

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Mobile Branded Lubricants

5267. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has signed an agreement with the Mobile Petroleum Company Inc. of U.S.A. to set up a joint venture company INDO Mobile (P) Ltd. to produce Mobile-Branded Lubricants in India; and

(b) if so, the details alongwith the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to blending the lubricants in the existing blending plants

of IOC at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the JVC will also put up a blending plant of 1,50,000 MTs capacity at Asaoti in Haryana at an estimated cost of Rs. 47 crores using state-of-art technology. The plant is expected to be commissioned in mid-1996. The agreement is for 10 years initially and a royalty @ 3% of net ex-factory sales will be payable by the JV.

Sardar Sarovar Project

5268. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the water of the Sardar Sarovar Project are likely to start flowing to the main canal in Gujarat;

(b) the total expenditure incurred so far and the estimated amount required for the completion of the remaining portion of the project, component-wise; and

(c) at what height the project has been completed so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The water from Sardar Sarovar Dam is scheduled to be released into the Main Canal by June, 1995 according to the December, 1989 (Revised) implementation schedule of Sardar Sarovar Project.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs. 3047.69 crores has been incurred on Sardar Sarovar Project upto the end of February, 1994. The unspent balance of the estimated cost of various compo-

nents of the Project at 1986-87 price level is as under:—

Unit	Component	Amount (Rs. in crores)
I	Dam & appurtenant works	124.47
II-A	Main Canal	611.91
II-B	Branches & distribution systems	2224.12
III	Power	590.77

The estimate of the project has not been revised.

(c) The height of the lowest block of Sardar Sarovar Dam has been raised upto Elevation Level of 69 metres.

Upper Tunga Project

5269. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3460 on December 23, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the various techno-economic issues have since been sorted out by the Government of Karnataka to obtain the clearance of Upper Tunga Project;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have cleared the said project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to obtain World Bank assistance for the above project;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to obtain World Bank assistance for the above project;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Yield series, cropping pattern and canals designs have been more or less sorted out by the project Authorities. They are required to submit irrigation planning chapter, get the foundation testing done by the Central Soil & Materials Research Station, submit proposals for environmental and forests clearances to the Ministry of Environment & Forests and update the cost estimates.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Seizure of Arms on Indo-Pak Border In Gujarat

5270. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arms, ammunition and explosives including RDX, smuggled from Pakistan and other foreign countries, have been seized/confiscated at the Indo-Pak border in Gujarat during the last four months;

(b) if so, the number/quantity, type and estimated value of such items;

(c) the number of persons arrested in this connection; and

(d) the measures being taken to check such cases?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) The following measures have been taken to check smuggling/infiltration:

- (i) Addl. Battalions have been sanctioned under BSF expansion plan to reduce the gaps between the BOPs;
- (ii) Petrolling/Nakas have been increased/intensified;
- (iii) Border patrolling has been intensified by providing jeeps and motor cycles.
- (iv) Binoculars, goggles, Twin Telescopes, PNV Binoculars and hand-held search lights have been provided for enhanced vigilance on the border.
- (v) Boats/Motor boats have been provided in riverine/creek areas;
- (vi) OP Towers have been erected;
- (vii) Intelligence set up has been strengthened.

[English]

Oil Projects

5271. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of on-going projects in Gas Authority of India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Commission, separately;

(b) whether any new schemes have been taken up;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the schemes likely to be completed by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a). The requisite information is given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) and (c). The HBJ Expansion and Rehabilitation Project and LPG Plant at Usar of the Gas Authority of India Ltd., and S-1 Sand Development and South-Heera Phase-II Development of Oil and Natural Gas Corporation have been approved by the Government recently.

(d) Except for the HBJ Expansion and Rehabilitation Project, the projects mentioned in the *Statement* are scheduled to be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

List of on-going projects of Gas Authority of India Ltd. and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

Gas Authority of India Ltd.

1. UP Petrochemical, Auraiya.

2. HBJ Expansion and Rehabilitation Project.
3. LPG plant, Lakwa.
4. LPG Plant, Usar.
5. Propane Recovery Project, Vijapur.
6. Pipeline projects in Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, K.G. Basin and Cauvery Basin.

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation

1. Neelam Development.
2. Enhanced Oil Recovery Project (L-III Infill), in Bombay High South.
3. L-II Development in Bombay High North.
4. South Heera (R-15A) Phase-I Development.
5. South Heera Phase-2 Development.
6. Second Bassein Hazira Trunkline & Expansion of Shore Terminal Facilities at Hazira.
7. ICP-Heera Trunkline Project.
8. S1-Sand Development in Bombay High.
9. Panna Field Development (P-B, D, E only).
10. BH-22.
11. BH-25.
12. Gandhar Development Phase-II.

Petrol Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

5272. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of LPG agencies and petrol retail outlets allotted on the basis of advertisement issued in the newspapers during 1993; and

(b) the number of LPG agencies and petrol retail outlets allotted from the discretionary quota of the Minister alongwith the grounds for making such allotment during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a). During the period January to December, 1993, 160 LPG distributorships and 578 RO dealerships were allotted through OSBs on the basis of advertisements.

(b) During the period January to December, 1993, 74 LPG distributorships and 58 RO dealerships were allotted under the discretionary powers of the Government on compassionate grounds.

Joint Committees

5273. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of all Committees where officials of his Ministry and representatives of WHO jointly function;

(b) whether any funds are provided by WHO for the programmes monitored by such Committees; and

(c) the details of all policies jointly formulated by his Ministry and WHO?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Joint Consultations on the Government of India/WHO Programmes are held through the following Committees:—

- (i) Government of India/WHO Joint Co-ordination Committee;
- (ii) Consultative Committee on Programme Development and Management; and
- (iii) Regional Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government formulates its health policies and strategies which are suitable to the country's needs. While doing so it takes into consideration different policy suggestion of experts which may be relevant to the health sector in the country.

[Translation]

Increase In Commission

5274. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether LPG Distributors Federation has demanded to increase their commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Government have already revised the Commission for LPG distributors upwards effective 1.9.1993.

[English]

Fire Incidents in Noonmati Refinery

5275. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire incidents occurred in Noonmati refinery during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of loss incurred in each such incidents; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by the Government to prevent such incident?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There was one incident of a minor fire at Noonmati refinery during the last three years ending March 31, 1994.

(b) The financial loss suffered due to the fire was about Rs. 0.45 lakhs.

(c) To prevent recurrence of such fire incidents, steps have been taken by the Government through its Oil Industry Safety Directorate, to advise all oil companies to analyse the cause of each major fire, to ensure further strengthening of the Inspection Maintenance and Operating procedures, and to conduct periodically, special safety Audits by multi-disciplinary teams for necessary corrective measures wherever required.

Diabetes Control Programme

5276. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) the number of cases of diabetes reported during each of the last two years;

(b) the total amount spent on Diabetes Control Programme during the said period; and

(c) the funds allocated to prevent and control the disease for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No such information is available.

(b) and (c). No allocation has been made during last 2 years. It is intended to develop a pilot project during the current year.

Health Bill on Tobacco

5277. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the draft Health Bill on tobacco has been circulated to all State Governments for their comments and approval;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(d) the efforts made to circulate this Bill to tobacco farmers organisations also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

SC/ST Hostel

5278. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum limit of expenditure incurred on the construction of per hostel meant for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme;

(b) the present construction cost of hostels;

(c) whether the Government propose to raise this limit;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a). The ceiling costs of construction per inmate prescribed under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Hostels for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe girls and boys are as follows:

(in Rs.)

Type of Hostel	Plan areas	Hilly areas
1. With accommodation only	14,620	17,700
2. With accommodation plus ancillary facilities (dining hall, kitchen, etc.)	20,220	24,500

(b) The actual cost of construction would vary depending on the location. However, the ceiling costs under the schemes were last revised with effect from 1.4.1991 and the construction cost of hostels is estimated to have increased by 38% on an average since then.

(c) to (e). A proposal to adopt the PWD schedule of rates of the respective Stations/Union Territories instead of the CPWD schedule of rates for formulation of the estimates for construction of these hostels, is under consideration.

Installation of Tube Wells in U.P.

5279. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of public tubewells installed with the World Bank assistance in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the total assistance provided by the World Bank in this regard;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal more tubewells with the World Bank assistance in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). A World Bank assisted project namely,

U.P. Public Tubewells Project has since been completed in two phases under which 3941 tubewells have been installed, 468 modernised and 390 connected to dedicated feeder with a total Bank assistance of US \$ 125 million.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Laying of Gas Pipe Line

5280. SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are going to lay any gas pipeline in KG Project area of Andhra Pradesh to any other part;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any amount has been allocated for this purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). The Gas Authority of India Ltd. propose to lay gas pipelines

in the KG Basin area as per details below:

Name	Expected completion schedule	Estimated cost
i. Relaying of Narsapur to Kovvur	October, 1995	Rs. 18.20 cr.
ii. Mandapetta-Kundalamacherruvu	September, 1995	Rs. 6.27 cr.
iii. Sursanyanam-Kudala	October, 1995	Rs. 6.50 cr.

These projects will be financed by GAIL from its own resources.

Information and Mass Education Cell in Maharashtra

5281. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any information and mass education cells are functioning in Maharashtra to educate the people and create awareness among the people of the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the activities of the cells in Maharashtra during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) to (c). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Unani Dispensaries

5282. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unani dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) the locations where these dispensaries are functioning;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more Unani dispensaries in Delhi, and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) and (b). There is one Unani Dispensary at Sarojini Nagar and three Unani Units at Darya Ganj, Narayana and South Avenue.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to open a Unani unit in Trans-Yamuna area in Delhi.

[*English*]

T.B. in Kerala

5283. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of men and women in urban and rural areas affected with tuberculosis in Kerala;

(b) the details of programmes proposed to be taken up during 1994-95 to prevent tuberculosis in the State;

(c) whether any assistance has been sought by the State Government for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance given by the Union Government during 1993-94 and funds allocated to the State for 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) About 1.5% of persons both in rural and urban areas are estimated to be suffering from active T.B. The male to female ratio of T.B. patients is 2:1.

(b) to (d). National T.B. Control Programme is already in operation in the country including the State of Kerala on 50:50 sharing basis between Centre and State. The Central assistance to Kerala during 1993-94 was Rs. 77.00 lakhs and is proposed to be raised to Rs. 95.00 lakhs for 1994-95.

Shortage of LPG/Kerosene

5284. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any shortage of LPG/Kerosene have come to the notice of the Government during the last two years in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reasons for such shortage; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the supply of LPG/Kerosene to the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). According to the LPG marketing oil companies, the demand of existing customers of Gujarat for LPG was met by and large in full. Temporary backlogs in LPG supplies were also cleared by augmenting supplies through operation of LIG bottling

plants during the extended hours and on Sundays and holidays for meeting the full demand of LPG in the affected markets. Kerosene is an allocated product. Release of kerosene during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was in accordance with allocations made to the State.

World Bank Aid for Health Schemes

5285. DR. K.D. JESWANI:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "WBS health funds under utilised" appearing in Times of India Bombay Edition dated March 13, 1994;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that the funds are utilised fully?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the health sector, out of a total International Assistance of Rs. 152.40 crores, an amount of Rs. 103.79 crores was utilised during the year 1993-94.

(c) A process of close consultation with State Governments is being maintained. The utilisation pattern is showing improvement.

[*Translation*]**Sub-standard Medicines**

5286. SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several instances of supply of spurious and sub-standard medicines and drugs by pharmaceutical companies to the Government hospitals have come to light;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected during the last one year; and

(c) the action taken against these guilty companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No such instance has come to light in Central Government Hospital recently.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]**Petroleum Products**

5287. SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether imports of petroleum products are contemplated by the Government during 1994-95;

(b) if so, whether any deals for import of petroleum products have been entered into by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated cost involved (in foreign exchange);

(e) the extent to which the gap in the demand and supply is anticipated to be met as a result thereof; and

(f) its likely impact on the domestic prices of petroleum products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Indian Oil Corporation have so far finalised contracts for supplies of following quantities of petroleum products during 1994-95:

(Quantity/MMT)*
(Value in US \$/Million)*

	SKO	HSD	LPG	FO	LUBES	TOTAL
Quantity	1.000	2.024	0.087	0.050	0.033	3.194
Value	210	396	17	4	15	642

* *Provisional.*

(e) The gap in the demand and supply will be met in full through imports.

(f) It is too early to assess the impact on domestic prices of petroleum products.

Funds to NSFDC

5288. SHRI HARISINH
CHAVDA:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) during 1993-94 alongwith the demand made by the Corporation;

(b) the total amount of funds sought by the applicants during 1993-94;

(c) the number of applications rejected for want of funds indicating the total amount sought by these applicants;

(d) the number of applications lying pending; and

(e) the amount propose to be sanctioned to NSFDC during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) NSFDC was allocated an amount of Rs. 21 crores during the year 1993-94 as share capital. No formal demand was made by NSFDC.

(b) An amount of Rs. 75.61 crores was sought by the applicants during 1993-94.

(c) 97 applications seeking Rs. 18 crores from NSFDC were rejected.

(d) 133 applications are lying pending with NSFDC as on 31.3.1994.

(e) An amount of Rs. 40 crores has been allocated for 1994-95 towards contribution in the share capital of NSFDC.

[*Translation*]

Digging of wells in Maharashtra

5289. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wells dug by the Central Ground Water Board in Maharashtra during the last two years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to dig more wells in Maharashtra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The Central Ground Water Board, under its Scientific Programme of Ground Water Exploration had drilled 113 boreholes in Maharashtra during the years 1992-93, and 1993-94, comprising of 82 exploratory wells, 28 observation wells and 3 piezometers.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During 1994-95, the Board has a programme to drill 55 boreholes in the

State comprising of 30 exploratory wells, 15 observation wells and 10 piezometers.

(d) Does not arise.

Dental Diseases

5290. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vaccine has been developed to immunise the children against dental diseases;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[English]

Economic package for N-E

5291. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering an economic package for the North-East; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Special efforts of the Government of India for the development of the North-East have been an ongoing process. Various measures

to give effect to this special concern of the Government of India for the economic development of the North-East include:—

(i) The North Eastern States have been given Special Category States' Status.

(ii) A Committee of Ministers headed by the Home Minister have been giving specific thought to economic development of the region.

(iii) The North-Eastern Council headed by an officer of the rank of the Secretary to the Government of India has been set up in Shillong since 1972. The main objective of the NEC is to ensure coordinated regional development of the areas.

[Translation]

Recruitment of minorities

5292. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Nai Duniya' dated January 22, 1994 regarding constitution of a committee for providing adequate representation to minorities in Paramilitary forces;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). With a view to ensuring the composite character of the Central Para-Military Forces and providing adequate representation to all regions and communities, recruitment rallies are organised in different parts of the country, after due publicity. As a part of this exercise, efforts are also made to ensure that eligible candidates from minority communities are aware of the employment opportunities available in the Central Para-Military Forces. The recruitments are regularly reviewed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

[English]

Parallel marketing of LPG and Kerosene

5293. SHRI GURU DAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have barred the Public Sector oil majors from entering into the parallel marketing of LPG and kerosene; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA (a) and (b). Parallel Marketing has been introduced to promote private sector initiative and investment in Marketing of LPG, SKO and LSHS with the objective of increasing availability of these products in the country. Therefore, the Public Sector Oil Companies, which are presently marketing SKO and LPG under the Public Distribution System are not

expected to take up parallel marketing of these products directly.

[Translation]

Mayur-Rakshi Dam

5294. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the agreement between the Governments of Bihar and West Bengal regarding construction of Mayur-Rakshi Dam; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Mayurakshi is a completed project, the construction of which was started in First Five Year Plan and was completed in Sixth Five Year Plan with an irrigation potential of 2.51 lakh hectares.

An agreement on utilisation of the water resources of the Damodar, Barakar, Ajoy, Mayurakshi, Sidheshwari-Noon Beel and Mahananda river basins where Bihar and West Bengal are Co-basin States, was reached by the Chief Ministers of West Bengal and Bihar at Patna on 19th July, 1978.

The salient features of the agreement pertaining to Mayurakshi dam provides that irrigation commitment to Bihar from Mayurakshi dam shall be honoured by not lowering the reservoir water level below RL 363 as far as practicable during Kharif season through suitable reservoir

regulation. The water level will not be lowered below RL 349 (i.e., dead storage level) in any case. West Bengal would bear the cost of operation of the pumps from the Mayurakshi reservoir. A joint control of the Mayurakshi and Sidheshwari-Noon Beel reservoirs by Bihar and West Bengal after the Sidheshwari-Noon-Beel reservoir comes for commissioning is also provided for in the agreement.

[English]

Profit earned by ONGC

5295. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) has attained the highest ever net profit during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the net profit earned by ONGC during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). For 1993-94 the profit likely to be earned by ONGC is

estimated to be around Rs. 2,000 crores, which is the highest ever profit earned by the company.

(c) During 1992-93 ONGC earned a net profit of Rs. 788 crores.

LPG Plants

5296. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gas Authority of India Ltd. and Indian Petro-chemical Corporation Ltd. had been entrusted the task to set up LPG Plants.

(b) if so, the number of LPG Plants proposed to be set up;

(c) the capacity of those plants; and

(d) the time by which the plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) propose to set up LPG plants as per details below:

Location	Capacity	Completion Schedule
i. Lakwa	85,000 TPA	April, 1996
ii. Usar	1,39,500 TPA	March, 1997
iii. Gandhar	3,93,000 TPA	Not yet fixed.

The Gandhar Project is proposed to be undertaken by the GAIL as a joint venture with the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd., (IPCL).

Neyveli Lignite Corporation

5297. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala will get its share of power from the new 250 MW power station of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is also any proposal to hand over the Neyveli Lignite Corporation to an American firm; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e). In view of the commitments of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited for existing projects and resource constraints, NLC Ltd. is unable to implement the "Zero Unit" (1 x 210 MW) project sanctioned in March, 1989. In pursuance of Government of India's policy for private sector participation for generation of electricity, this is now planned to be implemented by M/s ST-CMS Electric Company of USA. This Company has programmed to install 1 x 250 MW power station in lieu of the Zero Unit (1 x 210 MW) project of NLC Ltd.

Since the proposed unit of 250 MW of M/s ST-CMS Electric Company is not going to be a regional power station

wholly funded by the Government of India, the question of Government of Kerala getting share of power from this unit does not arise.

There is no proposal whatsoever to hand over NLC Limited to any American or other firm.

Delhi Police

5298. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Police has been bailing out persons involved in non-bailable offence;

(b) if so, number of persons bailed out by the Delhi Police in the last one year?

(c) the authority under which the bails were accepted;

(d) whether a person in Delhi who has once stood surety and given bail in bailable offences cannot stand surety and give bail for the second, third and so on because of the writing on the ration card that he has given a surety once;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to advise the cops taking bail;

(f) whether no proceedings are held before the cops taking bail on the acceptance of the guilt or otherwise but in the orders given later on it is written therein that the accused pleaded guilty; and

(g) if so, the reasons therefore and the steps taken to safeguard the interests of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Section 437 Cr. P.C. provides that bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offences by an Officer Incharge of a Police Station.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Doesn't arise in view of (d) above.

(f) and (g). Since the law doesn't empower police to hold trial proceedings in the aforesaid offences, the question of their recording the plea of guilt in such cases does not arise.

Petrol/Diesel retail outlets and LPG Agencies

5299. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the norms being followed for allotment of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets to the minority communities/weaker sections/unemployed graduates;

(b) whether these norms are being adhered to; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) As per the current policy, 55% dealerships/distributorships allotted through Oil Selection Boards are earmarked for 'Open' category. The minority communities, Weaker Sections and Unemployed Graduates are covered under 'Open' category. In this category except

for consumer cooperative societies, Unemployed Graduates/Engineering Graduates are given preference over other candidates.

The reservation for other categories is as follows:

SC/ST	—	25%
Freedom Fighters	—	5%
Physically handicapped	—	7 1/2%
Defence	—	7 1/2%

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

AIDS control

5300. SHRI PETER G. MARBANANG: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to Meghalaya by the National AIDS Control Organisation during 1993-94 for AIDS Control Programme;

(b) whether funds provided to Meghalaya under this programme utilised fully;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the effective utilisation of these funds?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) An amount of Rs. 21,97,500/- was released to Government of Meghalaya during 1993-94.

(b) No, Sir.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Utilisation of funds released under National AIDS Control Programme is slow due to the initial problems faced by the State in launching a new scheme.

(c) whether any steps have been taken to attach these properties;

(d) This was discussed with Health Secretaries and AIDS Programme Officers of States in January, 1994. Letters have also been addressed to Chief Ministers and Chief Secretaries of States.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore?

Bombay Blasts

5301. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the immovable assets/properties belonging directly or as benami, to Dawood Ibrahim, Memon brothers and others involved in the Bombay blasts of March, 1993;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e). Identification of properties of Tiger Memon and his family members and some other accused in the Bombay bomb blast case has been done. A list showing the available details of property on which attachment action has been taken by the TADA Court and Income Tax Department is given in the *Statement* attached. Investigation/verification by the CBI with regard to properties held by other accused persons is in progress. It will, therefore, not be in the interest of investigations to divulge more information in this regard, at this stage.

STATEMENT

List of properties of the Memons/other accused in Bombay bomb blast cases attached by the Court

Name of accused	Property	Dt. when taken charge by court
1. Mustaq @ Ibrahim @ Tiger Abdul Razak Memon & Abdul Razak Memon	1. Room No. 46, 3rd floor, Jilani Mahal, Sohara Manzil, Memonwada Rd, Dongri, Bombay-3.	24.2.1994
	2. Bldg. No. 215/217, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay-1	1.3.1994
2. Yakub Abdul Razak Memon Ayub Abdul Razak Memon Essa Anjum Abdul Razak Memon	Flat No. 102, Meena Mahal, Almeida Park, Bandra (W), Bombay-50	22.2.1994

Name of accused	Property	Dt. when taken charge by court
3. Yusuf Abdul Razak Memon Essa Anjum Memon Yakub Memon	Office premises of M/s Tejarath International, A/10, A Wing, Samrat, L.J. Road, Mahim, Bombay-16.	22.2.1994
4. Essa @ Anjum Abdul Razak Memon, Ayub Memon Abdul Razak Memon, Abdul Razak Memon	1. Vacant plot at the Kole Kalyan CTS No. 3158/3160, Santacruz (E), Bombay-32	
Essa @ Anjum Abdul Razak Memon, Yusuf Abdul Razak Memon, Abdul Razak Memon	2. Shop No.3, Hussaini Manzil, Gr. Fir. 163, Nishanpada Rd, Dongri, Bombay 9 (Silver Stitch Tailors)	24.2.1994
5. Abdul Razak Memon	1. Flat No. 405, 4th Floor, Bag-E-Rohmat Coop. Hsg, Soc., Kapadia Nagar, Kurla (W), Bombay-70	23.2.1994
Abdul Razak Memon, Haroon Ahmed Dosa	2. Shop No. G/1/G-(F-1A), Nutan Pushpak Society, Manish Market, Bombay-1	4.3.1994
Abdul Razak Memon, Smt. Hanifa Abdul Razak Memon, Smt. Rubina Suleman Memon, Smt. Shabana Ibrahim Memon	3. Shop No.3. Nutan Pushpak Society, Manish Market, Bombay-1	4.3.1994
6. Smt. Reshma Ayub Memon, Abdul Razak Memon	Flat No. 406, 4th Floor, Bag-E-Rehmat Coop, Hsg, Soc., Kapadia Nagar, Kurla (W), Bombay-70	23.2.1994
7. Smt. Hanifa Abdul Razak Memon	1. Office No. 1, Mohammedi Manzil, Mohammad Ali Rd. Bombay-2 (The Memon Coop Bank)	24.2.1994

Name of accused	Property	Dt. when taken charge by court
	2. Flat No. 22, & Garage No. O-1, Al Hussein Bldg, Mahim, Bombay-16	21.2.1994
8. Ayub Abdul Razak Memon Haroon Ahmed Dossa	1. Shop No. 22/F-I, Nutan Pushpak Society, Manish Market, M.R.A. Marg, Bombay-1	4.3.1994
	2. Shop No. F/22/II, Nutan Pushpak Society, Manish Market, M.R.A. Marg, Bombay-1	4.3.1994
Ayub Abdul Razak Memon & Ahmed Umer Dossa	Shop No. 22/F/III, Nutan Pushpak Society, Manish Market, M.R.A. Marg, Bombay-1	4.3.1994
9. Smt. Rubina w/o Suleman @ Arif Memon & Essa @ Anjum Abdul Razak Memon	Flat No 25, & Garage C-3, Al Hussein Bldg, Dargah Rd., Mahim, Bombay-16	21.2.1994.
10. Smt. Shabana Ibrahim w/o Tiger Memon & Yusuf Abdul Razak Memon	Flat No. 26, Garage O-3, Al Hussein Bldg, Dargah Rd, Mahim, Bombay-16	21.2.1994
11. Suleman @ Arif Abdul Razak Memon	Nil	
12. Smt. Rahin Yakub Memon	Nil	
13. Yakub Wali Mohd Khan @ Yeda Yakub	Hill View Coop. Society, 4, Storeyed Bldg, about 604, sq. metres, survey no. 62/2/ Mumbra, Thane	Attachment order issued on 15.3.94.
14. Anwar Ahmed Haji Jamal Theba	Flat No. A 16 & B 10, Nutan Nagar, Bandra (W), Bombay-50	-do-

Name of accused	Property	Dt. when taken charge by court
15. Nasir Ahmed Anwar Shaikh @ Babloo	1. Flat No. 5, Kalpruksha Bldg., 33rd Road, TIPS, Khar (W), Bombay	Attachment order issued on 15.3.94
	2. 99, Cadel Rd, Shop No. 10, Dev Bhuvan, Mahim, Bombay-16 (Attaullah Travels)	-do-
16. Abdul Rashid Mohd Khan	1. Hira Bhavan, 1st Floor, Daryaganj Rd, opp. Satkar Hotel, Masjid Bunder, Bombay.	-do-
	2. L.M. Croma Crushing, Damupada, Kandivali, Bombay.	
17. Ijaj Mohd Sharif Pathan @ Sayyed Zakkir Shah	Room No. 13, 23 E, Memonwada Murgi Mohalla, Bombay-3	-do-
18. Mujib Sharif Parker	House No. 315/316, at Sandheri, Dal-Mhasala, Dist. Raigadh	-do-
19. Munaf Abdul Majid Halari	Flat No. 503, 5th Floor, G.S. Marg, Khadak Dhongri, Bombay.	-do-
20. Salim Bismillah Khan @ Salim Kurta, @ Mohd. Salim Mir Mohd Shaikh	1. Survey No. 878, Flat No. 69, built up area 664 sq.ft. in Nasik Municipal Corpn. area opp. Rekha Nagar, behind Fertiliser Factory, Agra Rd. Nasik	Attachment order issued on 19.3.94
	2. R. No. A 36, Adivashi Zopadpatti, M.H.B. Colony, Link Rd. Jogeshwari (W), Bombay-102	

Properties of the Memons

The following are the properties of the Memons attached by the Income Tax Dept.

1. *Abdul Razak Memon*

- (1) Shop No. G 30, Nuthan Pushpak Co-op. Society Limited, Manish Market, Paltan Road, Bombay-1
- (2) Shop Nos. G/22 F(1), F(2) and F(3) in Nuthan Pushpak Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Manish Market, Paltan Rd. Bombay-1
- (3) Shop No. G/1 F(1) in Nuthan Pushpak Co-op. Soc. Ltd., Manish Market, Paltan Rd. Bombay-1

2. *Smt. Hanifa Razak Memon*

- (1) Flat No. 22 and open Garage No. O-1 in Al Hussein Co-op. Hsg. Soc., Dargah Street, 'Mahim (W), Bombay-16
- (2) Office No. 1, Mohammed Manzil, Mohammedali Rd. Bombay-2

3. *Yaqoob Abdul Razak Memon*

Nil

4. *Ayub Abdul Razak*

- (1) Land and Bldg. at 215/217, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay-2
- (2) Flat No. 102, Meena Mahal Co-op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., Almeda Rd. Jn. of Hill Rd. and St. Martin Rd. Bandra (W), Bombay-50

5. *Yusuf Abdul Razak*

- (1) Shop No. 10, Samrat Co-op. Hsg. Soc. Ltd., 314, L.J. Road, opposite Victoria Church, Mahim (W), Bombay-16

6. *Smt. Rubina Suleman Memon*

- (1) Flat No. 25 & closed garage No. C-3 in Al Hussein Co-op. Housing Soc., Dargah Rd., Mahim, Bombay-16
-

7. *Smt. Reshma Ayub Memon*

- (1) Flat No. 406 in Baug-E-Rehmat Co-op. Hsg. Soc., Kapadia Nagar, Bldg. No. 16, CST Rd. Kurla (W), Bombay-70

8. *Razak Suleman Memon*

- (1) Flat No. 405, Baugh-E-Rehmat Co.op. Hsg. Soc., Bldg., No. 16, Kapadia Nagar, Kurla (W), Bombay-70

9. *Essa A.R. Memon*

- (1) A-10, Samrat Co-op. H.S. Ltd., 314, L.J. Rd. Mahim, Bombay
- (2) Plot at Mahim
- (3) Plot at Kole Kalyan, Santacruz (E)
- (4) Shop No. 3, Hussaini Manzil, Ground Floor, Nishapada Rd. Bombay

10. *Smt. Shabana Ibrahim Memon*

- (1) Flat No. 26 & open garage No. O-3 in Al Husseini Co-op. Hsg. Soc., Dargah Street, Bombay-16

Water-logging and soil erosion

5302. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the problem of salinity, soil erosion, alkalinised lands and water-logging in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various Central/State Programmes are going on in Orissa to treat the degraded areas. To avoid the wastage of water in the irrigation system and to improve water utilisation efficiency at field level, World Bank assisted National Water Management Project and Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme have been taken up in the State. An integrated comprehensive development Plan, namely the Delta Development Plan has been framed under the auspices of World Bank envisaging several remedial measures. To control the rise of water table and to check the incidence of salt concentration in the irrigated areas, assistance in the shape of subsidy is provided to small and marginal farmers for Ground Water Development, Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation. Drainage component has been made in

integral part of the irrigation system and States are advised to provide appropriate drainage in all the irrigation projects. Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects' operated by Soil & Water Conservation Division of Ministry of Agriculture is in operation in catchments of Hirakud, Machkund, Sileru and Rangali-Mandira projects.

Identity Cards

5303. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering issuing identity cards in certain specified border areas;

(b) if so, whether the Government have decided on the type and agency by which these cards will be made;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the estimated cost of each of these cards;

(e) whether these cards are secure against duplication, misuse etc.; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government have already decided to introduce a Scheme of Identity Cards, in infiltration prone border areas.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The identity cards will be prepared through 'Compu-

terised Laser I-Card Printing System (CLIPS). The CLIP system has been developed by the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad. The State Governments have been entrusted with the responsibility of distribution of identity cards.

(d) Presently the cost of an identity card prepared under this system is estimated between Rs. 15/- to Rs. 20/-.

(e) and (f). Various security devices have been introduced in the system to prevent duplication, misuse etc. of these cards.

Complex for Handicapped Children

5304. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tata Iron and Steel Company and Coal India have clipped in with funds to launch a new complex for the centre for the handicapped children; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Ban on Naturolox

5305. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently issued orders banning the supply of very effective Ayurvedic preparations like 'Naturolox' and host of others

to CGHS beneficiaries as prescribed by the CGHS Specialists and Consultants;

(b) if so, the rationale behind the ban;

(c) whether the Government propose to reconsider the matter and restore status-quo; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Development of Water Catchment Area in U.P.

5306. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government for financial assistance for the development of water catchment area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount given by the Union Government during 1992-93 and 1993-94 for this purpose; and

(d) the estimated amount of assistance likely to be given during 1994-95?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects (RVP) and Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers (FPR) are under implementation. The financing pattern of the scheme is 100% Central Assistance comprising 50% grant and 50% loan to the State. Two catchments namely Matatilla and Ramganga are covered under RVP and four catchments namely Gomti, Sone, Upper Ganga and Upper Yamuna are covered under FPR in the State of Uttar Pradesh based on the technical approval of the proposal submitted by the State Government.

(c) & (d). The Central assistance released to Uttar Pradesh in respect of RVP and FPR schemes during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are given below:—

<i>Rs. in Lakhs</i>			
Years	RVP	FPR	Total
1992-93	311.85	671.17	983.02
1993-94	405.40	930.00	1335.40

For 1994-95, the total outlay is expected to be of similar magnitude.

[*English*]

Sardar Sarovar Project

5307. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the five-Member Group constituted by the Union Government to review the project work has since been submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) the follow-up action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) On the request of the Group, the time period for making a report to the Government by the Group has been extended from time to time. The matter is presently sub-judice and the Group will submit its report in due course.

[*Translation*]

New Technology for Construction of Dams

5308. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study on introduction of new technology for construction of dams; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

(SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The study on introduction of new technology for construction of dams is a continuous process. As a result of recent studies on Col-crete and Col-grout masonry construction techniques which enable faster construction apart from economy in construction have been adopted for construction of a dam on river Wan in Maharashtra. Use of roller compacted concrete technology which enables utilisation of environmentally hazardous flyash and leads to rapid construction, higher benefit cost ratio, longer durability etc., has been proposed for construction of saddle dams and upper dams of Ghatghar Pumped Storage Scheme in Maharashtra.

[*English*]

Oil and Gas Fields

5309. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some major oil and gas fields to be given on contract to the private sector have been cleared by the Government;

(b) if so, the details of those projects; and

(c) the amount involved in those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Out of the medium-sized oil and gas fields offered in August, 1992 for development, a decision has been taken to award 4 medium-sized fields. The Ravva field has

been awarded to the consortium of Command, Petroleum, Australia, Marubeni Corporation, Japan and Videocon, India while Mukta, Panna and Mid and South Tapti fields has been awarded to a consortium of Enron Exploration Company, USA and Reliance Industries, India.

(c) The expenditure on these projects would be contingent on development plans submitted by the companies.

Oil Refinery

5310. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kuwait had been evincing keen interest in investing in hydrocarbon sector in India for sometime past and a Kuwait delegation visited India in this connection recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether India and Kuwait have finally agreed to set up an oil refinery in India as a joint venture;

(c) if so, whether a team of senior officials of his Ministry is likely to visit Kuwait shortly to negotiate terms of the venture between the Indian Oil Corporation and the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation for setting up a refinery in India;

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating *inter-alia* the location, capacity, estimated investment, completion period etc. of the refinery under the joint venture;

(e) the total amount of foreign capital likely to come to India through the Association of Kuwait in joint venture; and

(f) the volume of employment to be generated by the joint venture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). In response to the Press Notification issued by IOC for setting up a refinery in Joint Sector in Eastern India, M/s. Kuwait Petroleum Corporation, Kuwait had shown interest in the project.

(c) A delegation from IOC has visited Kuwait during April 1994 for discussions with Kuwait Petroleum corporation on the subject of setting up a Joint Venture Company for the grassroot refinery in Eastern India.

(d) The capacity of the proposed refinery is expected to be 6.0 MMTFA. With the processing configuration envisaged the project cost is expected to be around Rs. 4000 crores. Proposed location of Refinery is Daitari in the State of Orissa. The Project is likely to be completed within 48 months of investment approval.

(e) Foreign capital likely to come to India through the proposed association of Kuwait Petroleum Corporation will be known after agreements are finalised.

(f) The refinery is expected to generate direct employment to around 700 persons.

Sarkaria Committee

5311. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the Report of the Sarkaria

Committee on the reorganisation of Delhi set-up; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon particularly regarding revamping of the Delhi Development Authority?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Govt., had appointed a Committee on 24.12.1987 under the Chairmanship initially of Mr. Justice R.S. Sarkaria and subsequently Shri R. Balakrishnan, to go into the various issues connected with the administration of the Union Territory of Delhi. The Committee made several recommendations. These have been examined on merit and most of these recommendations have been accepted.

(b) As regards the Delhi Development Authority, the following recommendations of the Committee stand implemented;

- (i) Transfer of ISBT & Lotteries; and
- (ii) Divesting the DDA of the Slum Wing function.

The following recommendations are partly implemented or are in the process of implementation:

- (i) Transfer of Dairy Colonies; and
- (ii) Legislating for a new Slum Improvement Board.

The recommendation of having a separate Housing Board has not been acted upon since:

- (i) Under the National Housing Policy accepted by Parliament

in 1991, Government and its agencies will play a role of a facilitator and not a direct constructor of houses. It is envisaged that overtime, cooperatives, individuals and the private sector will play a dominant role, while DDA shall only plan. Thus, no separate Housing Board would be necessary; and

- (ii) The DDA have a contractual obligation till their direct role in shelter construction stops, to liquidate the waiting list of registrants under its various schemes floated earlier.

Amendments in Rape Law

5312. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3536-A on December 23, 1993 regarding amendments in rape law and state:

(a) whether his Ministry has since received the recommendations of the National Commission for women in regard to adequacy or otherwise of the existing laws relating to rape cases against women, especially minor children in the light of the suggestions made at the Seminar on Child Rape held in October, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Commission;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to bring forward drastic amendments in the relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code for providing more effective, deterrent and stringent punish-

ment in rape cases, especially those relating to minor children;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if the recommendations of the Commission have not been received, the time by which the same are likely to be available in his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). The National Commission for Women has stated that the Commission has entrusted the examination of the report of the Seminar on Child Rape held in October, 1992 to a legal expert. As soon as the report is received, the Commission will consider the same and forward its final recommendations to the Government for necessary action.

Foreign Investment Proposals

5313. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal of PEPSICO INC. US to set up a 100% holding company in India and a joint venture with British Gas for piping gas to house hold and industrial units in greater Bombay are among the 50 foreign investment proposals cleared by the Government upto the end of February 1994; and

(b) if so, the total investment likely to be made for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The proposal for the setting up of a joint venture of the Gas Authority of India Ltd., with the British Gas for implementing the Bombay City Gas Distribution Project has been approved by the Government.

(b) The cost of the Bombay City Gas Distribution Project is estimated to be Rs. 443 crores.

Tamrapatra to Freedom Fighters

5314. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any freedom fighter has refused to accept Tamrapatra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) According to the records available, no freedom fighter has refused to accept 'Tamrapatra'.

(b) Does not arise.

Medical Colleges

5315. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Medical Colleges in the North-Eastern Region with locations thereof;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open new Medical Colleges in the region in near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The names of Medical Colleges are as under:—

Assam

1. Gauhati Medical College, Gauhati.
2. Silchar Medical College, Silchar.
3. Assam Medical College, Dibrugarh.

Manipur

1. Regional Medical College, Imphal.
- (b) No, Sir.
- (c) and (d). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Uttrakhand

5316. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have held any talks on the issue of Uttrakhand during 1993;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to have another round of talks on this issue in the near future; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYÉED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The feasibility for holding talks can be considered only after the receipt of a formal reference from the State Government.

[English]

Coal Projects in Bihar

5317. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:
SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of coal projects in Bihar at present, location-wise;

(b) the annual production of coal therein;

(c) the details of new coal projects started in Bihar during the last three years;

(d) the details of projects pending for clearance with the Union Government; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) 117 coal mining projects, each costing Rs. 2.0 crores and above,

have been sanctioned since nationalisation and till 31.3.94 in the State of Bihar with a total sanctioned capital outlay of Rs. 4511.79 crores and ultimate production capacity of 85.30 million tonnes per annum. Location of these projects, district-wise, is as under:—

Dhanbad	—	53
Hazaribagh	—	34
Bokaro	—	13
Giridih	—	6
Ranchi	—	5
Daltonganj	—	3
Deogarh	—	2
Godda	—	1

(b) These projects yielded 68.78 million tonnes (prov.) of coal during 1993-94.

(c) 15 coal mining projects, each costing Rs. 2.0 crores and above, were started during the last 3 years in Bihar with a total sanctioned capital outlay of Rs. 459.0 crores and ultimate capacity of 7.94 million tonne per annum.

(d) and (e). 11 coal mining projects located in the State of Bihar envisaging a total capital outlay of Rs. 1423.71 crores and production capacity of 27.80 million tonnes per annum have been submitted by coal companies for investment decision of Govt. As investment decision is dependent on factors like acquisition of land, forestry and environmental clearance, availability of funds, techno-economic feasibility etc., no definite time frame can be indicated.

Coal Washeries

5318. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE

RAI:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private sector organisations have refused to set up coal washeries even after getting the permission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether they have made additional demands;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (e). In response to CIL's Tender Inquiry for setting up of washeries in private sector on Build, Own & Operate basis, 42 companies submitted their pre-qualification offers. Under this scheme CIL will provide the raw coal and pay for the washing charges. They will also provide lease of land required for the washeries and other technical assistance as may be required by the entrepreneurs. On their part the entrepreneurs are expected to invest, construct, commission and operate the washeries. Five sites have been identified by CIL for setting up of washeries.

[*Translation*]

Prevention of AIDS

5319. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-sterilised single needle is largely used in the Government hospitals to prick for malarial parasite test; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to stop this practice as it is likely to spread AIDS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of LPG in U.P.

5320. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts made to ensure uninterrupted supply of LPG in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the details in regard to the demand and supply of LPG during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Presently the demand of existing customers of Uttar Pradesh is being met by and large in full through 11 LPG bottling plants located in the State. In addition, the supplies are also made from LPG Bottling Plants located at Asauti (Haryana) and Lalru (Punjab) to adjoining markets of Western Uttar

Pradesh. Whenever temporary backlog develops, action is taken to clear it by augmenting supplies through operation of bottling plants during extended hours and on Sundays and Holidays.

(b) During the period April, 1993 to March, 1994, against the estimated demand of about 325948 MT the supply was about 346630 MT.

T.B. Control Mission

5321. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch fresh T.B. Control Mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main objectives of the mission; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Medical Stores Depot

5322. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of purchases made by the Government Medical Stores Depots during the last three years in comparison to the budget allocated; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these depots do not overpurchase?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.

SHANKARANAND): (a) Value of purchases made by the Government Medical Store Depots during 1991-92, 1992-93 & 1993-94 as compared to the budget allocation in each year are:—

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Expenditure made
1991-92	78.04	78.04	78.91
1992-93	81.94	90.10	89.93
1993-94	91.83	100.00	100.00

(b) Medical Store Depots have been directed to restrict the purchases within the Budgetary provisions.

(c) whether the Government have prepared any time-bound programme for their development;

[*Translation*]

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

SC/ST Population in U.P.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

5323. SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is enclosed.

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in proportion to total population in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of persons out of them living in urban and rural areas, separately;

(c) and (d). Various Schemes under the sectors of Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Dairy Development, Cooperation, Minor irrigation, Village and Small Industries, Education, Health etc., under the strategies of Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub-Plan are being implemented for socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

SC/ST population in Uttar Pradesh

	Population (1991 Census)	Percentage to Total Population	Rural	Urban
Scheduled Castes	29276455	21.05	25823388	3453067
Scheduled Tribes	287901	0.21	271028	16873

Supply of LPG

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

5324. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
DR. GUNWANT RAM-
BHAU SARODE:
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

*[English]***Leprosy Hospital in Kerala**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM
AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to
state:

5325. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSH-
MANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Government are
contemplating to supply of LPG through
pipeline in the various cities of Gujarat
and Maharashtra;

(a) whether the Government have
provided any financial assistance to Gov-
ernment leprosy hospital in Koratty,
Kerala; and

(b) if so, the cities in which there
was planning to lay down gas pipeline;
and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for
rehabilitation of leprosy cured persons
during 1993-94?

(c) the cities where the work of
laying gas pipelines has been com-
pleted?

THE MINSITER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) There is no proposal at
present to supply LPG through pipeline
in the cities of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Reform Package of Refinery Sector

5326. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reform package for the Indian refinery sector has been submitted by the Government to the Asian Development Bank (ADB);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of ADB thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). No, Sir. However, Government of India has entered into a loan agreement during 1993 with ADB for US \$ 147 million for financing Energy Conservation and Environment projects for refinery sector.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

5327. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries under C.G.H.S. in each State

and Union Territory as on March 31, 1994;

(b) whether there is a proposal to increase the number of Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries under CGHS in various States and Union Territories;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The information is given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the Annual Plan 1994-95, there are proposals to set up the following units:—

Homoeopathic	—	3
Ayurvedic	—	3
Unani	—	2

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Number of Allopathic, Homoeopathic, Ayurvedic & Unani Dispensaries under C.G.H.S. as on 31.3.1994.

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allop.	Ayur.	Homoeo.	Unani
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	2	2	2
2.	Bihar	6 *	1	1	0
3.	Gujarat	5	1	1	0
4.	Haryana	2	1	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	Allop.	Ayur.	Homoeo.	Unani
5.	Karnataka	10	2	1	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	0	0	0
7.	Maharashtra	45	5	7	0
8.	Orissa	1 *	0	0	0
9.	Rajasthan	5	1	1	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	14	1	1	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	30	4	5	1
12.	West Bengal	17	1	2	1
13.	Delhi	81	12	13	4
Total		233	31	34	8

* One Dispensary each exclusively for AG's employees only.

SC/ST Welfare Schemes in Gujarat

5328. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had fixed some targets under SC/ST welfare schemes in Gujarat during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) whether these targets have been achieved fully;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Point 11 (A) and 11 (B) of the Twenty Point Programme (Justice to SCs and STs) targets are fixed for providing economic assistance to SC/ST families.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The target and achievements in respect of Gujarat State during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under. Targets have been achieved fully.

No. of SC/ST families assisted

Year	SC	ST	Total
1992-93			
Target	60,000	80,000	1,40,000
Achievement	58,999	92,638	1,51,637 (108%)

Year	SC	ST	Total
1993-94			
Target	61,000	82,000	1,43,000
Achievement	61,316	82,642	1,43,958 (101%)

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

LPG Agencies

5329. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG agencies functioning in the country at present company-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of LPG agencies allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, separately;

(c) the number of agencies which belong to tribal are not viable; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). As on 1.4.1994, there were 4292 LPG distributorships functioning all over the country, out of which 482 LPG distributorships pertained to Scheduled Castes and 188 to Scheduled Tribes.

(c) 97 LPG distributorships pertaining to Scheduled Tribes were operating below viability level.

(d) Efforts are on to bring them to viability level by releasing more connec-

tions through these distributors in successive years. Increasing the area of operation of such distributors is also considered.

Allotment of Match Wax

5330. SHRI JANGBIR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Match Wax has been surplus in the country after regular allotment and the Government has been meeting the requirement of the various State Governments to the full extent;

(b) the monthly demand of Haryana;

(c) whether the *ad-hoc* allotment of Match Wax was given twice to Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir together during 1993;

(d) if so, the circumstances under which it has not given the regular allotment to Haryana whereas it has started giving regular allotment to Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) the steps being taken for regular allotment of Match Wax to Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) At present there is no surplus availability of Paraffin Wax Type-III (Match Wax). To make the

product easily available, paraffin wax has been decanalised with effect from 1.4.92.

(b) The Directorate of Industries, Haryana has requested for about 700 MTs per month of Paraffin Wax Type-III (Match Wax).

(c) to (e). *Ad-hoc* allocation of match wax in 1993 were made to these states/liquidate to the surplus availability at that particular point of time. The demand of individual State Government is decided on merits.

Reproduction and Fertility

5331. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national symposium on reproductive health care and the annual meeting of the Indian Society for the Study of Reproduction and Fertility was held in February, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the main observations and suggestions made therein; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The

seminar as intimated by the Organisers, discussed the recent developments in birth control and management of infertility with emphasis on approaches for improvement of reproductive health of man and women.

(c) The report of the meeting have not been received.

[Translation]

Complaints against LPG Agencies

5332. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the LPG agencies in Madhya Pradesh against whom complaints have been received during 1991, 1992 and 1993 and the nature of complaints made by the consumers; and

(b) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The details of the complaints received against LPG agencies and action taken in the State of Madhya Pradesh during 1991, 1992 and 1993 are given in the enclosed *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of Distributor	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
1	2	3	4
1991			
1.	Sheopur Gas (IOC) Sheopurkalan.	Irregularities in refill supplies.	Distributor cautioned.

1	2	3	4
2.	Balaji Gas Co. (IOC) Bilaspur.	Irregularities in refill supplies	Distributor cautioned.
3.	Sundaram Gas (IOC) Indore.	Delay in refill supply.	"
4.	Auto House (IOC) Bhopal.	"	Distributor warned.
5.	Raigarh Gas Service (IOC) Rajgarh.	"	Distributor cautioned.
6.	Prakash Gas Service (IOC) Raipur.	"	"
7.	Korba Gas Agency (IOC) Korba.	"	"
8.	Rituraj Agency (IOC) Bhilai.	"	"
9.	Paliwal Gas (IOC) Piparia.	Delay in issue of customer book.	"
10.	Golden Gas (IOC) Nagda.	Forcing ex-showroom/ godown supplies.	Distributor warned.
11.	Lucky Gas Agency (IOC) Morwa.	Security deposit not refunded.	"
12.	Panwar Ent. (IOC) Rewa.	"	Distributor cautioned.
13.	Rai Gas Agency (HPCL) Bina.	No home delivery/ delay in release of connection.	Caution/warning letter.
14.	Rupa Gas Agency (HPCL) Bhopal.	Delay in refill supply/rude behaviour.	Caution letter.
15.	Richa Enterprises (HPCL) Burhar.	Delay in refill supply.	

1	2	3	4
16.	Toprani Gas Agency (HPCL) Dewas.	Delay in refill supply	Caution letter.
17.	Book-N-Cook (HPCL) Bhopal.	"	"
18.	Divya Flames (HPCL) Bhopal.	Irregularity in refill distribution.	"
19.	Gupta Brothers (HPCL) Katni.	"	"
20.	Balaji Gas (HPCL) Harda.	"	"
21.	Amardeep Gas Agency (HPCL) Senohwa.	Delay in release of connection.	"
22.	Katni Gas Agency (HPCL) Katni.	"	Caution/warning letter.
23.	Ashanwit Ent. (HPCL) Indore.	"	Caution letter.
24.	Kalyan Gas Agency (HPCL) Raipur.	Delay supply of refill/Refund against TV not given.	"
25.	Vineet Gas (BPCL) Bhopa.	Delay in supplies/ forcing hotplate sale.	Distributor warned.
26.	Raja Gas (BPCL) Gwalior.	Forcing hotplate sale.	"

Year 1992

1.	Pradeep Ent. (IOC)	Refusal of enroll TV customer.	"
2.	Auto House (IOC) Bhopal.	Delay in refill supply.	"
3.	S.B. Gas (IOC) Bhopal.	"	Distributor cautioned.
4.	Johar Gas (IOC) Bhopal.	"	"

1	2	3	4
5.	Jaidka Gas (IOC) Sagar.	Delay in refill supply.	Distributor warned.
6.	Avirat Gas (IOC) Hoshangabad.	"	Distributor cautioned.
7.	Damoh Gas (IOC) Damoh.	Refusal in release priority connection.	Distributor warned.
8.	R.K. Dist. (IOC) Bhopal.	Delayed refill supply.	Distributor cautioned.
9.	Kailash Gas (IOC) Gwalior.	Charged for leakage PR.	Distributor warned.
10.	R.K. Dist. (IOC) Bhopal.	Mandatory check not carried out.	"
11.	Johar Gas (IOC) Bhopal.	"	"
12.	S.B. Gas (IOC) Bhopal.	Asking customers to bring leaky cyls. to show-room/refusal to book for refill.	Distributor cautioned.
13.	D.V. Gas (IOC) Jagdapur.	Overcharging.	Distributor warned.
14.	Gangotri Gas (IOC) Mahendragarh.	"	"
15.	Rupa Gas Agencies (HPCL) Bhopal.	Irregularities in refill distribution.	Warning letter.
16.	Suvidha Flames (HPCL) Itarsi.	"	"
17.	Abhishek (HPCL) Dewas.	Delay in refill supply.	"
18.	.M.P. State Cons. Fed. (HPCL), Khandwa	Rude behaviour.	"

1 2	3	4
19. Katni Gas Service (HPCL) Katni.	Delay in reconnection.	Caution letter.
20. Sarah Agencies (HPCL) Bhopal.	"	"
21. Yeshwant Raj Singh (HPCL) Rajgarh.	Non-refund of deposit against TV/Non-repla- cement of defective cylinder.	Caution letter/ counselling.
22. Kalyan Gas Agency (HPCL) Raipur	Name change not effected.	Caution letter.
23. Shiva Gas Agency (HPCL) Ambikapur.	Non-refund of security	"
24. Amar Gas Agency (HPCL) Bilaspur.	Non-release of new reconnection.	"
25. Raipur Gas (HPCL) Raipur.	"	"
26. Vineet Gas (BPCL) Bhopal.	Delay in refill supply/ forcing hotplate sale.	Distributor warned.
27. Nandiswar Gas (BPCL) Indore.	Delay in mechanic Asst./ delay in installation of new connections.	"
28. Samidha Gas (BPCL) Gwalior.	Forcing hotplate sale.	"
29. Gas Centre (BPCL) Ujjain.	Overcharging on refills.	Distributor warned to check delivery man.
Year 1993		
1. Rai Gas (IOC) Bhopal.	Delay in refill supply.	Distributor cautioned.
2. Auto House (IOC) Bhopal.	"	"
3. R.K. Dist. (IOC) Bhopal	"	"

1	2	3	4
4.	S.B. Gas (IOC) Bhopal	Delay in refill supply.	Distributor cautioned.
5.	Archana Gas (IOC) Bhopal	"	"
6.	Jaidka Gas (IOC) Sagar.	"	"
7.	Gas-O-Mhow (IOC), Mhow.	"	"
8.	Raigarh Gas Service (IOC) Raigarh.	"	"
9.	R.K. Dist. (IOC) Bhopal.	Delay in M/C service.	"
10.	S.B. Gas (IOC) Bhopal.	Refusal to book refill.	"
11.	Auto House (IOC) Bhopal.	"	"
12.	Jaideep Gas (HPCL) Bhilai.	Non-issuance of TV	Cautioned.
13.	Yeshwant Raj (HPCL) Raigarh.	Delay in release N/C	"
14.	Bangla Gas (HPCL) Bilaspur.	"	"
15.	Shiva Gas Agency (HPCL) Ambikapur.	Non-registration of DBC.	"
16.	Vineet Gas (BPCL) Bhopal.	Delay in supplies/ forcing hotplate sales.	Distributor warned.
17.	Modi Gas (BPCL) Mhow.	Overcharging on refills.	Distributor warned to check delivery-men.
18.	Nandiswar Gas (BPCL) Indore.	"	"

1 2	3	4
19. Amardeep Gas (HPCL) Sendhwa.	Delayed supply.	Distributor warned.
20. Nanda Gas (HPCL) Khandwa.	"	Cautioned.
21. Divya Flames (HPCL) Bhopal.	Rude behaviour	"
22. Roopa Gas (HPCL) Bhopal.	Forcing hotplate sale.	Warned.
23. Sarah Gas (HPCL) Bhopal.	Free replacement delayed.	Cautioned.
24. Narmada Gas (HPCL) Shahdol.	Delay in release N/C.	"

[English]

Japanese Aid for Hospital

5333. SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI.
RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of
Andhra Pradesh Government has sub-
mitted a proposal of Osmania General
Hospital of Hyderabad for Japanese aid;
and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the
Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been proposed for
Japanese assistance.

[Translation]

Destitute Children

5334. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:
SHRI LALL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be
pleased to state:

(a) the details of the targets fixed
under the various welfare schemes for
neglected and destitute children in the
country with the achievements made
thereto during each of the last three
years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the amount allocated and utilised
for the purpose during each of the last
three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). Assistance to neglected and destitute children in the country is provided under the scheme of Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection. This scheme, which was a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has been transferred to the State Governments/ U.Ts. w.e.f. 1.4.1992. Under the scheme, no State-wise targets are fixed. From the year 1993-94 onwards, a new Central Scheme of Welfare of

Street Children has been started. This scheme proposes to cover 37 cities till 1994-95, benefiting approximately 20,100 children. The required information is given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) Besides the Central Scheme for the Welfare of Street Children which is being implemented through the Voluntary Organisations and the scheme "Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection" being implemented by the State Governments/UTs, Voluntary Organisations are also doing work for the rehabilitation of neglected and destitute Street Children.

STATEMENT

1. Scheme of Children in Need of Care and Protection (Transferred to State Governments/U.T. Administrations w.e.f. 1.4.1992)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Grants released during		No. of Children covered during	
		1991-92	1992-93	1991-92	1992-93
		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.88	22.88	1983	1983
2.	Assam	8.07	8.07	695	695
3.	Bihar	2.83	2.83	675	675
4.	Gujarat	10.03	10.03	925	925
5.	Haryana	6.56	6.56	450	450
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.45	1.45	67	67
7.	Karnataka	48.21	48.21	3875	3875
8.	Kerala	15.19	15.19	1125	1125
9.	Madhya Pradesh	6.41	6.41	475	475
10.	Maharashtra	34.82	34.82	2507	2507
11.	Manipur	1.35	1.35	100	100

233 Written Answers		VAISAKHA 8, 1916 (SAKA)		Written Answers 234	
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Meghalaya	7.87	7.87	550	550
13.	Nagaland	5.74	5.74	425	425
14.	Orissa	50.91	50.91	3338	3338
15.	Rajasthan	6.96	6.96	650	650
16.	Punjab	2.24	2.24	82	82
17.	Tamil Nadu	148.86	148.86	10473	10473
18.	Uttar Pradesh	31.09	31.09	3059	3059
19.	Tripura	5.40	5.40	400	400
20.	Sikkim	1.35	1.35	100	100
21.	West Bengal	68.23	68.23	5140	5140
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	3.11	3.11	320	320
23.	Goa	4.98	4.98	448	448
24.	Mizoram	0.34	0.34	25	25
25.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.45	0.45	25	25
26.	Delhi	9.45	9.45	350	350
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2.70	2.70	100	100
28.	Pondicherry	12.90	12.90	675	675
Total		520.38	520.38	39037	39037

2. Scheme of Welfare of Street Children (started from 1993-94)

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Grant released to voluntary organisations during 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated No. of children covered 1993-94
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.62	300
2.	Gujarat	8.05	900
3.	Karnataka	6.44	900

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Grant released to voluntary organisations during 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)	Estimated No. of children covered 1993-94
4.	Maharashtra	17.11	2400
5.	Uttar Pradesh	12.32	1200
6.	West Bengal	27.74	2100
7.	Delhi	18.22	2100
8.	Tamil Nadu	20.95	7800
		111.45	11700

[English]

in two sizes — 25 ml. and 60 ml. is one year.

Self Protection Device

5335. SHRI PARAS RAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a self-protection aerosol device in the form of a canister of irritant spray has been devised by the teargas production unit of Border Security Force (BSF) at Tekanpur near Gwalior recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The device developed by the Tear Smoke Unit, Tekanpur, contains conventional CN irritant packed, in a pressurised container. The device has been designed in two shapes—one resembling a perfume spray canister and the other a pistol grip. When sprayed on the face of a miscreant from a distance of 4 to 6 ft., it causes instant irritation resulting in closing of eyes and burning sensation at the affected places. The shelf life of the device which is available

Retail Outlets

5336. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending locations from previous retail outlet marketing plans as on March 31, 1993, State-wise;

(b) the number of locations identified under the current plan for 1988-93, State-wise;

(c) the number of locations allotted during 1993-94, State-wise;

(d) the number of locations commissioned during 1988-93, State-wise;

(e) the number of additional locations identified during 1993-94, State-wise; and

(f) the number of identified locations pending for allotment as on April 1, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The requisite information is given in the *Statement* enclosed.

ume-Distance are included in the Marketing Plan. Retail Outlet Marketing Plan beyond 1988-93 has not yet been finalised.

(e) The locations meeting Oil Industry's viability norms relating to Vol-

(f) 1410 locations were pending for allotment as on 1.4.1994.

STATEMENT

States	Numbers of pending locations from previous RO Marketing Plans	Numbers of RO locations identified the current plan (1988-93)	Numbers of locations allotted in 1993-94	Numbers of locations commissioned during 1988-93
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
1. Andhra Pradesh	20	65	43	68
2. Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	3	5
3. Assam	6	39	10	34
4. Bihar	72	188	77	84
5. Goa	7	7	4	6
6. Gujarat	56	53	23	57
7. Haryana	17	47	25	36
8. Himachal Pradesh	4	15	7	7
9. Jammu & Kashmir	7	14	—	5
10. Karnataka	18	70	53	53
11. Kerala	14	38	29	37
12. Madhya Pradesh	50	102	74	71
13. Maharashtra	54	83	43	96
14. Manipur	—	5	1	9
15. Meghalaya	4	7	4	9
16. Mizoram	1	3	—	4
17. Nagaland	2	2	1	5
18. Orissa	19	29	20	40

States	Numbers of pending locations from previous RO Marketing Plans	Numbers of RO locations identified the current plan (1988-93)	Numbers of locations allotted in 1993-94	Numbers of locations commissioned during 1988-93
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
19. Punjab	14	57	28	26
20. Rajasthan	40	115	36	100
21. Sikkim	—	6	—	2
22. Tamil Nadu	33	96	61	62
23. Tripura	—	4	—	1
24. Uttar Pradesh	110	364	98	228
25. West Bengal	39	34	19	63
Union Territories				
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	1	—	1
2. Chandigarh	—	2	5	3
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—
4. Delhi	10	65	40	13
5. Daman & Diu	—	1	1	—
6. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—
7. Pondicherry	—	4	2	2
Grand Total	598	1519	707	1127

Shortage of Natural Gas

5337. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI TARA SINGH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATRUAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether acute shortage of natural gas in the country has seriously

hit the plans for a major expansion of fertilizer capacity;

(b) whether the Government have explored the possibilities of joint venture with other foreign countries with a view to meet the shortage of natural gas;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps Government propose to take to make availability of natural gas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The Government have initiated a number of short term and medium term measures to increase the production of natural gas which include the participation of private parties for exploration and for the development of small and medium sized fields as also the import of gas from the Middle East which would increase the availability of gas for all the sectors including the fertilizer sector.

[*Translation*]

Arrears under FWP to Bihar

5338. SHRI LALLBABU RAI:
SHRI RAM KIRPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether outstanding amount out of the total amount to be given to Bihar Government for Family Welfare Programme has not been released to the State so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts being made by the Government for the early release of the amount?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Based on the Audited statements of expenditure received upto 1990-91, Rs. 5442.15 lakhs is payable to Bihar Government as ar-

rears. An amount of Rs. 3690.78 lakhs has been released in the last two years against these arrears, leaving a balance of Rs. 1751.37 lakhs.

(c) The arrears are likely to be cleared during 1994-95.

[*English*]

Patient Care Allowance

5339. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS maternity hospitals and CGHS Ayurvedic hospitals functioning in Delhi;

(b) the amount paid on account of Patient Care Allowance to each categories of employees in each of these hospitals;

(c) whether there is any disparity in respect of payment of Patient Care Allowance to each category of employees in above hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove such amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) One each.

(b) to (d). Patient Care Allowance @ Rs. 80/- and Rs. 70/- per month is paid to

the employees of Maternity Hospital and Ayurvedic Hospital respectively excepting the following categories:—

- (i) Staff Nurse
- (ii) Nursing Sister
- (iii) A.N.M.
- (iv) Lady Health Visitor.
- (e) There is no anomaly.

Welfare of SC/ST/OBC in Chandigarh

5340. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR

BANSAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes in the Union Territory of Chandigarh during each of the last three years, project-wise; and

(b) the details of works undertaken and the measures of success achieved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) Amounts released by Ministry of Welfare during the last three years are as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Scheme	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Scheduled Castes Development Corporation	26.68	4.80	4.80
Book Banks	0.30	1.50	—
Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for SCs.	9.23	9.44	12.39

(b) The Special Central Assistance was spent by Chandigarh Administration for providing training in stenography, tailoring, knitting, embroidery; computer and driving to SC candidates, and as subsidy to SC beneficiaries for self employment programmes. During 1991-92, 316 SCs were given subsidy for self employment programme and 172 SCs were given training. During 1992-93, 395 SCs were given subsidy for self employ-

ment programmes and 232 SCs were given training.

Tungabhadra Canals

5341. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the project for strengthening Tungabhadra canals in Karnataka?

(b) if so, by when and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said project is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGÓN): (a) and (b). The project report for lining of distributaries of 10 causes and above capacity in the Tungabhadra left bank canal, right bank high level canal and right bank low level canal in Karnataka at an estimated cost of Rs. 18.78 crores was received in the Central Water Commission in January, 1978 for techno-economic appraisal. It was observed that the projects was not formulated in accordance with the guidelines for preparation of project reports and the State Government was accordingly requested to submit a modified proposal. The modified proposal has not been received from the State Government.

(c) Clearance of a project depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtains clearances from the Ministry of Environment & Forests from environment and forests angles and from the Ministry of Welfare on rehabilitation & Resettlement plans.

Snake Venom

5342. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether snake venom has been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the name of the organisation which has developed the snake venom;

(d) whether the snake venom is also produced by our PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). The snake venom, being a mixture of several constituents with differing pharmacological and biochemical characteristics, cannot be developed or synthesized. Only way of procuring snake-venom is through manual extraction from venom glands of snake. There are many institutes like King's Institute, Madras, Hoffkine's Institute, Bombay; and Central Research Institute, Kasauli, which are involved in extraction of antivenoms.

[Translation]

Petrol/Diesel Retail outlets and LPG Agencies

5343. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up petrol/diesel retail outlets and LPG agencies at all the tribal districts headquarters in Gujarat;

(b) whether some representations have also been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). A decision has been taken to provide LPG distributorships at all the district headquarters including tribal district headquarters of Gujarat. Accordingly, Ahwa in the district of Dang has been included in the Marketing Plan. The location has been advertised on 14.1.1994 for selection of a distributor through Oil Selection Board, Gujarat.

[English]

AIDS Detection

5344. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA:
SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any screening tests are being conducted to detect AIDS carriers from amongst the foreign visitors/tourists; and

(b) if so, the number of cases detected during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) For foreigners, intending to stay in India for more than

a year, HIV testing is necessary except for foreigners working in diplomatic missions, priests and nuns, journalists accredited to PIB, and persons below 18 years and above 70 years of age.

(b) During the year 1991, 1992 and 1993 only three cases have been detected.

[Translation]

Fake Information regarding FWP

5345. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reports regarding false data pertaining to Family Welfare Programme have come into the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details pertaining to the last three years in this regard, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the action being taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Information based on field verification is given in the enclosed *Statement*. The findings have been sent to State/Union Territories for taking remedial measures.

STATEMENT

Proportions of NSP/Ineligible/Denial cases among a sample of Family Planning acceptors during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94. (As reported by Regional Evaluation Teams State D & E Cells and Regional Health Offices)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Percentages		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Provisional)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.23	6.14	8.02
2.	Assam	5.70	8.24	0.25
3.	Bihar	15.19	9.40	9.74
4.	Gujarat	3.04	1.88	3.44
5.	Haryana	1.33	7.80	7.53
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.18	4.92	9.12
7.	Karnataka	0.84	2.72	8.18
8.	Kerala	0.07	0.06	0.01
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4.71	4.83	5.66
10.	Maharashtra	6.30	7.01	5.40
11.	Rajasthan	0.62	1.91	3.57
12.	Tamil Nadu	5.50	3.39	2.23
13.	Uttar Pradesh	14.61	10.88	10.30
14.	West Bengal	2.86	2.64	0.49
15.	Orissa	4.81	3.74	2.25
16.	Chandigarh	@	8.13	@
17.	Punjab	—	—	3.33
18.	Delhi	10.12	@	1.29
19.	Pondicherry	@	@	—
20.	Manipur	@	@	—
21.	Sikkim	0.92	@	@
22.	Tripura	3.64	@	@

Notes: NSP - No such person living in the area.
 @ - Field verification not carried out.
 — - Nil.

*[English]***Erosion of Brahmaputra**

5346. SHRI PROBEN DEKA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune has examined the nature of erosion of the river Brahmaputra in Assam;

(b) if so, the measures recommended by it to prevent the erosion; and

(c) the follow-up action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune has examined the nature of erosion on the river Brahmaputra in Assam near Dibrugarh town, at Palasbari and Mukalmua-Howlighat area. Based on model studies, protective measures in the form of bank revetment and spurs were recommended. The Union Government has approved three flood protection schemes prepared by the Government of Assam for these areas costing Rs. 46.43 crores.

Marketing of LPG

5347. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a new policy of marketing of LPG by private entrepreneurs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it came into force;

(d) the number of such agencies engaged in the supply of LPG under the new policy to the consumers in the country, particularly in Gujarat; and

(c) the details of cylinder weight and the amount being charged by the private agencies from the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the parallel marketing system, the Govt. have permitted the private agencies to import and market LPG using/setting up their own infrastructure and distribution network at market determined prices under their own terms and conditions to domestic, non-domestic and industrial customers. They will have to obtain necessary approvals under the relevant Acts/Rules regarding safety, pollution control etc., as applicable. Under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order 1993, the parallel marketeers are required to intimate their intention and capabilities to import, bottle, market and distribute or sell LPG before commencement of such activities and submit a monthly report giving details of the products imported by them. Besides, they have to furnish to the Govt. all the relevant particulars and information as may be required.

(c) The parallel marketing system was introduced on the 16th February, 1993.

(d) As on 12.4.1994, five private parties have imported about 11.3 TMT

of LPG using the facilities of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., at Bombay.

(e) The net weight of LPG in cylinders that the parallel marketeers can sell has to be any quantity other than 14.2 Kg \pm 0.5 kg.. The parallel marketeers are free to sell imported LPG at market determined prices.

LPG Agencies

5348. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations/applications for allotment of new LPG agencies in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government contemplate to take thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Representations are received from time to time from various parts of the country including Maharashtra for setting up of LPG distributorships. The locations meeting Oil Industry's viability norms are included in the LPG Marketing Plan for setting up of LPG distributorships. Accordingly, proposals for 76 LPG distributorships have been included in the current LPG Marketing Plan for Maharashtra.

Supply of Water to M.P.

5349. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate water is being supplied to Madhya Pradesh by the

Government of Uttar Pradesh as per agreement;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). There are various inter-State agreements between Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in respect of projects located on common rivers in Bundelkhand region such as, Bhandar canal, Jamani dam, Rajghat dam project, Rangwan dam, greater Ganga dam, Urmil dam and Lalitpur dam. In some of them such as Bhandar canal, Gurusarai canal and Jamani dam there is difference of opinion between the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh with regard to quantity of water to be released for use by Madhya Pradesh. As reported, Government of Madhya Pradesh has decided to take up this matter bilaterally for resolution of differences.

Enforcement of Sixth Schedule in M.P.

5350. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any proposal to the Union Government regarding enforcement of the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, providing autonomy to the tribal areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the areas proposed to be covered by the autonomous councils contemplated to be constituted; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Voluntary Organisations in Maharashtra

5351. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for financial assistance received by the Government from the various voluntary organisations in Maharashtra during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the number of applications out of them approved by the Government alongwith the financial assistance provided to each of them;

(c) the number of applications lying pending for approval; and

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) The number of applications for financial assistance received by the Ministry of Welfare during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, is as follows:—

1991-92	—	96
1992-93	—	109
1993-94	—	181
Total		386

(b) 164 applications covering 89 organisations have been approved for financial assistance. The names of organisations and grant-in-aid released are given in the *Statement* attached. 62 applications were rejected.

(c) 160 applications are pending.

(d) The eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance either during the current financial year or in the subsequent financial years, depending on the availability of funds and receipt of necessary information/clarification from the organisation and State Governments concerned, wherever necessary.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. Name of Voluntary Organisation No.	Amount released during		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Handicapped Welfare			
1. NASEOH, Bombay	5.89	2.13	5.45
2. Ayodhya Charitable Trust, Pune	1.50	2.00	2.50
3. Impact India Foundation, Bombay	0.60	—	—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount released during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
4.	Fellowship of the Physically Handicapped, Bombay	0.40	0.94	0.93
5.	Indian Cancer Society, Bombay	2.27	—	2.32
6.	Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for Hearing Handicapped, Bombay	14.00	19.00	19.33
7.	Artificial Limbs Centre, Pune	—	0.25	0.21
8.	Sushrut Medical Care & Research Society, Pune	—	0.36	1.50
9.	Vikas Vidyalaya, Janakibai Shikshan Sanstha, Dadar	1.11	0.61	—
10.	National Association of the Blind, Bombay	11.04	15.46	23.15
11.	Spastics Society of India, Bombay	2.95	9.51	—
12.	Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur	3.48	1.74	2.86
13.	Society of Rehab. of Crippled Children, Bombay	3.84	4.26	—
14.	Shree Trust, Virar	2.96	6.96	10.75
15.	Community Aid & Sponsorship Programme, Bombay	4.54	3.36	—
16.	Suhrud Mandal, Pune	0.62	2.00	2.48
17.	Society for Education of Crippled (Child & Adult), Bombay	0.34	0.18	1.73
18.	Gandhi Seva Trust, Hongoli	0.45	2.50	—
19.	AWMH, Bombay	3.23	1.17	—
20.	Society for Vocational Rehab. of Retarded, Bombay	0.22	0.40	0.27
21.	Society for Spl. Education of the Deaf, Bombay	—	6.27	2.25
22.	Hellen Keller Institute for Deaf & Deaf Blind, Bombay	3.56	2.02	—
23.	Research Society for Care Treatment of Children in need of Spl. Care, Bombay	6.62	7.48	3.73

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount released during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
24.	Apang Kalyan Punarvasan Sanstha, Buldana	1.50	4.00	2.00
25.	PRIDE India, Bombay	2.12	3.98	2.47
26.	National Federation of the Blind, Bombay	0.25	0.54	—
27.	Vidya Bhavan, Education Society, Parabhani	—	2.50	2.00
28.	Poona Distt., Leprosy Committee	—	0.64	—
29.	Akhil Bhartiya, Gramin Seva Sangh, Delhi	—	2.13	—
30.	N.S.D. Industrial Home for Blind, Bombay	—	0.39	2.20
31.	Shree Ram Education Society, Khamgaon	—	1.50	—
32.	NAWPH Amravati	0.23	0.23	—
33.	Shree Sidheshwar Shikshan, Erandsewa	—	2.50	2.00
34.	Gangamaga Shiksha Prasarak Mandla, Biloli	—	1.80	—
35.	Srujan Mandal Distt., Sangli	—	4.50	—
36.	Poona Sch. and Home for Blind, Poona	—	1.16	—
37.	Shikshan Prasarak Mandir, Pune	—	2.10	—
38.	Lion's Deaf & Dump & Physically Handicapped School, Nagpur	—	—	0.50
39.	Indian Red Cross Society, Barsi	2.34	—	—
40.	KEM Hospital, Pune	3.26	—	5.76
41.	N.S.D. Industrial Home for the Blind, Bombay	—	—	2.20
42.	Vijay Merchant Rehab. Centre for the Disabled, Bombay	1.34	—	1.49
43.	Apang Maitree, Thane	1.50	—	—
44.	Society for the Welfare of the P.H., Pune	—	—	3.50
45.	Vallabhadas Dogra Indian Society for the M.R., Bombay	0.43	—	—
46.	Apang Kalyan Shikshan Sanstha Deaf & Dumb School, Sangli	0.05	—	—
47.	Rastrasanth Tukadoji Society, Nagpur	1.26	—	4.75

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount released during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
48.	Janakibai Shikshan Sanstha Dadar, Bombay	—	—	1.49
49.	Thane Zila Stree Shakti, Thane	—	—	1.50
50.	Lion Deaf & Dumb & Physically Handicapped School, Kopangaon	—	—	0.50
Scheduled Tribes Development				
51.	Bharatiya Agro Industries, Foundation, Pune	3.04	4.38	2.07
52.	Servants of India Society, Pune	14.71	21.22	10.61
53.	AEM, Samaj Probodhan Sanstha, Thane	—	5.40	21.89
54.	Navalbhan Pratishthan, Dhule Dist.	—	4.46	1.94
55.	National Institute of Women, C & Y Devl., Nagpur	—	—	1.87
56.	Sevadhan Trust, Pune	—	—	2.07
Social Defence and Child Welfare				
57.	Bharatiya Adim Jati Sevak Sangh, Nagpur	0.47	—	—
58.	Veer Arjun Yuvak Vikas Mandal, Nagpur	0.35	—	—
59.	Rashtriya Vidayan Manch, Jalgaon	0.48	—	—
60.	Serva Seva Sangh, Pune	—	—	1.21
61.	Ahilyadevi Mahila Mandal, Nagpur	—	—	0.44
62.	Bhartiya Gramin Adivasi Vikas Sansthan, Chandrapur	—	—	0.19
63.	Mukta Dwar Manati Mandal, Jalgaon	0.59	0.73	—
64.	Indian Council of Social, Welfare, Bombay	3.03	0.07	—
65.	Bombay Suburban Sr. Citizen Association, Bombay	0.08	0.09	—
66.	Janakibai Trust, Dhule	0.30	0.92	—
67.	Indian Association of Retired Persons, Mehim, Bombay	0.15	0.12	—
68.	West Khandesh Bhagini Seva Mandal, Dhule	0.23	0.75	0.75

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount released during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
69.	Institute of Rural Health & Social Welfare Services, Chandalgad, Kolhapur	—	—	1.59
70.	Rashtrasant Tukdoji Maharaj Tech, & Education Society, Ganeshpeth, Nagpur	—	—	1.35
71.	Matru Seva Sangh, Nagpur	—	—	0.48
72.	Indian Association for Promotion of Adoption, Voluntary Coordinating Agency, Maharashtra, R.N.A. House, 1st Floor, Veer Nariman Rd., Fort, Bombay-400043	0.81	0.81	0.81
73.	Youth for Unity & Voluntary Action, Bombay	—	—	3.08
74.	Society for Promotion of Area Resources Centre, Bombay	—	—	3.17
75.	SUPPORT, Bombay	—	—	2.46
76.	Coordination Committee for Vulnerable Children	—	—	1.76
77.	Vatsalya, Bombay	—	—	1.76
78.	Community Aid Sponsorship Programme, Pune	—	—	3.08
79.	Deptt. of Continuing and Adult Education SNTD Women University, Pune	—	—	1.16
80.	Apang Va Niradhar Bahuddeshya Kalyan Kari Sansthan, Nagpur	—	—	0.62
81.	Shradhanand Mahila Ashram, Shradhanand Road, Kings Circle, Matunga, Bombay	1	1.63	—
82.	Balwant Kaur Anand Memorial Welfare Society (Regd.) Preet Mandir, Anandan Cornor, 18, Dr. Coyaji Road, Pune-411001	—	1.63	2.95
83.	Bal Vikas Mahila Mandal, Latur	—	—	1.63
84.	Shri Shradhanand Anathalaya, Nagpur	—	—	3.25
85.	Dnyan Gangotri Education Society, Latur	—	—	1.63
86.	Vatsalya Trust Bombay, Bombay	—	—	3.04
87.	Adjrashram Nasik, Nasik	—	—	3.26

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Amount released during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Scheduled Castes Welfare				
88.	Servants of India Society, Pune	13.86	15.00	40.75
89.	Padmashree Annasaheb Jadhav Bharatiya Samaj Unnathi Mandal, Bhilwandi	5.88	7.40	7.40
90.	Siddarth Bahuddesiya Shikshan Sanstha, Nanded	—	2.19	—
91.	Bharatiya Adhim Jati Sevak Sangh, Pune	—	—	0.35
Minorities Welfare				
92.	Anjuman-E-Taraqi-E-Taleem, Malegaon	—	—	1.35

[Translation]

Pension to Freedom Fighters

5352. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government that the applications received late regarding grant of pension to the freedom fighters cannot be cancelled;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to grant pension to those freedom fighters whose applications have been cancelled; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in one of the writ petitions has, *inter-alia*, directed that the applications for grant of freedom fighters'

pension should be accepted irrespective of the date on which they are made. The Court also directed that grant of pension would be subject to the requisite proof in support of the claim. It was further directed that to pronounce upon the genuineness or otherwise of the documents produced by the applicants in support of their claim is the function of the Government and not of the Court. Accordingly, subject to the applicants producing the acceptable documentary evidence from the official records, claims for grant of pension are being entertained even now. Even though some such claims have been approved for pension, no separate record in respect of such cases is being maintained.

Construction of Airstrip

5353. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to construct an airstrip in Bandanwar village near Lalmatiya of Godda district by the Eastern Coalfields Limited is under consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to acquire land of Santhal and other Adivasi people for this purpose;

(d) whether Adivasis living in this village have given memorandum of protest to the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the alternative site selected for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Heart Surgery

5354. SHRI UDAYSINGHRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the employees of National Capital Territory of Delhi have been made entitled to avail of heart surgery facilities at Batra Hospital, Escorts Heart Institute and National Heart Institute;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide similar facilities to CGHS beneficiaries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). CGHS beneficiaries are already entitled to avail Angiography and Coronary Artery Bypass Graft (CABG) facilities relating to heart surgery in these hospitals as per package deal indicated below:—

Entitlement	Angiography	CABG
General Ward (Basic pay less than Rs. 2500/-)	Rs. 7,000/-	Rs. 50,000/-
Semi Pvt. Ward (Basic pay Rs. 2500 to 3500)	Rs. 8,500/-	Rs. 55,000/-
Private Ward (Basic pay more than Rs. 3500)	Rs. 9,500/-	Rs. 65,000/-

Health Care Projects

5355. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the international donors who

have been funding the health care projects in the country and the manner in which the funds are routed. and

(b) the assistance obtained from international donors and also from World Bank during Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELAFRE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) International donors funding the health care projects in the country include:

- (i) DANISH International Development Agency;
- (ii) Swedish International Development agency;
- (iii) Norwegian Agency for International Development;
- (iv) Overseas Development Administration of United Kingdom;
- (v) United Nations Population Fund;
- (vi) United States Agency for International Development;
- (vii) Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund;
- (ix) World Bank.

The funds are normally routed through the regular budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. International donors reimburse the amount to the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on receipt of audited statement of accounts.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

HIV Infections

5356. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has more HIV infections than any other country in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this is likely to threaten the socio-economic development in the country; and

(d) if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). There are no absolute and comparable figures to confirm this statement. However, there has been a perceivable spread of the infection in the country. This is mostly due to unprotected multipartner sex and through sharing unsterilised needles.

(c) and (d). It is however universally accepted that since this virus attacks the sexually active segment (*i.e.* the age-group from 15 to 45 years) of the population the most, the disruption in the social and economical spheres is considerable.

Ration Allowance to Delhi Police

5357. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant ration allowance to Delhi Police personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). A proposal received in this regard from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has been examined in detail in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and certain clarifications sought thereafter from the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Import of Petroleum Crude

5358. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the MINISTER of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are importing petroleum crude from Nigeria;

(b) if so, the year from which it is being imported; and

(c) the terms and conditions under which petroleum crude is being imported from that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). At present, Indian Oil Corporation do not have any term contract with Nigeria for import of crude oil/petroleum products. However, Indian Oil Corporation have been importing crude oil, HSD and SKO sourced from Nigeria against spot purchases.

Health and Population Management

5359. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare propose to start South Asia's first International course in health and population management;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the course is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 3 months course is designed for candidates from developing countries currently responsible for management of health services in general/specific health and population programmes/hospitals preferably at the District or corresponding level.

(c) 1st November, 1994.

[*Translation*]

Installation of Tubewells in M.P.

5360. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent any schemes for seeking World Bank assistance for installation of public tubewells;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for sanctioning it expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

World Bank Aid for Leprosy

5361. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States where World Bank aided leprosy programme is being implemented and year in which it was launched; and

(b) the extent of success achieved under the programme in these States during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The World Bank aided leprosy programme has been launched in all the States/UTs except Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry w.e.f. 1.2.94.

(b) It will be too early to quantify the achievements at this stage.

Communal Riots

5362. SHRI SHIVLAL NAGJIBHAI VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1990 the Union Government had issued comprehensive guidelines to all the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for controlling the menace of communal riots;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether these guidelines have been revived in view of the events taken place after December 6, 1992?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Ys, Sir.

(b) The guidelines to the States/UT Administrations cover such aspects as collection of intelligence, taking up of preventive measures, immobilisation of anti-social elements, encouraging non-official participation, rehabilitation measures, etc.

(c) These guidelines continue to be in force. However, these were revised in December 1992 in so far as these related to administration of relief and rehabilitation of victims of communal riots.

Bomb Blasts

5363. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has recently arrested twelve people in simultaneous raids in Bombay in connection with a series of bomb blasts in several towns on December 6, 1993 and seized a massive cache of arms and ammunition;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to start the trial against those found guilty;

(c) whether CBI has also arrested two important operatives of Bombay blasts of March, 1993 recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether an alert has been sounded in all the States to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) 12 accused persons were arrested in raids conducted by CBI, Bombay Police and Hyderabad Police in connection with bomb blasts in trains on 5/6.12.93 and other places. Of these 7 were arrested by CBI, 1 by Bombay Police and 4 by Hyderabad Police.

(b) The case relating to these bomb blasts are under investigation. Charge sheets will be filed in the Court as soon as the investigations are completed.

(c) and (d). CBI have since arrested Abdul Aziz and Mohd. Iqbal in connection with the Bombay bomb blast case.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Tibetan Refugees

5364. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the Government of Sikkim have allowed Tibetan refugees in the State to cross the border and come back without any let or hindrance recently;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government of Sikkim have been instructed to take action against such people who visited Tibet or Nepal and re-entered India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). Government of India had received reports that some Tibetan Refugees stationed in Sikkim had visited Kathmandu without permission. This was brought to the notice of the Government of Sikkim. Powers to take action in such matters are vested in the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. However, Government of Sikkim have reported that they have no information of any such incident in Sikkim. The State Government of Sikkim have instructed the Police authorities to ensure that Tibetan refugees follow the legal provisions and guidelines regarding their movement.

Eastern Coalfields Limited

5365. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coalfields Limited has failed to complete 27 projects in West Bengal region at a sanctioned cost of Rs. 1,695 crores;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT

PANJA): (a) and (b): 27 projects, each costing Rs. 2.0 crores and above, located in the State of West Bengal with a total sanctioned capital outlay of Rs. 1695.64 crores are under implementation in the Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL). Out of these projects, 13 are progressing as per schedule and 14 are delayed. Main reasons for delays are constraint in acquisition of land & rehabilitation of displaced persons and associated law & order problems, adverse geo-mining conditions and fund constraint.

(c) Close follow up with the State Govt. has been undertaken for expediting pending land cases and sorting out problems of rehabilitation. In case of projects suffering from adverse geo-mining conditions encountered during in-seam development, revised project reports are under finalisation and these projects are being implemented as per the revised scope envisaged. Fund availability is also prioritised for projects which are in advanced stage of implementation. Constant reminders are sent upto highest level to West Bengal Govt. to control theft of coal and maintain law & order.

[Translation]

Assistance to U.P. for FWP

5366. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has sought additional financial aid from the Union Government to control the population problem in the State;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Many States, including U.P. seek additional assistance for Family Welfare Programmes. Allocation of resources is made to States taking into account their needs, the limited resources available and the capacity to utilize the funds.

[English]

Petrol Retail Outlets

5367. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of petrol retail outlets sanctioned in Mumbai during 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the number of petrol retail outlets sanctioned out-of-turn; and

(c) the reasons for sanctioning the outlets out-of-turn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Whereas no petrol/diesel retail outlet was allotted in Bombay during 1992-93, letters of intent for two retail outlet dealerships, one each through Oil Selection Board and under discretionary powers of the Government, were issued during 1993-94.

(c) Discretionary allotments are made in deserving cases on compassionate grounds.

Cochin Refinery Limited

5368. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation and turn over of the Cochin Refinery Limited during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94;

(b) the projected capacity utilisation and estimated turnover for 1994-95;

(c) whether the Cochin Refinery Limited has any proposal plans under consideration for expansion and diversification; and

(d) if so, the details therefor indicating *inter-alia* the extent of expansion envisaged the fields of diversification with reasons therefor, amount involved in expansion and diversification, period of completion, funding and the targets fixed therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The capacity utilisation and turn-over of Cochin Refineries Limited (CRL) for the last 3 years are as follows:—

Year	Capacity utilisation (%)	Turnover (Rs. Crores)
1991-92	107.8	1486.14
1992-93	113.8	1811.54
1993-94 (Provisional)	108.1	1970.00

(b) The projected capacity utilisation and turn-over for 1994-95 are 103.33% and Rs. 1975.89 crores respectively.

(c) and (d). CRL is implementing expansion of the refining capacity from the existing 4.5 MMTPA to 7.5 MMTPA at an estimated cost of Rs. 481.24 crores. The project is to be completed by March, 1995.

[Translation]

Indian Citizenship

5369. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani citizens who applied for Indian citizenship during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of persons out of them granted Indian citizenship;

(c) whether proper inquiry was made before granting citizenship to them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The number of Pakistani citizens who applied for Indian citizenship during each of the last three years is as under:—

Year	No. of applicants
1991	280
1992	399
1993	338

(b) The number of Pakistani citizens who were granted Indian citizenship is as under:—

Year	No. of persons granted Indian citizenship
1991	218
1992	246
1993	171

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Profit Earned by CIL

5370. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
RAI:
SHRI GUMAN MAL
LODHA:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has constantly earned profit for the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether additional capital has been invested by the Coal India Limited during this period;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether prices of coal have been increased several times in the country after March, 1991;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether any assessment has been made to find out whether there has been any decline in the cost of production of coal in the country; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has earned profits during 1991-92 and 1992-93 as under:—

1991-92	(+) Rs. 167.07 crores
1992-93	(+) Rs. 291.27 crores

CIL is also expected to earn profit during 1993-94 of a sum of Rs. 351 crores (provisional). The exact figure will however be available only after the accounts are finalised and audited.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The details of investments made in CIL during the last three years are as under:—

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
1991-92	—	1755.19
1992-93	—	1808.47
1993-94	—	1659.54 (Prov.)

(e) and (f). The prices of coal produced by CIL have been revised three times after March, 1991 as given below:

(Rs. per tonne)

Average price of CIL coal as current during March, 1991	—	249.00
(i) Revised average price of CIL coal effective from 27.12.1991	—	322.00
(ii) Revised average price of CIL coal effective from 17.2.1993	—	364.00
(iii) Revised average price of CIL coal effective from 19.6.1993	—	382.00

(g) and (h). The cost of production of coal at current prices increases over a period of time due to increase in cost of various inputs. However, CIL have informed that between 1989-90 and 1992-93 while the cost of production increased by 26.3%, the wholesale price index rose by 38%. Thus increase in cost of production was less than the rise in wholesale price and therefore the production cost has declined in real terms during this period.

[English]

Agreement with Russia

5371. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed a contract with the Russian State Trading Organisation to supply spares for the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any bids for the supply of such spares have been received directly from the Russian manufacturers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). For spare parts requirement, Coal India Limited deputed two teams to CIS countries (including Russia) during September/October, 1992 and in May/June, 1993 who established direct contact with Russian and other manufacturers. Consequently, contracts were finalised between CIL and the manufacturer/supplier located mostly in Russia, Ukraine and Byelo Russia and others were placed between November, 1993 and January, 1994 related to spares for shovels, draglines, dumpers, PSLW set and for shearear.

Mentally Retarded Children

5372. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 30,000 babies in India are still born and over

1,20,000 are born mentally and physically retarded every year;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposal in this regard is being worked out with WHO; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The still birth rate in the country was 10.7 per thousand births in 1991 as per the records of the Registrar General of India. Reliable data on the number of children born mentally and physically retarded is not available.

(b) No proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

Refugees From Punjab

5373. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding the number of refugees from Punjab residing in various States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) the amount being spent by the Government annually on such refugees;

(d) whether the Union Government are providing financial assistance to States for the rehabilitation of such refugees; and

(e) if so, the details of such assistance provided during each of the last three years, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). As per available information, the details are as below:—

Sl. State No.	No. of Families
1. Delhi	15586
2. Haryana	1453
3. Rajasthan	206
4. Himachal Pradesh	63
5. Jammu & Kashmir	25
6. Uttar Pradesh	322
Total	17655

(c) Matter is the concern of the respective State Government.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Mortality Amongst Females

5374. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study was conducted by the Centre of Social Medicine and Community Health, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi on ill-health and mortality amongst females in the country;

(b) if so, the main findings of the study; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in the light of the study?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Studies were conducted by Post-Graduate students on reasons of poor health of women and status of family planning programme in specific districts, blocks and villages and therefore the results cannot be generalised for the Country. These studies are not yet published.

(c) Does not arise.

Deployment of CRPF

5375. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of battalions of CRPF stationed in Delhi at present; and

(b) the criteria adopted for the deployment of CRPF in peace and field areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) At present, 11 CRPF battalions are deployed in Delhi.

(b) Normal tenure of a Bn. in an area is 3 year. The Bns. are rotated generally from soft to hard areas and vice-versa, depending upon the exigencies of deployment.

Welfare of Street Children

5376. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have launched a new scheme for the welfare of street children in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities included under this scheme;

(d) the number of street children identified and likely to be benefited; city-wise;

(e) the amount released under this scheme during 1993-94, city-wise; and

(f) the number of centres for street children set up/proposed to be set up in each city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Under the Central Scheme for the Welfare of Street Children voluntary organisations are given 90% grant for running centres to offer facilities for the development of street children. The main components of the scheme are:—

(i) identification of street children and their families;

(ii) mobilising preventive health services and providing access to treatment facilities;

(iii) providing nutritional support;

(iv) offering facilities for literacy and initiating efforts for their integration into the formal education system;

(v) vocational training; and

(vi) arranging facilities for shelter and hygienic living etc.

(c) to (f). *Statement* giving the required information is attached.

STATEMENT

SL. No.	Name of City	No. of Street Children likely to be benefited	Amount released during 1993-94 (in lakhs)	No. of centre set up through NGOs during 1993-94	No. of additional centres proposed to be set up through NGOs during 1994-95
1.	Agartala	300	—	—	1
2.	Ahmedabad	900	8.05	3	—
3.	Aizawal	300	—	—	1
4.	Bhubaneswar	300	—	—	1
5.	Bhopal	300	—	—	1
6.	Bombay	1500	12.25	5	—
7.	Bangalore	900	6.44	3	—
8.	Calcutta	2100	27.74	7	—
9.	Coimbatore	300	—	—	1
10.	Chandigarh	300	—	—	1
11.	Delhi	2100	18.22	7	—
12.	Guwahati	300	—	—	1
13.	Gangtok	300	—	—	1
14.	Hyderabad	600	0.61	1	1
15.	Itanagar	300	—	—	1
16.	Indore	300	—	—	1
17.	Imphal	300	—	—	1
18.	Jaipur	300	—	—	1
19.	Kozikhode	300	—	—	1
20.	Kohima	300	—	1	

SL. No.	Name of City	No. of Street Children likely to be benefited	Amount released during 1993-94 (in lakhs)	No. of centre set up through NGOs during 1993-94	No. of additional centres proposed to be set up through NGOs during 1994-95
21.	Kanpur	300	3.69	1	—
22.	Lucknow	300	8.63	3	—
23.	Ludhiana	300	—	—	1
24.	Madras	1800	20.195	6	—
25.	Madurai	300	—	—	1
26.	Nagpur	600	0.62	1	1
27.	Patna	300	—	—	1
28.	Pune	600	4.25	2	—
29.	Panaji	300	—	—	1
30.	Shimla	300	—	—	1
31.	Srinagar/Jammu	300	—	—	1
32.	Shillong	300	—	—	1
33.	Surat	300	—	—	1
34.	Vadodara	300	—	—	1
35.	Visakhapatnam	300	—	—	1
36.	Varanasi	300	—	—	1
37.	Trivandrum	300	—	—	1
Total		20100	111.45	39	28

Note: The Budget provision under this scheme for the year 1993-94 is Rs. 5 crores. The approximate expenditure per centre per annum is Rs. 7.39 lakhs.

Violation of Labour Laws

(c) the reasons therefor?

5377. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Coal India Limited has been violating the Labour Laws; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ensure the implementation of the Labour Laws in the Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). The level of enforcement of labour laws in the establishments of Coal India Limited has been generally of a high order. Central Govt. Industrial Relations Machinery/Labour enforcement machinery of Ministry of Labour carry out periodical inspections with a view to enforcing labour laws.

[Translation]

Petrol Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

5378. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of such places in Gujarat especially in tribal districts, which have been identified for setting up of retail diesel/petrol outlets and wholesale depots of oil and new LPG agencies and all procedural formalities in this regard have been completed but advertisement has not been released so far;

(b) the details of such places out of the above in regard to which advertisements have already been released but any decision has not been taken; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Issue of advertisements and selection of dealers through the OSBs is a continuous process and the position keeps on changing on day to day basis. However, it is reported by the oil companies that 24 LPG distributorship and 15 retail outlet dealership locations in Gujarat, including those in Tribal districts, were pending for advertisement.

(b) and (c). 73 LPG distributorships and 59 retail outlet dealerships already advertised were pending for interview in Gujarat. Pace of interviews and selection of dealers/distributors depend on various factors, such as number of candidates appearing for interview, number of locations involved and number of interviews fixed by Oil Selection Boards, etc. It takes about 1-2 years for commissioning of dealerships/distributorships after the date of advertisement.

[English]

Minorities in Government Services

5379. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been done regarding the representation of minorities in the Government employment sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to enhance representation of minorities in public employment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The High Power Panel on minorities set up by the Government in May, 1980 had conducted, *inter-alia*, a sample survey on representation of minorities in the Government services. The details of the survey are contained in the report of the panel, which has already been placed on the table of the House on 27th August, 1990.

(c) (1) Government has issued instructions to the State Govts./UT Admns. to ensure that there is no discrimination in the matter of registration and sponsoring of minority candidates for employment. State Governments have also been requested to issue necessary instructions to the Employment Exchanges to take necessary steps for (i) making special drives for registration in minority concentration areas, (ii) setting up mobile registration units/sub-exchanges in minority concentration areas, (iii) including a member of the minority community on the Advisory Committees attached to the Employment Exchanges at the District and Exchange level and (iv) setting up monitoring cell at the State level to monitor the progress.

(2) Government has instructed all the Ministries/Depts. of Government of India that whenever a Selection Committee/Board exists or has to be constituted for making recruitment to 10 or more vacancies in Group C or Group D posts/services, it shall be mandatory to have one member belonging to SC/ST and one member belonging to minority community in such Committees/Boards. Where, however, the number of vacancies against which selection is to be made is less than 10, no effort should be spared in finding a Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes

officer and a minority community officer for inclusion in such Committees/Boards.

(3) To enable weaker sections of minorities to compete on equal terms with other candidates in various competitive/entrance examinations UGC is operating a coaching scheme through 20 universities and 32 colleges. The Ministry of Welfare is also implementing from 1992-93 a new scheme of pre-examination coaching for weaker sections based on economic criteria through professional coaching institutions of repute.

Petrol Retail Outlets and LPG Agencies

5380. SHRI PROBEN DEKA:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals which were under consideration upto December 31, 1993 for opening of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel and kerosene retail outlets in Assam; and

(b) the action taken to clear the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). In addition to the locations pending from the previous Marketing Plans, 39 retail outlets, 17 LPG distributorships and 15 SKO-LDO dealerships, included in the current Marketing Plan for Assam, were available for allotment upto December 31, 1993. Selection of dealers/distributors is made as per prescribed procedure through the Oil

Selection Board for the North-East Region and is in progress.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[Translation]

[English]

Hura "C" Project

5381. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eastern Coal Fields Limited propose the restart Hura "C" project in Lalmatiya under Rajmahal project;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure incurred on this project during the last three years;

(c) whether any scheme regarding metalling and widening of roads from Lalmatiya to Pirpeti and Lalmatiya to Godda of two ways is under consideration of the Union Government;

(d) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be started and completed; and

(e) the expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal to take up Hura "C" Project in Lalmatiya area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. as the current demand of linked power houses of Farakka and Kahalgaon of NTPC can easily be met from the on-going Rajmahal Opencast Project (10.5 mty).

(c) There is no such proposal.

Oil Exploration Fund

5382. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up an oil exploration fund;

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be kept in that fund at the initial stage;

(c) whether private sectors would be financed from that fund for oil exploration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

LPG Agencies and Petrol/Diesel Retail Outlets

5383. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI MAHESH
KANODIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for allotment of LPG agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets in Gujarat till February, 1994;

(b) the places where survey has been conducted for allotment of LPG agencies and petrol retail outlets during the current year; and

(c) the number of such agencies/outlets allotted/proposed to be allotted during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Process for selection of 53 locations for petrol/diesel retail outlet dealerships and 65 distributorships included in the current Marketing Plan for Gujarat and for those pending from previous Plans through the Oil Selection Board for Gujarat and allotment by Oil Companies is in progress. It takes about 1-2 years for commissioning of dealerships from the date of advertisement.

(b) to (c). Oil Companies conduct periodic surveys at different locations. The locations meeting Industry's viability norms are included in the Marketing Plan for appointment of dealers/distributors. The Marketing Plan for 1994-95 has not yet been finalised.

Atrocities on SCs/STs

5384. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS
VARMA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in connection with the cases of atrocities on SCs/STs and of those who were charge-sheeted and detained pending prosecution in these cases during 1992 and 1993, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of persons who were found guilty and sentenced in these cases by December 31, year-wise; and

(c) the number of cases pending on December 31, 1992 and 1993 with the total number of cases, State/Union Territory-wise;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) to (c). The information is under collection from the State Governments and U.T. Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Condoms

5385. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of condoms to check AIDS in the country have not shown any increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an important study reveals that no State in the country is free from AIDS; and

(d) if so, the ground work on which the campaign for the prevention of AIDS is to come up?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from the fact that the off-take of free-supply has increased, another possible reason is the absence of adequate awareness and imaginative distribution of supply.

(c) Excepting the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and the Union Territories of Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, HIV prevalence has been reported from all the other States and Union Territories.

(d) A comprehensive programme for the prevention and control of AIDS has been launched throughout the country since September, 1992. The strategies evolved consist of (a) creation of awareness about HIV/AIDS through mass education (b) blood safety and rational use of Blood and Blood Products (c) control of STDs (d) condom promotion and (e) surveillance and clinical Management of HIV/AIDS cases.

LTC Plant at Dankuni

5386. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal India Limited propose to dispose of its Rs. 140 cr. Low Temperature Carbonisation (LTC) plant at Dankuni in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of companies with which CIL has started negotiations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c). Low Temperature Carbonisation (LTC) plant in Dankuni in West Bengal is presently incurring heavy losses resulting in adverse effect on Coal India Limited's financial results. Many action points have been identified to bring about overall improvement in financial performance of LTC Plant. One of the suggestions put forward is to explore the possibility of entrusting the produc-

tion and distribution of coke and coal gases to a joint venture company with Dankuni Coal Complex (DCC) and Greater Calcutta Gas Supply Corporation (GCGSC) as partners.

HPCL Refineries

5387. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity utilisation, production and turnover for the last two years and the targeted production for 1994-95 of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited refineries at Vizag and Bombay;

(b) whether there are any proposals/plans of expansion of the aforesaid two refineries;

(c) the progress made so far in the construction of 3 million tonne joint venture refinery at Mangalore;

(d) whether there is any proposal to expand its capacity to 9 million tonnes in phases;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) when the construction of the aforesaid joint venture refinery is scheduled to be completed and start functioning;

(g) whether HPCL is also setting up another refinery with Oman Oil Company in West Coast; and

(h) if so, the details therefor indicating *inter-alia* the total expenditure involved and the estimated production and turnover when completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR

SHARMA): (a) The capacity utilisation and production of HPCL refineries during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as follows:—

	1992-93		1993-94 (Provisional)	
	Capacity utilisation (%)	Production (MMT)	Capacity utilisation (%)	Production (MMT)
Bombay Refinery	106.4	5.62	109.8%	5.67
Visakh Refinery	100.7	4.27	98.9%	4.20

The targeted production for the year 1994-95 of Bombay and Vizag Refineries is 4812 and 4015 thousand tonnes respectively. The turn-over of HPCL during 1992-93 and 1993-94 was Rs. 10595.78 crores and Rs. 11856.84 crores (provisional) respectively.

(b) Government of India has authorised HPCL to prepare detailed Feasibility Report for expansion of Vizag Refinery by 3 MMTPA.

(c) The progress made in the construction of the Mangalore Refinery is 40% as on March, 1994.

(d) and (e). Government has issued a Letter of Intent to M/s. Mangalore Refinery & Petrochemicals Limited for expanding the refining capacity of Mangalore Refinery from 3 MMTPA to 9 MMTPA.

(f) As per the Government approval, the project is scheduled to be completed within 48 months from April, 1991.

(g) and (h). HPCL and Oman Oil Company Limited (OOC) have signed an MOU for setting up a 6 MMTPA grass-root refinery on the West Coast of India

as a Joint Venture between the two companies. The project is expected to cost about Rs. 3000 crores at June, 1992 prices.

Safety Norms

5388. SHRI MOHAN RAWLE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether safety norms are being observed by the Oil Industry;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the role played by the Oil Industry Safety Directorate so far in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken for improving safety awareness among petroleum industry personnel and the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Safety norms are being observed by the Oil Industry by and large.

(c) OISD is involved in preparation of various norms/standards, guidelines etc. which are published and issued to industry. OISD conducts regularly External Safety Audits of Refineries, gas processing plants, marketing installations, etc. and monitors the implementation of recommendations arising therefrom;

(d) OISD conducts workshops and training programmes for all the oil companies in order to acquaint them with safety norms and standards on regular basis. It has conducted four workshops for imparting training and disseminating information relating to safety to nearly 650 executives of senior and middle level from the oil industry. It has conducted 10 courses at Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad, for 250 executives of the oil companies. OISD also publishes a journal 'Petrosafe' in which lessons learnt in the development of safety are published and circulated to nearly 1600 personnel in the oil industry.

Small Hospitals

5389. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the project for setting up small hospitals in the outskirts around Delhi, with a view to reducing the pressure of patients on the main hospitals;

(b) when the scheme was initiated; and

(c) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The progress made for

setting up of small hospitals is given in the *Statement* attached.

(b) This scheme was started in the VIth Five Year Plan.

(c) The reasons for delays in the completion of different hospitals have broadly pertained to litigation on title to land, escalation of costs, clearance for land use from agricultural to institutional purposes and other requisite clearances from the civic/local bodies etc.

STATEMENT

1. Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Hospital, Mangolpuri

OPD was commissioned in April 1986. Indoor facilities started in September 1987. 12 hours casualty services have also been started since October 1990.

2. Lal Bahadur Shastri Hospital, Khichripur

OPD services started in December 1991. Hospital building is likely to be completed in all respects by December 1994.

3. Rao Tula Ram Memorial Hospital, Jaffarpur

OPD services started in September 1988. The building is nearing completion. Staff for running OPD has been sanctioned.

4. Babu Jagjivan Ram Memorial Hospital, Jahangirpuri

OPD services started in the ward block in certain specialities with limited staff in August 1993.

5. *Government Hospital, Pooth Khurd*

Boundary wall of the plot earmarked for hospital complex has been completed. NOC for change of land use received in January 1993 from DDA. Foundation stone of the project was laid on 26.2.1993. Layout plans and structural design has been approved by Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

6. *Government Hospital, Siraspur*

Possession of land has been given to Dte. of Health Services by a court order. NOC for change of land use has been received. Necessary instructions have been issued to PWD to initiate the construction activities at the main plot.

7. *Government Hospital, Maidan Garhi*

The request for NOC for change of land use is being processed. An amount of Rs. 10.58 lakhs has been incurred on construction of boundary wall on a plot of 20 acres.

8. *Guru Gobind Singh Hospital, Raghbir Nagar*

Foundation stone was laid on 29.1.1991. Delhi Urban Arts Commission have approved the layout plans in November 1992 and forwarded the same to MCD for final approval which was given on 1.3.93 by MCD. The building plans have been since approved by Delhi Urban Arts Commission. Actual construction has started since 19.1.1994.

9. *500 Bedded Baba Saheb B.R. Ambedkar Hospital, Rohini*

Expenditure of Rs. 288.66 lakhs has been incurred upto August 1993 on

the purchase of land measuring 29.4 acres, earth filling and construction of boundary wall.

Welfare Measures for CRPF

5390. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the acute housing problem for CRPF personnel;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to construct accomodation for them;

(c) the other facilities being considered for these personnel;

(d) whether any welfare programmes have been proposed by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme has now been included in the Annual Plan, with a view to increase the resource allocation for this purpose.

(c) to (f). A number of facilities and welfare programmes, exist for CRPF personnel, which are augmented, if necessary, from time-to-time.

Handicapped Children

5391. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUD-
DIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any 100% financial assistance scheme for the welfare of handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb children issued in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the amount sanctioned during each of the last three years and current year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) and (b). The Government has not undertaken any 100% financial assistance scheme for the welfare of handicapped, blind, deaf and dumb children in the country. However, the Government implements some schemes of financial assistance to voluntary organisations upto the extent of 90% for the welfare of handicapped persons including children. The details of the schemes are given in the enclosed *Statement I*.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Schemes have been circulated to all the State Governments/UTS as well as voluntary organisations. Grants are given on an yearly basis in two instalments on the

recommendation of the State Governments/UTs. While releasing the grants the audited accounts, utilisation certificate and physical performance of the organisation in the previous year is kept in mind.

(e) The amount sanctioned during the last three years and the current year under the schemes is given in the enclosed *Statement II*.

STATEMENT—I

1. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the Disabled, grant is given to voluntary organisations upto the extent of 90% for welfare of the four categories of the disabled, namely, Orthopaedically handicapped, visually handicapped, hearing handicapped and mentally retarded, which includes children. Grant is given for the purpose of (a) detection, intervention of primary nature, prevention of disability, (b) education and training, (c) rehabilitation— physical, psychological, social and economic.
2. Under the Scheme of Assistance to voluntary organisations for Establishment of Special Schools, grant is given to the extent of 90% for establishment of new Special Schools in districts where there are no special schools and for upgradation of existing special schools.
3. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for Manpower Development in the field

of Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation", grant is given up to the extent of 100% to voluntary organisations for running teachers training course in the field of cerebral palsy and mental retardation.

4. Under the Scheme of "Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons" grant is given upto the extent of 90% to voluntary organisations for leprosy cured persons.

STATEMENT-II

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Year			
		1991-92	92-93 expen- diture	93-94	94-95 allo- cation
1.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Disabled Persons	6.80	9.60	10.40	8.70
2.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for the Establishment of Special Schools.	0.10	1.50
3.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Manpower Development in the field of Cerebral Palsy and Mental Retardation.	0.10	0.25	0.30	0.30
4.	Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for Rehabilitation of Leprosy Cured Persons	0.10	0.17	0.40	0.40

* The scheme was started in 1993-94

[*Translation*]

Assistance to voluntary organisations in Gujarat

5392. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for financial assistance received by the Gov-

ernment from the various voluntary organisations on Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved out of them by the Government alongwith the financial assistance provided to each of these organisations;

(c) the number of applications lying pending for approval;

(d) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to them;

(e) whether the Government propose to conduct any survey in regard to the work done by the voluntary organisations;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) No. of application received for grant-in-aid during the last three years is as follows:—

1991-92	—	31
1992-93	—	25
1993-94	—	45
Total		101

(b) 76 applications covering 43 organisations have been approved for financial assistance. The names of organisations and grant-in-aid released are given in the *Statement* annexed.

(c) 25

(d) The eligible pending applications will be considered for financial assistance either during the current financial year or in the subsequent financial years depending upon the availability of funds.

(e) to (g). Since the role of NGOs in developmental activities relating to the Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Handicapped persons and in social defence is now fast growing, the Government would be entrusting some studies about the functioning of NGOs to reputed organisations.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Name of the Organisation No.	Amount released during		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Handicapped Welfare			
1. Blind Mens Association Vastrapur, Ahmedabad	8.28	8.03	8.27
2. K.L. Institute for Deaf, Bhavnagar	1.08	1.21	1.78
3. Andhjan Vividhlaxmi Taleem Kendra, Jamnagar	4.83	3.95	4.18
4. K.K. School & Home for the Blind, Bhavnagar	2.25	—	—
5. P.S. Kothari Multipurpose School for the Deaf	3.10	—	—
6. Smrubi Vikas Trust, Gandhinagar	0.35	—	—
7. Andh Apang Kalyan Kendra, Ahmedabad	0.18	0.47	0.53
8. V.H. Gandhi Deaf & Dumb School, Modisa	0.72	—	—
9. Ankur School for M.R., Bhavnagar	0.36	—	—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Organisation	Amount released during		
		1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
10.	Mata-Laxmi Rotary Charitable Society	0.61	—	—
11.	Society for the Mentally Retarded, Rajkot	1.03	1.74	2.06
12.	Medical Care Centre Trust, Vadodara	0.90	1.28	1.94
13.	Light House for Blind Girls, Ahmedabad	2.57	1.76	2.33
14.	Sh. D.S. Paresch Deaf & Dumb School, Surendra Nagar	0.40	—	—
15.	Gujarat Kelvani Trust, Ahmedabad	4.79	—	—
16.	K.S. Dedhia Mook Badhir Vidya Mandir	1.14	—	—
17.	Andh Apang Kalyan Kendra, Ahmedabad	0.18	0.47	0.53
18.	Sharda Trust Smruti Vikas Shala of Mentally Retarded, Dhonka	—	0.35	—
19.	Andh Kalyan Kendra, Ahmedabad	0.47	—	0.25
20.	Apang Pariwar Kalyan Kendra, Bhavnagar	—	0.20	0.33
21.	Manav Kalyan Trust, Navsari	—	2.50	—
22.	Rachnatamak Abhigam Trust, Ahmedabad	—	2.37	0.34
23.	V-one Society, Vadodara	1.50	1.80	2.15
24.	Manav Daya Trust	0.50	—	—
25.	K.L. Institute for Deaf, Bhavnagar	0.50	1.00	1.25
26.	Medical Care Centre, Vadodara	2.50	4.00	5.00
27.	Blind Men's Association, Ahmedabad	12.00	15.00	15.00
Social Defence				
28.	Ahmedabad Ditt. Probation & After Care Association	—	0.43	—
29.	Vikas Grih, Ahmedabad	—	0.98	—
30.	Gujarat Kelvani Trust, Ahmedabad	0.48	—	—
31.	Rachnatmak Abhigam Trust, Ahmedabad	—	—	3.94
32.	Indian Council for Child Welfare, Ahmedabad	—	—	3.72
33.	Gujarat Kelvani Trust, Ahmedabad	—	—	0.75
34.	Akhand Jyoti Foundation, Ahmedabad	—	—	0.61

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. Name of the Organisation No.	Amount released during		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
35. M/s. Rachnatmak Abhigam Trust, V.C.A. Gujarat	0.14	0.72	0.81
Minorities Welfare			
36. Anjuman-e-Talimi Idara, Bharuch	—	—	1.67
37. Makhdum Education Society, Sabarkanta	—	—	1.35
Tribal Development			
38. Bharat Seveshram Sangh, Ashram Road, Ahmedabad	0.47	1.65	1.61
39. Zarpan Nasarpur Vighag Kelavani Mandal, Vadi, Surat, Gujarat	—	1.12	2.72
40. Sushilaban Manilal Sanghvi Memorial Trust, Nilpar Rapar District	—	—	6.33
41. Gram Swaraj Sangh, Nilpar Distt.	—	—	6.33
42. Shree Sarvodaya Ashram, Sanali Distt.	—	—	6.33
43. Sarvodaya Kendra Anirgadh, Jabua	—	—	6.33

[English]

April-December, 1993, State/Union Territory-wise;

Cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act

5393. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 pending as on December 31, 1993 State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of additional cases filed under the Act during the period

(c) the number of cases decided during this period and the cases in which the prosecuted were convicted separately, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) the number of cases pending as on December 31, 1993 with the total number of persons under prosecution, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): (a) to (d). The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Drilling of Oil Grills

5394. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC has drilled 481 basins in the Southern region upto January, 1994;

(b) if so, the total oil produced during 1992-93 from the Southern region;

(c) whether any concrete programme of drilling of oil grills has been formulated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) ONGC has drilled 486 wells in Krishna-Godavari, Cauvery, Andaman Offshore, and Kerala-Konkan Offshore basins until January, 1994.

(b) ONGC produced 0.352 M.T. of crude oil from their Southern region during 1992-93.

(c) to (e). The drilling programme for 1994-95 formulated by ONGC for their Southern region is given below:—

	Rig. Yrs.	Wells	Meter- age (000M)
Onland	17	45	126.70
Offshore	2	8	21.95
Total	19	53	148.65

AIDS Awareness

5395. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a media campaign for AIDS awareness was launched during 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to intensify the AIDS awareness campaign?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Television, Radio, Newspapers, Cable and outdoor publicity channels have been used so far in the media campaign. Additional publicity and awareness materials are under preparation for a further intensification of the campaign during 1994-95. It is proposed to utilise all the other field publicity channels available with the Government for this purpose.

Ban on Pre-natal Sex Determination Tests

5396. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the non-governmental organisations particularly the Women's Organisations throughout the country have been persistently demanding to impose

a ban legally on the pre-natal sex determination test to protect the girl child;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken or propose to take to ban the pre-natal sex determination tests?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A Bill entitled "Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulations and Prevention of Misuse) Bill, 1991 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

Irrigation Projects

5397. SHRI S.M. LALJAN BASHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has conveyed its opinion on the non-performance of many irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the extent of World Bank finance for such projects;

(d) whether any such project is located in Andhra Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The World Bank undertakes various Review Missions during the implementation of the projects intended to accelerate the

financial and physical progress and take mid-course corrective actions. Since irrigation projects are generally spread over for a duration of 5 years and more and implementation normally depends on various natural and administrative factors, extension of time is given in most of the projects on year to year basis by the Bank on the recommendations of the Government of India. Review Missions take stock of the situations on such occasions also. In these circumstances, there had been some instances when the Bank has conveyed its opinion on the under-utilization of the external assistance resulting into slow physical progress in some projects. The major reasons for this comprise initial implementation slippage, delay in approval of local competitive bidding, State Governments' financial crunch, imposition of certain conditions by the Bank such as carrying out studies, resettlement and rehabilitation aspects, natural calamities and appreciation of donor currencies in terms of rupees.

(c) As regards World Bank assistance to the irrigation projects for 11 projects, out of the World Bank assistance of US \$ 1,609 million, there has been cumulative utilization of US \$ 692.7 million.

(d) and (e). In Andhra Pradesh, owing to delayed progress and some works pending to be completed in Srisailem Left Bank Canal (SLBC) and Sriram Sagar Right Bank Canal (SRBC) known as Andhra Pradesh Irrigation-II Project, the World Bank expressed concern.

Blindness Control Programme

5398. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HEALTH

AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approached the World Bank for intensive blindness control programme in seven States;

(b) if so, the total amount sought from World Bank;

(c) the States where the amount is likely to be utilised;

(d) whether the Government have also decided to upgrade existing facilities in 19 identified poor performing districts in the country;

(e) the States where these districts are located; and

(f) the time by which the World Bank has agreed to provide the loan for blindness control in India?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The World Bank has agreed to provide a credit of US \$ 117.8 million for the National Blindness Control Programme. The World Bank aided project will cover the States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The implementation of the project is scheduled from the current financial year i.e. 1994-95.

[*Translation*]

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

5399. SHRI N.J. RATHVA:
SHRI VILASRAO
NAGNATHRAO
GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number C.G.H.S. dispensaries functioning in Gujarat and Maharashtra at present;

(b) the amount spent on these dispensaries during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to open more C.G.H.S. dispensaries in these States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) 64.

(b) Rs. 4073.79 lakhs.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Para-military Forces in North-East

5400. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of increasing insurgent activities in the North-Eastern region, the Government propose to strengthen the para-military forces in the

region with recruitment of local people in larger proportions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). In view of the increase in the violent activities of the insurgent groups in some States of the NE region, various steps have been taken to strengthen the para-military forces in the region which include *inter alia* the following. Additional units of PMF/Security Forces have been inducted. In addition to normal grant for modernisation of State Police Forces, special grants/funds have been provided to the State Governments of Assam (Rs. 14.70 crores), Manipur (Rs. 10.50 crores) and Nagaland (Rs. 7.40 crores) during the year 1993-94. State Governments are also being assisted to raise India Reserve Battalions. During 1993-94, approval was accorded for raising 2 India Reserve Battalions by Assam and 1 Battalion each by Manipur and Mizoram. As per scheme, recruitment to these Battalions will be done locally.

Visit of Minister to J & K

5401. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):
DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister of State in his Ministry visited Jammu and Kashmir recently;

(b) if so, the details including the purpose thereof;

(c) the assessment of the situation in Kashmir;

(d) whether any administrative changes are contemplated by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Minister also held a meeting with the officers of various Ministries of the State on March 21, 1994; and

(g) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (g). The Minister of State for Internal Security has been visiting the State of Jammu and Kashmir regularly for an on the spot assessment of the situation; to meet the people to ascertain their problems; and, to discuss various issues with the State Government officials with a view to activating the administration and make it more responsive and accountable. In order to achieve the objectives, administrative changes are effected as and when necessary.

MOS(IS) held a meeting in Delhi on 21.3.94 with senior officials of State Government and a number of Central Ministries concerned with developmental activity to review the progress of various development schemes in J&K, and find ways of accelerating the same. This is a continuing process and is being reg-

ularly pursued and followed up with all concerned.

Irrigation Projects

5402. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the completion of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the broad details of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The details of on-going major, medium and Extension/ Renovation/ Modernisation (ERM) irrigation schemes at the beginning of VIII Plan are as under:—

Plan in which started	Number of projects		
	Major	Medium	ERM
I Plan (1951–56)	4	1	—
II Plan (1956–61)	8	—	—
III Plan (1961–66)	16	4	2
Annual Plans (1966–69)	3	—	—
IV Plan (1969–74)	17	7	3
V Plan (1974–78)	55	96	13
Annual Plans (1978–80)	13	28	3
VI Plan (1980–85)	29	57	33
VII Plan (1985–90)	12	33	41
Annual Plans (1990–92)	1	—	—
Total	158	226	95

The main factor responsible for time over run on the projects is proliferation of projects resulting in thin spreading of resources. Other factors for delay in completion of the projects are inadequate investigations at the initial stages resulting in change in scope and design of the project, difficulties in acquisition of land (both private and forests) and rehabilitation and resettlement of oustees,

contractual problems, labour problems, public agitation etc.

Cut in Production of Gas

5403. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether ONGC is further planning to cut gas production from its offshore fields in Bombay from April, 1994;

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(c) how long this cut in production would continue;

(d) to what extent the cut in production will affect the consumers like TEC, MSEB and other chemical and fertilizer units;

(e) whether this cut in production has been greatly opposed by the major gas consumers like chemical and fertilizer units; and

(f) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). There will be a temporary reduction in the production of gas due to phased shutdowns of process/well platforms in the Western Offshore fields till the middle of May, 1994.

(d) The supplies to consumers ex-Urban will be regulated in accordance with the Action Plan drawn up by the Gas Linkage Committee.

(e) and (f). The shutdowns earlier proposed for March, 1994 were post-

poned to April-May, 1994 as desired by the Consumers.

[*Translation*]

Indira Gandhi Official Language Shield in Hindi

5404. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when 'Indira Gandhi Official Language Shield' for outstanding work in Hindi was introduced;

(b) the discipline of Hindi for which this award is given; and

(c) the names of the recipients of this award for the year 1990-91 and 1992-93 alongwith their Publications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Three cash awards for the outstanding books written originally in Hindi by the serving or retired Central Government employees on the subject with which they would have been officially associated, is a part of Indira Gandhi Official Language Award Scheme. This award scheme was introduced in the year 1986-87.

(c) The names of the recipients of the award for the year 1990-91 and the names of their publications are as under:-

Prize	Writer	Books written
Ist	Shri Pradeep Kumar	Hydrological Observation Reference Book.
IIInd	Dr. Rakesh Kumar Tandon	How to Keep Fit.
IIIrd	Sh. Subah Singh Yadav Dr. Prabhu Dayal Yadav	Modern Trends in Indian Banking

Awards for the year 1992-93 have not been awarded so far.

Water Share of Rajasthan

5405. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan has demanded its share of water from Tehri Dam;

(b) if so, whether this demand has been accepted;

(c) if so, the percentage of water to be given to the State from this dam; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). Government of Rajasthan made a reference to the Union Government to persuade the Government of Uttar Pradesh to allocate 10 per cent of Tehri Dam Project waters for areas in Rajasthan. The matter was accordingly taken up with the Government of Uttar Pradesh who informed to Government of Rajasthan in July, 1988 as also to the Union Government in September, 1988 that in view of commitments of Ganga waters at Tehri Dam Project, it did not appear possible to supply waters to areas in Rajasthan.

12.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an important matter. Will the use of word 'Harijan' be treated a

crime in this country? If the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes raise an objection to its use, its justification can will be appreciated as there is no mention of the word 'Harijan' in the Constitution. There is a mention of 'Scheduled Castes' and 'Scheduled Tribes' only. It is very unfortunate that a controversy has cropped up on the word 'Harijan'. Gandhiji had used the word 'Harijan'. But prior to him the great Hindi poet Shri Bhartendu Harishchandra had said about the Muslims "Un Musalman Harijanan par Kotin Hindu waria". It means life of one Muslim devotee of Hari is worth lives of crores of Hindus. Gandhiji brought out a magazine named 'Harijan'. Some of the State Governments including on BJP Government had remarked that the use of word 'Harijan' signified low social status and hurts the feeling of social equality. From this aspect this word is not used in official work. If someone uses it before his name, will he be punished? Will it concord with our national tradition?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not raising this point in the context of a particular man or a State. It is my audacity to raise this issue because I want that a discussion should be held on this subject. I do not know what will be its reaction. But I would like that a discussion in this regard should be held whenever there is time.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Officers Training Academy for training Short Service Commissioned Officers was set up in 1963 at Madras, immediately after the Chinese War. This Academy was part of the time honoured Army tradition. Now the Indian Army has decided to shift this Academy out of

Madras. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that the Southern representation in the Army over a period of time would eventually go down if this Academy is shifted out of Madras. Most of the Defence including the training establishments were concentrated in the North. Eventually relocating this Academy at this stage would definitely hit the recruitment. The people of Tamil Nadu are very much agitated over this issue apprehending that the shifting of this Academy will render thousands of people jobless and affect further employment opportunities also.

Moreover, no specific discussion on this proposal to move this Academy out of Madras had ever taken place with the State Government. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has pointed out this fact to the Prime Minister also. In spite of this, the top officials of the Indian Army are determined to shift this Academy out of Madras.

The Government and the people of Tamil Nadu will oppose this shifting tooth and nail if the Army insists on having their say. I would therefore like to know the reaction of the Government and I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Prime Minister in this regard.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): On many occasions in the past this House had expressed its resentment over public pronouncements on policy matters by Ministers and others outside the House when the House is sitting. But these are unusual days. It has become a practice of some Ministers to make policy announcements outside the House.

Now it is not limited to the Ministers alone. We find in the matter of Telecom

policy where there is a difference reportedly between the Chairman, Telecom Commission and the Minister and which is yet to be approved by the Cabinet, controversial statements are coming out in the Press. The latest is the Member-Secretary, Planning Commission who had expressed as a member of the Restructuring Committee what was his view. Even the Members of Parliament, when they are members of a particular Committee, until and unless its report is placed on the Table and until it becomes the public property, are not expected to air their views in public on the matter. But even bureaucrats are now coming out one by one giving their own opinions on very vital matters trying to prejudice the stand of the Government. The Standing Committee has expressedly given its opinion and the Minister has reservations on certain matters particularly in relation to the attempt for total privatisation of Telecom. I would urge upon the Government to ask the bureaucrats to desist from making such public announcements on vital policy matters when the House is sitting.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would again like to draw the attention of the Government towards the atrocities being committed on Scheduled Castes. The incident that took place at Meerut near Delhi in which not only the statue of Baba Saheb Ambedkar was destroyed but before destroying it two Scheduled Castes boys Rishipal and Bittoo were also killed in firing on 30th March.

On 31st March while I was going to visit that area I was arrested and told that I cannot visit that area. When I wanted to visit that area on 3rd April

again I was arrested and a notice was served on me to prevent me from entering Meerut for one week. I told them that a Member of Parliament has the right to take stock of the situation whenever communal riots or caste riots take place. When I asked the reason for not allowing me to go there, I was shown written orders. I would like to bring it to your notice that public representatives desirous of visiting such places are detained and arrested whenever such incidents occur.

Again, I would like to urge upon you that it is not true that this is a disputed land, as has been contended. But the fact is that this land belongs to a village. Through you I would like to place two-three demands before the Government. Those people who are still behind the bars under Section 379 and 395 should be released and those killed be given Rs. 5 lakhs as compensation and an inquiry should be conducted by constituting special Court.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It is for the State Government to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I agree that it is a State subject. But the matters relating to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Baba Saheb Ambedkar have always been raised here.

In Meerut, four more incidents took place. One person belonging to Scheduled Caste was slitted at Bholi and at Tateri a Scheduled Caste was burnt alive. On 13th and 14th April some untoward incidents took place in two villages. I would like to urge Government

that if they cannot reply it, they should apprise the House of the details of the incidents of atrocities being committed on Dalits and how Baba Saheb Ambedkar is being insulted by those people who have been praising him day and night. I would like to request the Government to take stern action against the accused. Arrangement for the release of those people should be made who have been found innocent and cases against them should be withdrawn. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also taken stock of the situation. The way 16 people sustained bullets in Medical College, the women and young boys got bullets in their eyes and...

MR. SPEAKER: Would you discuss State matter here?

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a conflict took place there in which innocent Rishipal and Bittoo were killed in the firing. When we tried to go there, we were stopped and detained and released later on at night. Such a situation has been created that we are not allowed even to see them. The land near Shergarhi is the root cause of this clash. They were told that the land belonged to Government. But investigations revealed that it did not belong to the Government. After filling and levelling a pond the Scheduled Caste people had installed the statue there on 28th. They were not prevented at the time of installation of the statue but they were shot dead on 30th. 36 young boys.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot continue like this. You can take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: 36 youths were put behind the bars and charged under stringent sections. These boys were going to study, to appear in an examination.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You should understand the limitations.

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS: I would like to submit that necessary instructions should be issued the State Government to provide relief to the affected people.

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of my constituency Ghaziabad are living under the shadows of terror. I am constrained to state with pain the plight of Dr. P.N. Bahl, an eminent dermatologist. Even as the case of his kidnapping was fresh in the minds of the people his four year old son was also abducted on the 19th.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Tomar, I am allowing you to speak about the strike by the employees of Bal Bhawan.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Sir, all the employees of the Bal Bhawan society have been agitating to press their demands for a long time. It is obstructing the regular functioning of the Bal Bhawan Society and due to this the children's camps have also not been organised. I

demand that the hon. Minister should sympathetically consider the demands of the agitating employees so that the Bal Bhawan Society may function smoothly. Moreover, the children's camps should be organised during summer months. This is my humble submission.

Sir, the four year old child abducted eight or nine days ago has not been traced as yet.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

.(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Defence asked the Govt. of Bihar to acquire land for Netarhart Field Firing Range. 1471 square kilometres of land covering 245 villages, have been acquired and as a result the people of the area are being displaced and that is why they are agitating. A large number of people have already been displaced for steel plant, coal industries and other presents in the Jharkhand area. 45 lakh tribals have been displaced and they sought shelter in Assam. Some people have gone to Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar and some others are working at stone quarries in Mizoram. The Government of Bihar is hatching conspiracy to acquire the land and displace the people there. I would like to urge upon the Government not to ruin them. In a planned way effort is being made to ruin 245 villages in the first phase and later on other areas would also be acquired. In such a situation we will be

* Not recorded.

reduced to a minority. I, therefore, would like to complain to the Government and the Ministry of Defence that the Government of Bihar wants to acquire our land as a retaliatory measure. The Ministry of Defence should shift it to some other state or to north Bihar where there is lot of surplus land. I, therefore, would like to submit that these people should be saved from being displaced or the Ministry of Defence should shift the firing range to Madhya Pradesh which has lot of surplus land.

This should not be done in the Jharkhand Region because lot of people have already been displaced from there.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also like to urge upon the Central Government not to displace the tribal people of Chhota Nagpur region in South Bihar. Sir, the tribals of many villages have received notice to shift from there because their villages are within the firing range. Therefore through you we would like to submit to the Government that a large number of tribal people have already been displaced for setting up various organisations and projects. Moreover, there is neither any scheme to rehabilitate the displaced person nor any adequate compensation is given to them. This has been our experience in the past and that is why there is agitation in the region. Therefore, through you, we would like to request the Central Government to ask the Defence Ministry to reconsider its decision and do not allow it to ruin the tribals of the area.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be

recalled that in Orissa, the regulations for admissions in the PMT for MBBS course are therefor the last three years. This year, it has been criticised by the judiciary and the people. So, the basic thrust of my point was that a petition was filed in the Orissa High Court regarding eight questions that occurred in the Medical Entrance Examination of the State.

The hon. High Court had passed the judgement that the benefit of the wrong questions should be given to the candidates who have secured 115 or more marks in the entrance test and that a revaluation be made. But the State Government has already given admission to 290 students in MBBS course in the month of January, 1994. Those who have secured 123 marks cut-off point went to the Supreme Court through a special writ petition challenging the order of the hon. High Court of Orissa. They have not made their point in the Supreme Court. They have asked for a special leave petition. The hon. Supreme Court has passed the order.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhoi, make us intelligible also. What is it you are raising? We are not following.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Even after the judgement of the High Court, the Government of Orissa has not given any benefit in respect of those eight wrong questions. The experts were appointed by the High Court. Generally, the appointment of experts is the domain of the State Government's Health Department. But in this case, the State High Court has appointed the experts. And they have found out that eight questions were wrong. Basing on that, the State Government has gone to the Supreme Court on a special leave petition. Without mentioning that, the Supreme

Court was angry because the State Government had not been following the directive of the High Court of Orissa. In that case, the Supreme Court has opined that the admissions already taken by 290 students are purely illegal. So, they have set aside the admission of 290 students.

The main point is that medical and engineering come under technical education and are in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. So, I want that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask the Health Minister to make their cases before the Supreme Court so that the lives of these 290 students who have already pursued their courses for four months and who have already appeared in their first examination will not be paralysed. I also want to tell that some of these 290 students have been summoned by the High Court also. In this condition, I would request that the evaluation and status of these 290 students who have already got admission in the MBBS course should be recognised. I ask the Health Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister that the Union Government should represent before the Supreme Court or that the Government should direct the State Government giving all details of the loopholes which they have placed before the Supreme Court for SLP. In this case, unless and until the Central Government will try and help these 290 students who have already got admission and pursued their courses for four months, their interests will not be safeguarded.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, Constitution Seventy-third (Amendment) Bill was passed unanimously by the Parliament and welcome universally throughout the country as heralding a new turn for our people. The

ushering in of the Panchayati Raj might lead to the realisation of Gandhiji's dream of Gram Raj. It came into force on 23rd April 1994, a few days ago. Under the Act, the States were asked to modify the existing legislation by that date within one year. I think all the States have done so. But this new chapter of the Constitution will remain a dead letter until life is infused into it through holding elections under the Constitution and thus creating constitutionally protected and elected free Panchayats. I am afraid that in this regard, the primary element of the Bill, i.e., Section 243(b) that there shall be such Panchayats, has not been given due attention by many States. There is no doubt that the existing Panchayats were protected up to the completion of the duration but there are some States which had no Panchayats and therefore, I would say that the Constitution now demands that Panchayat elections must be held immediately. I appreciate that West Bengal took the lead in the matter. They not only modified the law but also held elections under the modified law ever before 23rd April, 1994. I wish this example was followed by all the States of the country. I know that there are some difficulties in holding elections. There was the question of delimitation of constituencies and there is also the question of caste sense in every Panchayat in order to reserve seats for the backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, etc. But all these can be overcome if there is a political will. Therefore, I am mentioning it in this House that this historical step taken by the Parliament of India must be implemented. So, I would urge upon the Central Government to ask and guide all the States which have not held the elections so far to hold the elections at least within six months of the present date, that is, 23rd April, 1994 when the law came into force.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Raw Cotton Procurement, Processing and Marketing Act, 1971 is in force in Maharashtra for the last 22 years. The Government of Maharashtra seeks approval for its extension from the Central Government at suitable intervals. The last extension for 3 years has lapsed on June 30, 1993. Thereafter the Government of Maharashtra had sought permission to extend it for ten years. It is a good scheme in view of its aims, which provide for remunerative price and protection to the cotton growers of Maharashtra. The cotton growers get bonus if they engage themselves in the business activity related to cotton for the continuance of this scheme and for its development adequate time is required. Through you I would like to request the hon. Minister of Textiles to deliberate upon the proposal of the State Government and give permission to extend the scheme for another 10 years.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Busear): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the UP-Bihar border dispute has been lying unresolved for a long time. The farmers of Bhojpur, Buxar and Ballia resort to bloodshed on this border dispute.

Official-level meeting of both the States took place many a times, but no solution was evolved. Therefore, three thousand acre land is lying barren because the farmers of Uttar Pradesh do not allow the farmers of Bihar to cultivate there. The Uttar Pradesh administration also interferes in it. There has been police firing on many occasions on farmers of Bihar. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to convene an Inter-Council meeting and resolve this issue

or it should take initiative on its own to resolve this dispute. In pursuance of the Trivedi Award, pillars were laid down there but the farmers of Uttar Pradesh do not accept it. I would like to request you to ask the Central Government to convene a meeting in this connection and settle the border dispute between the two States.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member is very important and it has been raised several times. Recently I have written to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs in this connection. There might have been one or two incidents of firing by the Uttar Pradesh Police but one cannot generalise these. Mostly the firing incidents take place among the people themselves. But every year people die in these firing incidents. It is unfortunate because earlier the officials of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar used to settle the dispute across the table but unfortunately this practice has been abandoned for quite some time. The Central Government, should therefore, intervene in this dispute. The Chief Ministers or the Chief Secretaries of both the States should be called and a way out should be found. Now the harvest time is in the offing and therefore, wrangles will take place again. Clashes take place both during the sowing and the harvesting times. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Central Government should convene the representatives of both the State Governments and arrive at a decision so that people are not killed recklessly.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very important news-item has appeared in the today's 'Dainik Jagran' that the Central Government had sent Shri S.M. Mursheed as an advisor

to the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir. He had prepared a list of pro-Pak Officials there... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. SPEAKER: This is an administrative matter. Secondly, it has appeared in newspaper and you do not have any authentic information regarding it. Such issues should not be raised in Parliament.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let your other colleagues also speak here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been giving notice for the last four days but I have not been given an opportunity to speak here. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I tell you, this is not your right. Please sit down, I cannot allow all the Members to speak in just half an hours time. Everyday this kind of question is being raised.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. This is indecent that everyday you rise and complain of not being given an opportunity to speak here.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request you to do away with Zero Hours.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr. Speaker, Sir, incidents of creating terror on the streets in an inebriated State are on the increase in my constituency. It is ironical that while on the one hand people have launched agitations for prohibition, on the other hand, the State Government is encouraging it on the pretext of increasing State revenue. All the evil deeds, whether it is theft, robbery, incidents of rape, murder or exploitation of scheduled castes, are committed after consuming liquor. But the State Government argues that liquor is increasing its income. The Government has to open new police stations, courts and hospitals to counter the evils of liquor. The factual position could be known, if the overall profit earned or loss suffered due to liquor is calculated. It is not correct that income of the Government is increasing from the sale of liquor because in proportion to revenue received from it, more expenditure is incurred on cases of rape committed against women, murders and on treatment of people, who fall sick by consuming liquor. Earlier liquor was banned in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh but this year the State Government has lifted the ban. As many as 1000 new liquor shops have been opened in Uttar Pradesh. 35 new liquor shops have been opened in my constituency, Pilibhit. Women and students had launched an agitation and staged Satyagraha against it but they were refrained by the Police from doing so. The agitationists demonstrated in front of these shops and tried to get these shops closed but the police chased them away and made the shops open forcibly. I urge the Government to enforce prohibition completely throughout the country as it was done by Shri Morarji Desai and no liquor shop should at all be opened.

12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Mines and Minerals (Regulation) and Development Act, 1957

[English].

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 332(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1994 making certain amendments in the Second Schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 under sub-section (1) of section 28 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5749/94]

Kerosene (Restriction on Use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On Behalf of Capt. Satish Sharma, I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Kerosene (Restriction on use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 584(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd September, 1993 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5750/94]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Dental Council of India, New Delhi for 1992-93 and Statement for delay in laying these Papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5751/94]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Indian Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for

*Special provision in the Legislation
to meet Certain Demands of Contract
labourers in Railways*

delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 5752/94]

12.33½ hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

(i) Thirty-Seventh and Forty-First Reports

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I beg to present the following Reports of Estimates Committee:

- (i) Thirty-Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Thirteenth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) — Central Bureau of Investigation.
- (ii) Forty-First Report (Hindi and English versions) on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Nineteenth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Defence — Defence Force Levels, Manpower, Management and Policy.

(ii) Action taken Statements

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Statements showing action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final replies in

respect of Chapter V of the following Reports:

- (1) 1st Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Home Affairs—Lakshadweep.
- (2) 15th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Ministry of Environment and Forest—Forest Research Institute—Dehradun.

12.34½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Seventy-Fourth and Seventy-Third Reports

[English]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Seventy-fourth Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1191-92).
- (2) Seventy-third Report on Action Taken on 139th Report (8th Lok Sabha) relating to Family Welfare Programme.

12.35 hrs.

**PETITION RE: MAKING
SPECIAL PROVISION IN THE
LEGISLATION TO MEET CER-
TAIN DEMANDS OF CONTRACT
LABOURERS ENGAGED IN
RAILWAYS**

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I beg to present a petition

signed by Shri Tapan Datta, General Secretary of Railway contractors Labour Union, West Bengal and others, for special provision in the legislation to meet certain demands of contract labour engaged in Railways.

[Placed in Library, See Lt-No 5753/94]

12.36 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) **Need to pay compensation to the Indigent Parents to enable them to provide Education to their Children**

[English]

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL (Cuddalore): The world is changing and the change is rapid. We are bound to equip our children and prepare them to face the future. Literacy for all by 2000 A.D. is our goal, the global goal also. But in rural India, the rate of illiteracy is 55.8 per cent.

The malady of child labour is writ large in our country. Their number is estimated at about 13.65 millions. Their parents also are manual workers. The number households struggling below the poverty line is estimated at 5.51 crores. Children are being forced to work to supplement their family means. Forced labour is prohibited by our Constitution. In this situation it is difficult to achieve the objective of Education for All.

There is no equality of opportunity in the matter of best standard education

for all children. Dichotomy is writ large in the matter of educational opportunities, which in fact is deplorable.

If indigent parents are paid a compensation to the extent of earnings of their children, they will send their children to schools. If the Government hesitates to provide such compensation, the goal of Education for All by 2000 A.D. will remain a dream. I, therefore, request the Government for payment of compensation to indigent parents so as to enable them to send their children to schools and also plead for equality of opportunity for all children in the matter of better standard of education.

(II) **Need to place adequate order for construction of railway coaches to Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.**

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA (Chitradurga): Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., is one of the efficiently run commercial companies amongst the Public Sector Undertakings in India. This Company has maintained an excellent track record from its very inception by attaining steady and tremendous growth and is also one of the most profit making companies amongst the Public Sector Undertakings. Its contribution to the exchequer was Rs. 26,000 lakh during the financial year 1992-93.

Now, it is facing severe recession and capital crunch. On the assurance of Railway Board during 1975-76, the Company had expanded its rated capacity from 250 to 800 coaches by investing several crores of rupees. The Company got order upto 450 coaches which dropped to 350 during 1992-93 and further it went down to 250 during 1993-94. For 1994-95 no orders have

been placed for railway coaches from Railway Board. This has led to non-utilisation of the skilled and professional manpower and lay off and has rendered 5000 trained workforce jobless.

I urge upon the hon. Minister of Railways to place an order for at least 600 coaches and to rescue 5000 families of Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. employees.

(iii) Need to provide adequate funds for rural electrification in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): I would like to raise an important issue relating to Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh. There is a glaring disparity in rural electrification in Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh. This area is poorly electrified. As of now less than 40 per cent of the small villages and hamlets are electrified as against 70 per cent in the State. Some of the SC and ST villages and colonies are yet to be electrified.

The Central Government has set up Rural Electrification Corporation to take care of the ill developed areas. But there is no subsidiary of the organisation in this District, which consists of hilly tribal areas and coastal villages. There are only 17 sub-stations, in the entire district with two Parliamentary segments. There are thousands of irrigation motors and pumpsets for energisation in the area.

I therefore urge upon the Central Government to press on Rural Electrification Corporation to allocate sufficient funds for total electrification and the all-round development of the District.

(iv) Need to provide high grade coke to brick industry in the country

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): Sir, about 60,000 units of brick industry which fall under rural industry and which provide employment to 90 lakh labourers directly, are facing a great crisis due to non-availability of high grade coke. The former Minister had started supplying 33 per cent of good quality 'B' and 'C' grade coke to the brick industry, which has since been stopped by the Coal Ministry unilaterally. At present, millions of tonnes of high grade coke has been sold to brokers and other industries under L.S.S. Scheme and the brick industry is forced to buy coal from them on higher rates. The Government of India has recognised the brick industry as an industry.

Therefore, I request the Union Government to provide all the facilities given to other industries to brick industry alongwith immediate supply of 33 per cent high grade coke as usual so that this pretty old rural industry could work smoothly. The Department of Environment has banned cutting of trees and brick industry is not getting wood in the required quantity. Due to this, inferior quality coke does not burn properly. Keeping in view the need of high grade coke for proper burning, I request that high grade coke be supplied to brick industry immediately.

(v) Need for special central assistance to State Government of Rajasthan for providing relief to the people affected by recent hailstorms

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker Sir, Rajasthan has

[Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat]

its peculiar geographical conditions. It is a backward state and keeps on facing natural calamities one after another continuously. A few days back, farmers' crops worth crores of rupees were destroyed by severe storms and hailstorms and ten persons died of hailstorm blows. Thousands of trees were uprooted and human life, property and livestock suffered great losses. Hundreds of sheep died of hailstorm blows. Thatched and tin roofs of thousands of huts belonging to poor farmers were blown by the wind. Most of the villages of Rajasthan are drought prone. The State Government is already busy in making arrangements for providing employment, drinking water for the drought affected people and making arrangements for fodder for cattle. This new calamity has made the situation worse.

I, therefore, humbly request the Central Government to provide special central assistance to the State Government so that it could provide proper compensation for the deceased and the loss suffered by the farmers due to damage of crops and other damage caused to people and their property by this hailstorm.

(vi) Need to set-up Zonal Headquarters of Railway in Bihar

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the demand to set up a Zonal Headquarters of Railways in Bihar is quite old. At present, Indian Railways have been divided into nine zones. Out of these, area of operation of four Railway Zones viz. Eastern Railways, North-Eastern Railways and North Eastern Frontier Railways etc. falls in Bihar. But Headquarters of all these four Railway Zones are out of the State.

According to the figures of 1986-87, the total length of railway line in Bihar is 5,362 kilometres constituting 8.7 per cent of the total railway lines in the country. Bihar is the second largest State in terms of population. Bihar's contribution in Railways income is also quite significant. The State contributes 17% of railway income from transportation of coal only. It will be more than 25 per cent if transportation of all other minerals and finished goods is included.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to set up a Zonal Headquarter of Railways in Bihar.

(vii) Need for inclusion of the historic fort town on Khurda in Orissa in Centrally Sponsored Scheme of IDSMT

[English]

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): The historic fort town of Khurda, once the Capital of Orissa, is now having a population of 3,20,000 as per 1991 census. It is a satellite town of Bhubaneswar. This has almost become a part of Bhubaneswar as a result of urban spurt. This town was included in the State List of IDSMT towns in 1984. In fact, a project report was prepared and was submitted to the Government of India in 1984 in this respect. But thereafter nothing has happened.

This historic town which was one of the last bastions of historic resistance of our countrymen against the expansion of British rule, is rapidly growing.

In view of this, I urge upon the Government for its inclusion in the centrally-sponsored scheme if IDSMT so that a balanced urban development

programme can be implemented giving shape to the aspirations of the people there.

(viii) Need to clear pending irrigation projects in Rayalseema region of Andhra Pradesh

SHRI A. PRATHAP SAI (Rajampet): Many irrigation projects in the most backward region of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh are before Central Government pending for clearance since long. Rayalseema region which consists of four districts Cuddapah, Anantapur, Chittoor and Kurnool, the rain-fall is below 600 mm. in a year. In the 19th Century the famine used to occur once in 5 years. In the 20th Century, it occurred once in three years. Most of the village people suffer for want of drinking water. Due to the above stated reasons, the main pending projects like Telugu Ganga, Galeru, Nagri, Hinidhri-Niva, should be cleared and if necessary, financial assistance should be provided by the Union Government. The above projects if taken up, will irrigate another 25 to 30 lakh acres. The estimated cost of all the pending projects of Rayalseema, will be around Rs. 1700 crores. Desertification can be prevented in the region as predicted by the Geological Survey of India only if all the said projects are cleared within 15 years. It will be sufficient to irrigate all the cultivable land of Andhra Pradesh say 287 lakh hectares, which would ultimately result removal of poverty, checking of desertification, drought and famine and would also generate employment opportunities.

MR. SPEAKER: There were discussions held with the leaders of the parties and it is now agreed that Demands of the Irrigation Ministry should be taken up now and first. Yesterday also, I think, it was announced in the House.

So we take up the discussions of Demands of the Irrigation Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. Yesterday, at the time of discussion and voting on Railway Budget, my cut-motion was moved separately and separate voting was done on it. It is nowhere mentioned in the Bulletin, whereas voting on my cut-motion was done in the august House itself.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Those were moved by the hon. Member but those were not voted upon yesterday.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): This is just for records, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K.

12.47 hrs.

DEMAND FOR GRANTS
(GENERAL),
1994-95

Ministry of Water Resources

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussions and voting on Demand No. 82 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources for which five hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House, whose cut-motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut-motions, send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial

[Mr. Speaker]

numbers of the cut-motions they will like to move. Those cut-motions only will be treated as moved.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown

in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1995, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the fourth column thereof against Demand No. 82 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

List of Demand for Grants (General) for 1994-95 in respect of Ministry of Water Resources submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account of voted by the House on 17th March, 1994		Amount of Demand for Grants submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3		4	
82.	Ministry of Water Resources	56,60,00,000	3,54,00,000	2,82,98,00,000	17,71,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, participation in the discussion on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources, I would like to say that the country is going to face an unprecedented water crisis in future. All our schemes have been defective so far. As a dedicated Janasangh worker, I have been working in my area since 1953. In 1956, Panditji had visited Kota to inaugurate the Chambal Project. It was one of the multi purpose projects which were formulated during those times.

As, we have, from the very beginning, been of the opinion that multipur-

pose projects are very expensive, render large chunks of land useless and are apt to create marshy lands in near future, if medium and small irrigation schemes were formulated instead of multi purpose projects, we could have prevented such a situation.

12.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not say that big irrigation schemes are not useful. Big irrigation schemes are cheaper to the farmer but has the hon. Minister ever tried to think as to what is the reason behind the inter-state river water

disputes. Presently, Narmada Sagar dispute has arisen. Some people want to raise the height of the dam while others want it to be lowered and as a result thereof, this project today become a bone of contention.

In my opinion, had the money allocated to the Chambal Irrigation Project been given to the small irrigation schemes instead the situation of the state would have been totally different today. When my Party was in power it had provided one well to every farmer under the Jeevandhara Yojna in Madhya Pradesh and a motor under unified rural scheme which gave an upward boost to the farmers' economic condition and no sooner the scheme was on the verge of acquiring shape for the farmers' upliftment and welfare than our Government fell.

My submission is that a very grave water crisis will emerge in future. There used to be an average of 100 to 150 inches rainfall in India a hundred years ago and now it is only 30-40 inches. Cherapunji is an exception. Now, Cherapunji too, which used to experience the heaviest rainfall, is facing a water crisis.

Hon. Minister, Sir, is it not a fact that your native place, Durg is also facing acute shortage of water. It is surprising that there is a water crisis in your state despite the fact that 9 rivers flow through it. Rivers, like Narmada, Betwa and some other rivers flow through Madhya Pradesh and still the water crisis is grave. 2.5 lakh people of Chhatisgarh area in Madhya Pradesh are pining for water today. More than 33 thousand villages of Rajasthan,

10,000 villages of Gujarat, 328 in Maharashtra are facing water crisis. The situation in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and other states is even worse. A famine like situation in the absence of water is arising at Palamu, Gaya and other places of Bihar. Despite great rivers like the Ganga, the Saryu and the Yamuna flowing through Uttar Pradesh, the people there are fed up with scarcity. Despite the presence of small scattered sources of water in Uttarakhand, hundreds of people are forced to walk miles to fetch water. There is also scarcity of water in Allahabad and Varanasi where the great Ganga flows. People pine for water in villages like Sonbhadra and Mirzapur. There is a river in Bengal where ships used to sail a hundred and fifty years ago but today that river is drying up.

Rivers are drying up due to the construction of big dams. We often hear a lot about pollution of Ganga water. I had thought that every day early in the morning we would be listening to the chanting of '*Shanti Antriksha Om Shanti, aapa shanti*', wishing that the water may remain clean because water is life. While formulating schemes, you have not made proper arrangements for water. All your schemes have just failed.

The Government brought about nationalisation. Where has it landed us? What has been the fate of the socialistic pattern of society? But you have no time. You are more successful as a Minister of Parliamentary Affairs....*

(Interruptions)**

*Expunged as ordered by the chair

**Not Recorded

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, he is going beyond the limit. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The allegations made by Mr. Dau Dayal Joshi will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, these are false and wrong allegations. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: My submission is that you should be concerned about the grave water crisis that would grip us during the next century. 50 lakh people die of water scarcity in the world every year. In fact, there is no scarcity of water and 3/4th of Earth is filled with water.... (Interruptions)...why are the rivers getting polluted today? Why did the Government undertake big projects and did not care for the small ones? The thought that ponds can be helpful in farming never struck the Government. They formulated big projects but what arrangements have they made for checking water-logging there?

I have read in a journal that the problem of water-logging can be removed by constructing a well on every hectare of water-logged land. You may formulate big schemes. I do not oppose that. But an amount of Rs. 43,000 crores has been spent on those schemes. You were to provide 113 lakh cubic metres of water which remains an unfulfilled

goal. The big dams that have been constructed have silt deposited in the water-beds. Deposition of silt leads to less inflow of water, causing day to day problems.

The Government should find out the lacunae of these schemes. We were in favour of small and medium schemes but the Government spent money on big ones.

13.00 hrs.

Had it provided irrigation facilities to the farmers by diverting that money to smaller schemes, the condition of land would not have worsened. The O.F.D. work was started under compulsion and farmers are repenting over it. Shri Balram Jakhar is sitting here, I would like to submit that the farmer toils ceaselessly and grows crops but the Government levies tax even on his produce. Has the Government given an relaxation in sales tax on any of the items meant for him? When he pays tax on all items then it becomes Government's duty to compensate him in the event of any loss suffered by him.

I had submitted in the meeting of Ministry of Water Resources that lakhs of rupees were sought in the name of farmers under the O.F.D. work carried out in my district Kota. We have been fighting this case continuously. The farmers who took loans from banks in Kota district for O.F.D. work, are not in a position to repay the same. The small and medium farmers are being compelled to repay the loan. The Government should provide relief to them in this regard.

The hon. Minister convened 2-3 meetings to resolve Yamuna Water dispute. You had told that your Chief Minister is destinate. I do not agree with it. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan fights for the cause of the State. That is why, the Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat has become so popular. He has driven the Congress off the State. He does not bow to any pressure. We should get our full share of water. The hon. Minister had asked me to persuade our Chief Minister otherwise it would result in a loss. Our Chief Minister is not now in this field. He has been the Chief Minister for the last so many years. He has always been fighting for State's cause in Ravi-Beas water dispute. Shri Shiv Charan Mathur had entered into an agreement on Nathpa-Jhakhri, for which he had to face severe criticism in the State Legislature.....
(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR (Bhilwara): Since he has mentioned my name, I would like to tell him that no agreement was signed in respect of Nathpa-Jhakhri.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Shri Mathur had ignored the interests of Rajasthan. He was severly criticized in the State Legislature. The distribution of Ravi-Beas water..... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: A number of agreements have been reached in respect of Ravi-Beas water since 1955. These agreements have yeilded good results. When the present Chief Minister of Rajasthan was the Leader of the Opposition, he had made certain remarks against the agreement but when he became the Chief Minister he admitted that the agreement was in the interest of the State. The agreement, for

which I was even labelled as 'Jai Chand' and 'Meerjaffer' was later on accepted by him and it proved to be a very beneficial for Rajasthan. Why do you make a wrong statement?

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: You were labelled as 'Jaichand' in the State Legislature because you reached a wrong agreement and then opted for politics at the Centre. You did not safeguard the interests of Rajasthan. You succumbed to the pressure of other leaders of Congress. For this act of yours, you were criticized continuously for 9 hours in the Rajasthan Assembly. I was also a Member of the State Legislature at that time.....(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: Historical facts cannot be belied.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The issue of Ravi-Beas Waters is causing headache to us till date. The type of control that Punjab enjoys on the head works at present, the supply of water to Rajasthan canal totally depends on their mercy... (Interruptions)

(English)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am on the point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just want to inform the hon. Member that the dispute of Ravi-Beas, which has been referred to by Shri Shiv Charan Mathurji was related to the year 1955. It was an order issued by the then Irrigation Minister, late Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda and by that order,

[Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar]

out of the total 15.8 million acre feet water of Ravi-Beas, 8 million acre feet water was allotted to Rajasthan. So, Rajasthan did not have any claim on that water. But due to the intervention of the Central Government, it provided water to those lands which were not irrigated. Already Rajasthan has got 8 million acre feet water out of 15.8 million acre feet. So, Rajasthan did not have any further claim on that water... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I do not want to be drawn into this dispute but *this is a fact. It was decided that Ravi-Beas head-works would be inspected jointly. At present a S.E. of Rajasthan Government sits there. When Shri Mathur was the Chairman of Beri Committee, we had a meeting with him in which it was decided that we would also have control over head-works but the Government of Punjab do not care for the S.E. sitting there.....(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: The control is under Bhakhra Beas Management Board. It is with the Central Government. It is not with the Punjab Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: He does not know the historical background. If he speaks like this, it is not fair.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Punjab is our elder brother in the matter of water. Therefore you should have pity

on us. You should not create a dispute in the matter of water. We will take what is our rightful due. A decision was made to the effect that this whole issue would be referred to the Supreme Court. I would like to ask the hon. Minister for Water Resources whether he has referred this matter to the Supreme Court. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan who is a party to the Yamuna Water dispute, has said that if justice is not done to his State, he will certainly go to the Supreme Court. I would request you to kindly convene a meeting of Chief Ministers and discuss this issue in the meeting.

As our State is a desert State, we are unfortunate enough, not to have a river of our own. Due to this we depend on Madhya Pradesh as well as Punjab for our water needs. It is also true that we are producing electricity on our own. Recently, we have set up a Gas based power station at Ramgarh...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR: I am asking him to yield.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this connection I want to say that after partition of India Shri Nehru signed the Indus Water Treaty, about which a mention was made yesterday. Had this treaty not been there, the water of the three rivers which India gets, could not have been utilized by India, in Punjab alone which was not able to hold the entire water. Therefore our founding fathers, like Jawaharlal Nehru thought of diverting and utilizing this huge quantity of water to the desert areas of Rajasthan. The hon. Member considers Rajasthan as unfortunate one but how can it be so when this State has attained a capacity of producing 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains as compared to almost nil in the past.

Listen, Mr. Joshi, I am making my point... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: What were the basis of the treaty as a result of which we have got the Satluj water. Kindly tell me what happened to the canal which was supposed to be constructed during your tenure...
(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us not involve ourselves in this litigation...
(Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Sir, It is a very serious matter. I need some clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You put the various factors which are to be placed before the Government in a proper track and give constructive suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: We are bound to raise voice against the injustice done to us and it is my duty to discuss the issue of water in the interest of Rajasthan.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, there should be no interference to such an extent. Let him speak. They can correct him when they speak on their turn. The name of the ex-Chief Minister was mentioned and hence he gave his clarification which was justified. Interference to such an extent during the speech should not be allowed.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I want to submit that Rajasthan has created a niche for itself in the map of the country through its own concerted efforts and

resources. We can hope for something good for Rajasthan only if Shri Vidya-Charan Shukla do justice to Rajasthan. The issue of Ganga canal has been raised a number of times. The Ganga canal was built some 110 years ago by Raja Ganga Singh but today it is in dilapidated condition. Despite having limited resources, we are providing water to the people. The Government of Rajasthan has some constraints as the State is economically backward. Therefore, we request the hon. Minister to provide some special funds for Ganga canal. Punjab releases water for Ganga canal but it creates disputes every now and then in this regard. We undertook the repair work of Ganga canal and Punjab on its part did not undertake the repair work entrusted to it. The farmers of Bikaner district are facing water problem even today due to that. The progress of work on Indira Gandhi Canal which is the life line is very slow. The Rajasthan canal does not cater to irrigation needs of Rajasthan alone. Hon. Minister, Sir, my submission is that Jodhpur and Bikaner will get drinking water from Indira Gandhi Canal. This is a desert area and its problem can be solved if funds are allocated for the development of Rajasthan Canal and Indira Gandhi Canal. When was this scheme under the original project scheduled to be completed and what is its position today? The cost of Rajasthan canal is increasing day by day. My another submission is that there is a Parvati canal in my district constructed by Kota Estate 114 years ago. This canal is in dilapidated condition at various points. The Government of Rajasthan has limited resources. Therefore, I request you to seriously ponder over such old projects. CAD was established in Ganga Nagar district and in Kota district but no allocation of funds was made for it. You should allocate funds for it. Chambal Irrigation Development Area

[Shri Dau Dayal Joshi]

and Indira Gandhi Canal were also set up. The second phase of Chambal Project has been approved today. I would like to ask Shri Shiv Charan Mathurji himself as to what happened to its second phase? I hope this is not for the reason that BJP people dominate Kota district. A colleague of your Cabinet, Shri Brashun Sharma was the Finance Minister and at that time foreign aid was readily available. The Finance Minister of Rajasthan said that he did not want to receive any foreign grant for the Chambal Irrigation Development Department. Today, the Finance Minister of this Government is moving in the world market with a begging bowl in his hand. In Rajasthan, as we were in the opposition and were also dominating the scene there in the Congress Rule, the second phase of CAD was never implemented. Sir, I request you to get the second phase of CAD implemented in Kota district.

Sir, the Government has formulated no scheme to tackle the Ground Water Problem. Previously, the water was available by digging a well at a depth of 50 feet. The hon. Agriculture Minister has laid emphasis on large scale production of oil seeds and cereals so as to make the country self-sufficient in these items but it may lead to the formation of marshy land and deserts within a decade in Rajasthan. This unabated exploitation of ground water has to be checked and, as I said, the next century will face water crisis if the ground water is drawn unabated in the name of producing cereals and oilseeds. You are going for electrification of wells so that crops can be produced with the help of that water. This should be taken seriously. There will be serious consequences of it in future if no water is left in the

earth, the rivers dry up and no attention is paid towards exploitation of pond-water. You had announced the setting up of a Tank Development Board at the Centre. If this is not done, then what will be our fate in the coming century if the river water continues to be polluted in this manner?

Sir, we can procure cereals, oil-seeds and oil etc. from foreign countries at exorbitant rates for our consumption but can we procure water therefrom? You and Shri Shiv Charan Mathurji can afford to drink water packed in bottles, sold at Rs. 11 per bottle but how can a common man afford to buy that. One bottle of water costs Rs. 11 in your regime. Is that a special water? That is only the distilled water obtained from Himalaya and packed in bottles. You will have to consider over problem...
(Interruptions)

Sir, my other submission is that you have formulated schemes for Ganga pollution, Yamuna pollution and for other major rivers to check pollution but because of large quantities of mud and stones some river can no longer be called as rivers and a separate department should be set-up, if need be, to clean and desilt these rivers. It is said that earlier Yamuna used to flow touching Lal Qila but it has now moved quite far away and it needs to be seen whether it is really Yamuna. This is an important issue and demands serious consideration.

Sir, I would like to submit that if proper steps for water management are not taken, then that fateful day is not far away when our posterity will abuse us for our lack of foresight and for rampant

exploitation of Earth and Water though we may not live to see that day.

In reply to a question, yesterday, it was said that 11 projects of Rajasthan are pending with the Central Government. These include 8 medium and 3 big projects. Likewise, you talk a lot about tribals but the construction work of Gadarda project whose foundation was laid by Shri Shiv Charan Mathur and Shri Haridev Joshi, has not been completed so far. Shri Chandra Shekhar was all praise for Shiv Charan Mathurji but I may say that Rs. 3 lakh were spent in serving "Dal-Bati" when he had gone there for inauguration ceremony but no work of the project was initiated. You will be surprised to know that 90 per cent inhabitants are tribals of this area. Last time I had a meeting with the Hon. Minister in connection with this scheme and he had said that a decision will soon be taken in this regard. Inauguration ceremonies are held for electoral gains but no work is done. I urge that work on this project may be undertaken forthwith so that the tribal population gets some relief.

Similarly, the Department of Irrigation provides Rs. 80 lakh every year for Chambal river of which Rs. 65 lakh is spent on administrative expenses and a mere Rs. 15 lakh is utilised for Chambal river which irrigates the whole Madhya Pradesh State upto Bhind-Morena. No irrigation is carried out in its tail portion and people living there come to Kota for settling the disputes. I request you to increase its allocation. Silt has deposited at canal beds, embankments are getting eroded and there is no proper maintenance. This aspect should be looked into.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to an important point. The exploitation of ground water has

rendered the surface of earth hollow paving way for the formation of ditches etc. as a result of which earthquakes are imminent. In order to prevent such a situation, exploitation of ground water has to be checked or there can be dangerous consequences resulting in earthquakes leading to loss of life and property. The hon. Minister should pay attention to it and realise the ground realities because the data furnished by his Department is wrong. Only 40 cubic feet water is present whereas it is reported by the Department that there is 80 cubic feet. Therefore, he should have full control on his officers and should work for the development of area and the country.

I would once again request the hon. Minister to pay attention to irrigation facilities in India and particularly in Rajasthan and take steps for the development of Kota. With these words, I thank you for granting me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS
(Jalpaiguri): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to provide funds to the Teesta Project in West Bengal (1)

Failure to undertake effective measures to control floods. (2)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA
(Bankura): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1"

[Shri Basudeb Acharia]

Failure to sanction Upper Tarakeswar Project (3)

Failure to sanction Kangsabali Modernisation Project. (4)

Failure to revive and revamp the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd., a public sector unit (5)

Failure to stop the move to close down the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam Ltd., a public sector unit. (6)

Failure to check erosion of the river bank of river Damodar in West Bengal (7)

SHRI HARADHAN ROY (Asansol):
beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to protect the Damodar river bank from continuous erosion due to sand drawing by ECL and CIL. (8)

Failure to check erosion of river Hooghly Bhagirathi and protect the lives and properties of the people of Bardhaman Hooghly, Nad and Murshidabad districts of West Bengal (9).

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta):
I beg to move

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1"

Failure to provide funds for irrigation projects in Assam. (12)

Failure to take effective and fruitful measures to control floods in Assam. (13)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take measures to execute the Master Plan prepared by Brahmaputra Board (23)

Need to take effective measures to prevent soil erosion by rivers in Assam (24)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was not praising Mr. S.C. Mathur because he happens to be my old friend but due to the fact that still there are some Congressmen, who are not shy of referring to Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Recently when vitriolic aspersions were made on Jawaharlal Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi, not a single Congressman uttered a rebutting word during the last 15 days or one month in Mahatma Gandhi's defence. It is nice that Mr. Mathur has not forgotten either Jawaharlal Nehru or Mahatma Gandhi. If this opens the eyes of other Congressmen, then it will be quite good and probably the Hon. Prime Minister will also draw inspiration from it.

13.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Twenty-five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at Twenty Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

14.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**DEMAND FOR GRANTS—
(GENERAL), 1994-95**

Ministry of Water Resources—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are all fully aware that the time allotted is five hours.

Congress	2 hours	15 minutes
BJP	1 hour	2 minutes
Janata Dal		20 minutes
CPI(M)		19 minutes
CPI		7 minutes
ADMK		6 minutes
Janata Dal (A)		5 minutes
All Independents put together		9 minutes

The time is allocated according to the strength of the political party.

It is better the Whips of all the political parties send the names according to the time allotted to them.

Shri M. Krishnaswamy to participate in the debate.

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources.

The Ministry had been assigned the onerous task of regulating and developing the available water resources in a better scientific way keeping in view the importance of water for agriculture, irrigation and other needs.

In other foreign countries, water is being transported through pipeline thousands of miles.

There is also a plan now in Pakistan for transporting water to the eastern countries. Like that, we can also transport water through pipelines because in many places, there is shortage of water, particularly in Tamil Nadu, there is shortage of water both for drinking purpose and irrigation purpose. The position is shocking. This problem has been evident for a number of years. There has been no effort to bring water from nearby surplus States to Tamil Nadu. The Ministry of Water Resources has stated in Parliament that water utilisation of river Godavari is less than 50 per cent per annum. I have been informed that if the flood water is also taken into account, then the percentage will be much less. Tamil Nadu does not need all the surplus water. But even if a small percentage of this water is diverted, our State would become a prosperous State. The country would benefit by it. Increased water availability would lead to a healthier economy and better health etc.

Sir, I can give instances where there are proposals to carry water under sea for a long distance between countries. But it is difficult to understand why the Government has not been alert in

[Shri M. Krishnaswamy]

providing Tamil Nadu such facilities. Perhaps, Tamil Nadu is one of the few States in India which is a water deficit State chronically even for drinking purposes. In the next Plan period, the Ministry of Water Resources should try to find regional solutions to water scarcity. Tamil Nadu could be one State which can benefit from such an effort. Even a marginal effort and marginal implementation would have a remarkable result. We are spending large sums of money on programmes which are not showing any results. We are providing telephones and television sets to all the villages. I appreciate this. But there are villages where there is no water even for drinking purpose, which is a basic need. I would like to stress upon providing water first to our villages. While we are providing telephone facilities and television sets and other things, at the same time we should provide water also to the villages. I have been touring the villages in my constituency. I see there is no water at all. In Tamil Nadu, it is very unfortunate that for so many years, there is no rain at all in certain places. In a water resource project, employment opportunities would also be created and industry and agriculture would get a boost. In fact, studies show that water resource projects have best fund-utilisation record. Therefore, Government should consider whether much emphasis can be laid on water resource utilisation projects for a period of ten years over other departmental activities. I feel one Five Year Plan can be devoted for taking such steps. One Five Year Plan can be devoted for taking water from one part of the country to another part. By doing that, we can link the Ganga-Cauvery rivers. Water problem is there so much. So, the National Water Development Agency, as an alternative to Dr. K.L. Rao's Plan, prepared a National Perspective Plan for

the optimum utilisation of water by transferring water from the surplus basin to the deficit basins in the country. It is estimated that the transfer of surface water resources would create an additional benefit of about 30 million hectares of irrigational and additional generation of 40 million kilowatt of power. I understand that the work of linking peninsular Perspective Plan is still under consideration and the feasibility reports would be under completion.

Now I would suggest that the peninsular rivers in the South like Krishna, Godavari, Cauvery, Pennar, Vaighai, Mahanadi should be inter-connected so that waterways is created for inland water transport and irrigation purposes. The farmers in Tamil Nadu mainly depend on rainfall for irrigation. Water being a national resource, these rivers should be linked together. If there is a network of rivers. The water consumption can be regulated by setting up a water grid just like power grid which would determine the quantity of water to be distributed. Though initially the Government may have to make some huge investments, it has the long-term benefit and perennial flow of water will be there throughout the water course. This can be given priority by the Government, keeping the other developmental projects in the background for 3-4 years so that more funds can be allotted for this scheme.

We know that so many schemes are prepared and we are implementing them. But thereby we are wasting our funds. Instead of wasting our funds, we can divert these funds in these projects.

Once the uninterrupted waterway is created through linking of these rivers, it would give a boost to inland water transport and would connect many places

with short distance, which would save a lot of petrol and diesel again conserving our foreign exchange resource. This is a very viable and cost-effective scheme and I would request the Government to expedite this scheme.

Sir, Cauvery is an important issue now. Particularly in Tamil Nadu we are suffering so much without water. You are aware that there are some hurdles in getting water. Unless these hurdles are removed, the farmers will be affected. I would urge upon the hon. Minister to clear these hurdles so that some relief can be provided. This dispute is pending for a long time. *(Interruptions)*.

If there is a link of peninsular rivers, the vexed question of Cauvery dispute will also disappear as there will be a surplus of water for all the Southern States, as there is better management and regulation of water resource by having a southern water grid. Besides this will have additional benefits of flood control, canal system, navigation, water supply, fisheries, salinity control and pollution control.

I would suggest that adequate funds and powers should be given to the National Water Development Agency for implementing the peninsular rivers link proposal.

In Madras city, the people are suffering for more than decade due to inadequate supply of drinking water. The State Government belatedly has brought out a scheme, Telugu Ganga water project, bringing water through canal from Krishna river. I would request the Ministry to use its good offices to see that the project is implemented at the earliest in coordination with the Andhra Pradesh Government and some relief is provided to the metropolis of Madras.

I welcome the Ministry's proposal for the Action Plan in about 260 "Dark Blocks" in various States including Tamil Nadu for development, management and conservation of ground water resources in problem areas.

Sir, this year a provision of about Rs. 392.85 crore is made under Plan and Non-Plan. It is not sufficient.

I congratulate the hon. Minister of Water Resources, Shri Vidyacharan Shukla for the novel schemes.

With these words I conclude and I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Why do you not ask the reply from the Ministry for the Cauvery water dispute? What happened to the Committee? *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Each speaker will have 8 to 10 minutes' time to speak so that we can complete and all can participate in the debate. I request the Members to confine themselves to the time limit.

You know what happened yesterday. Hon. Members were giving their names individually. Some fundamental questions were also raised. Therefore, the Whips shall have to send the list of Members who will participate so that everybody should have a fair chance.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources I would like to submit that the

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

policy of the Department is quite faulty due to which each year 37 per cent population is affected by floods and 53 per cent by drought. Just 10 per cent population could be supplied drinking water and even for this water disputes surface. Despite three-fourth part of the Earth being covered by water, in India water crises like Cauvery or Yamuna river water disputes do crop up.

Further, I would like to submit that all over the world one-fourth of the people are devoid of safe drinking water facility and it is especially adversely affecting the health and property in India. As per an estimate nearly 50 lakh persons every year die to drinking nonpotable water. Contaminated water given rise to number of diseases.

I would like to submit that any country, which can't utilise its water resources properly can never progress. In the entire world only 30 per cent power is generated through hydro-electricity projects. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister, present in the House that while formulating schemes for proper utilisation of water due importance should be given to hydro electricity which is at present being grossly neglected. The Government is not giving due importance to hydro electricity while formulating the various schemes and plans. This is not being given proper priority and in the absence of priority and due to faulty policy some places are faced with water crises where as in some other places either drought conditions are witnessed or floods are seen. As a result thereof, all this environmental problems, do crop up.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia had 30 years back stated that till dredging of the river Ganges is taken up waterways

transportation will hang in balance and people won't be clean hearted too because all this adversely affects environment. Therefore, cleaning up of Ganges is very necessary. Though such views were expressed 30 years back by the great thinker, philosopher and socialist leader of his time. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, yet unfortunately the Government has not paid any heed in this regard. No attention was ever paid to his suggestions in fixing priorities while formulating schemes. Population of the country is continuously increasing. Therefore, Demand for both water and power is also increasing *i.e.* population and consumption of water and power are increasing conterminously. In view of this the main problem confronting the nation can not be tackled till enough safe drinking water and water for irrigation are made available. India can't march on the road to prosperity and development till this is done.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding floods and water management I would like to submit that rivers of North India and especially of North Bihar originate in Nepal. Pancheswari, Karnali, Kosi, Kamla Balan, Bagmati and Adwara rivers originate in Nepal. These rivers bring silt from Nepal which causes floods. In Bihar 3.5 crore people are affected by floods. Floods devastate every thing these disrupt and damage roads, schools, buildings and crops and *in toto* hamper development. Each year havoc is caused by these rivers and six months alternatively floods and drought conditions are witnessed. Therefore, some permanent solution needs to be found. However, no concrete steps are being taken in this regard. The Government is moving at snails pace. This approach won't fetch any good because till water management is undertaken the country is not going to progress.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proposals for building multi-purpose high level dams on these rivers are under consideration for a long time. At the source region of these rivers itself dams should be constructed to reserve water as per the requirements so that silting and other problems do not crop up and also hydro-electricity can be generated. According to the experts 20,000 MW of power could be generated from the water of Nepal and an agreement regarding dams and power projects has been entered into with Nepal. However, even then no concrete results are coming forth. Recently some headway has been made but at a very slow pace.

Sir, multipurpose high level dams on rivers Kamla, Bagmati, Kosi etc. should be constructed at their source region in Barah, Sisa Pani and Nuthur respectively for generating power and for drawing water according to the needs. To avoid silting of rivers machines should be installed to stop mud flowing down with these rivers. Construction of these dams can generate 3,000 MW of power for supply at cheaper rates to farmers for starting small businesses in North India and Bihar. This work should be undertaken on priority basis and should be taken up on war footing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, whole of the Poorvanchal consisting of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Assam etc. could be supplied power at cheaper rates. Therefore, I urge the hon. Minister to take up multipurpose high level dams on priority basis. In Bihar each year 3.5 crore persons are affected by floods. Each year 17 districts in Bihar viz Saharsa, Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sugol, Sitamarhi, Purnia, Madhepura, Katihar, Khagaria, Samastipur, Muzaffarpur, Motihori and Betia are totally affected by the floods. Some districts are partially

affected by the floods like Putna districts Punnun area, some area of Rohtas, Bhagalpur, Santhal Pargana viz the districts located on the bank of Ganges.

Sir, through you, I would like to submit to the Government that till priority in respect of the two rivers is fixed the problem is not going to be solved. At present the Government spends nothing on flood forecasting network. In 1991 an agreement was reached at between the Foreign Ministers of India and Nepal regarding flood forecasting network. For the first time 46 places were selected for setting up flood forecasting devices to warn the people about floods as sudden floods cause extensive damage to villages, crops, houses and property worth crores of rupees is damaged besides lots of lives, if people are caught unaware. I would like to know the reasons for setting up such device at only 16 places out of those 46 selected places and secondly, why priority is not being attached to check floods which cause extensive damage to life and property every year.

Hydro-electric power generation does not cause pollution. A team for economic survey work was despatched to Nepal from India. Recently the Government made an announcement regarding formulation of national water policy. In this connection I would like to submit that river basin should be considered as a unit, but this is not happening. A commission was set up to do river basin planning. The commission was doing work on Son river, but was winded up before the expiry of its tenure.

I would like to refer to a report. This report was prepared by the Central Ground Water Board of the Ministry of Water Resources of the Government of India for 1993-94. In the report it is

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

mentioned that during the year 1993-94 the Central Ground Water Board has identified 43,960 sq kms free flowage land in Bihar, Assam, Nagaland, Tripura and Madhya Pradesh after fresh survey conducted under water geological surveys. Further to identify such areas and to evaluate their potential in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam and Madhya Pradesh 9 exploration works and 2 identification works had been undertaken, and drilling of a slim hole and two piezometers had been undertaken too. Action is being taken on the study reports pertaining to these projects.

I would like to submit that in June, 1993 this report was presented by the Department and I would like to thank them for acting fast. At that time the hon. Minister also took great pains and interest. However, since the presentation of report in June, 1993 nothing concrete has been done. I believe laxity has crept in. This is a good scheme because ground water oozes out freely. This report is being widely discussed in many districts of Uttar Pradesh and in the areas bordering Nepal. This report is good from scientific and technical points of view. However, to implement this scheme the Government is not taking any concrete initiatives.

15.00 hrs.

There are good prospects for exploration of ground water in terrain region consisting of Sharanpur, Maharajganj, Nanital, Lakhimpurkheri, Pilibhit, Behraich, Gonda and Basti. In these areas power operated motor pumps sets are not required and drinking water and irrigation water could be derived easily simple by drilling. For this scheme survey work had already been comple-

ted in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In 50 sq kms area on the Eastern parts of Ladniya-Kamlabadi river in Madhubani district and in 80 sq kms area of Umgaon, Papron and Sursand villages in Sitamarhi district fairly good ground water potential is there. Ground water is flowing out freely and there is no need to install power operated motors. Therefore problem of water scarcity in Punjab, Rajasthan, Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh can be largely solved by implementing the scheme on priority basis. In the report recommendations had been made to the Ministry of Water Resources. When the report has been prepared on your own initiative then implement it on priority basis.

Now I would like to dwell on India-Nepal talks regarding projects. During the visit of the Hon. Prime Minister to Nepal in October, 1992 an agreement was arrived at regarding formulating a time-bound programme. The talks covered review of Karnali, Pancheshwar, Saptakosi, Buri Gandak, Kamla and Bagmati project reports, setting up of flood forecasting and warning system, construction of embankments to control floods and exchange of power. Though talks were held to undertake all these works but no sincere efforts are being made to yet now even execute them. I would like to submit that decisions taken during these talks should be viewed seriously because the issues are concerning national and international interests. High level dams should be constructed on the rivers originating in Nepal and causing havoc in India. The Government should immediately enter into an agreement for constructing dam in catchment area of Kosi in Barah region and on Kamla and Bagmati rivers in Nepal. Estimated cost of high level dam on Kosi is around Rs. 1,200 crore. Only Rs. 1,200 crore will be required for finding permanent solution of floods while

every year Rs. 1,000 crore are being spent on flood relief, flood fighting and on saving embankments. If Rs. 1,200 crore are spent then permanent solution of floods will be found. Therefore, high level dams should be immediately constructed. Secondly the poor will be benefited only if in the project entire water, whether it be surface, ground or rain water is counted as a single unit.

Thirdly, I would like to submit that regarding rivers a model should be prepared for issuing instructions to the States. As per the projects formulated directives should be issued to the States. This will facilitate coordinated action. It will facilitate immediate control of floods. A high powered water commission should be set up for Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal because in the talks, technically, Ministry of External Affairs will also have to be associated. I feel that the Government of India and the Nepal Government should agree on this. A high Power Water Commission should be set up by holding talks on it. Whatever they decide should be implemented. It will be a concrete piece of work and help North Bihar to get rid of floods. A master plan should be prepared for this. Master Plan should be prepared for all flood affected areas.

Sir, industrialisation is given priority for economic development. But, flood control has been overlooked and no priority has been given to Water Commission. Since 70 per cent of the total population put up in villages and is engaged in agriculture, flood-control and water schemes should be given priority. The country could not prosper for want of adequate supply of water. Our country has not been able to make progress and we are lagging behind.

Sir, I would like to point out certain negative aspects caused by the construction of Farakka dam. The sea and the Himalayas are the two watch-dogs of our country and further, fishermen and people belonging to weaker sections are their watch-dogs. All the rivers of the country flow into the ocean. The fish swim upwards in the rivers. But at least half the fish have stopped coming to the river. Since the construction of Farakka dam rearing of Whale fish has also come down to a stand-still. This was the only means of livelihood for 25 per cent fishermen of the country. The construction of Farakka Dam has led to a sharp decline in the national income by billions of rupees and lakhs of fishermen have been rendered jobless. Fish is the only means of providing simple meal to the increasing population. That is why, I request you to reconsider it.

Sir, the Government should make such as improvement with a view to ensure the unobstructed movement of fish. Such an action would in turn strengthen the country. Efforts should be made in this direction. A survey should be conducted in this regard to ensure that fishermen, the most hard working class who have been rendered jobless, could be provided employment. With these words I conclude and thank you.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU (Arambagh): Sir, the development, management and regulation of water resources are the key factors for our economic development and for the prosperity of the country. Not only development in agriculture sector, but also development in industrial sector depend upon water resources. We have vast natural water resources. We have mighty rivers, both snow-fed and rain-

[Shri Anil Basu]

fed. Our underground water resources are immense. If we can harness all this potential in a very planned manner, it can bring prosperity to the economy of our country. Let us have a look on the performance of the Ministry in this very important sector of the economy.

15.10 hrs.

[SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY *in the Chair*]

If the least is to be said, I can say that it is in a mess. Plan allocation for irrigation sector was 18.7 per cent of the total First Plan allocation. It has been reduced to 8.7 per cent in the Seventh Plan. During the Eighth Plan, the total Plan size is of Rs. 4,34,000 crore. Out of this, irrigation and community area development and flood control sector has been allocated Rs. 32,525 crore. This constitutes only 7.5 per cent of the total allocation which is the lowest allocation made so far since the beginning of the Plan period. In the Eighth Plan document, the Planning Commission itself has said that irrigation and flood control is a priority sector but unfortunately, while making allocation, this sector has been given the lowest allocation since independence. So, when we are discussing Demands for Grants for this Ministry, most of the funds which is made available to the Ministry during the Eighth Plan period and also during this year are mostly spent for paying salaries and allowances to its staff and officers and very small amount is available for the development of water resources, whether it is major, medium or minor irrigation sector or for flood control. In the central sector allocation, the allocation for irrigation and community area development sector is only Rs. 1500 crores in the Eighth Plan period which is about 0.6 per

cent of the total central plan allocation. If you compare the allocations of the States in the water resources sector and the allocation of central sector, you can find that the ratio is 95 : 5 namely, the State allocation is 95 per cent and the share of the Central Government is only 5 per cent. In this way, though we are paying attention and giving so much importance to this Ministry and the Planning Commission, in the plan document, has given priority to this sector, the allocation is too meagre to meet even the pressing and urgent demands of the Ministry. Now the budget of the Ministry has become largely a budget for personnel purpose and that is why, we see that the budget estimate for this year in the plan sector is Rs. 261.47 crore which is much less than the revised estimate of 1993-94 which was Rs. 280.36 crore. We know that the Ministry has approached the Planning Commission and the targeted requirement of the Ministry was Rs. 5886 crore but the Planning Commission turned down the proposal of the Ministry and the meagre amount of Rs. 1500 crore was allocated during the Eighth Plan period. Even the minimum requirement which is required by the Ministry for the coming three years, for the most important schemes and flood control projects which are on-going is about Rs. 1800 crores. Even that amount has not been promised by the Planning Commission so far. So, this important sector of the economy has been neglected by the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission and the Central Government is only providing lip service to this very important sector. That is my charge against the Government.

There are so many important organisations instituted under the administrative control of the Ministry of Water Resources after independence. There is no dearth of the organisations, institu-

tions and expert bodies constituted. They take care of the nation's water resources. But, unfortunately, there is no planned effort to reach the desired objective. That is the main problem with this Government. There are high talks, thinkings, good writings and declarations also but when the question of allocations come, the very important sector of the economy is denied of the desired allocation. As a result, the whole country suffers. That is the main problem with this Government. The National Water Policy was framed in September, 1987 and before that, National Water Resources Commission was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Chief Ministers are its members and the Central Water Resources Minister is a member. After the formulation of the National Water Policy in September, 1987, no meeting did take place for more than 5-6 years. The National Water Resources Council which is the most apex body to see that the National Water Policy is implemented has constituted the National Water Board. This National Water Board would report to the National Water Resources Council and National Water Resources Council would review the whole position. But after the framing of the National Water Policy in 1987, no meeting took place though it is chaired by the Prime Minister. Such type of importance is given to this vital area. Now, Sir, there are other important organisations like the National Water Development Agency, the NWDA to take care of the peninsular and Himalayan river basins. There are so many organisations under the control of the NWDA. There is a technical advisory committee; so many projects and schemes have been taken up in the southern and northern and eastern region connecting Brahmaputra and Ganga. All these talks are there; schemes are there and some schemes are also being framed but when we come to the imple-

mentation of the schemes, it is being said that it is a State subject and Central Government has no responsibility except providing technical advice and framing policy matters and the rest are left to the States for implementation. If such unfortunate state of affairs continues, then it would create a disaster to our country.

Coming to some important problems of our State, the Teesta Barrage Project is a very important project of our State. More than Rs. 400 crore has already been spent by the West Bengal Government.

What is the share of the Central Government? It is not more than Rs. 15 crore. It is a very important scheme and it has got international importance too. But the allocation which should be made available to the State Government could not be made. This year, the allocation for major and medium irrigation is so meagre that the Ministry would not be able to provide any funds to any of the schemes of the State Government.

Besides Teesta, there is the Farakka Barrage.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to be brief. You have already taken ten minutes.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Madam, I have just begun! When we talk about water resources, ten minutes is nothing. When the subject is like a flood, you want it to be a mere canal!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't waste time.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Water is utilised for various purposes. It is useful in bringing down the heat in the House. It can be used to disperse the crowds too...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I repeat please don't waste time. I will give you two more minutes. Come to the point.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Okay Madam. Another important problem is regarding the Farakka Barrage. The Farakka Barrage is totally under the administrative control of the Ministry. It is not with the State Government. I would like to mention here that Farakka Barrage, serious erosion is taking place in the districts of Malda, Murshidabad, Raghunathpur and other areas. My friend Zainul Abedin comes from that area and you please ask what is his experience. Very serious erosion is taking place in that area. Who will take care of that? What is the budgetary allocation and what is the total requirement? Let me tell you Madam. As against a total requirement of Rs. 166 crore, including the hydel project, the allocation is a mere Rs. 14 crore! How can this anti-erosion work by expected to be taken up by the Farakka Barrage Authorities if funds are not provided to them? Serious erosion is also taking place along the left bank of Bhagirathi. Sir, in my district Hooghly at Balarghat, erosion of Ganga is taking place and two or three villages have already been wiped out. Some sort of protection work has to be taken up urgently. I hope the Minister will consider all these aspects in all seriousness.

Coming to my area, let me state here that it has become a highly flood-prone area. Floods are artificially caused by the DVC system. Though the DVC is not under your administrative control. I would like to raise this problem because this is a highly burning point of my area. As per the plan of the DVC, seven multi-purpose dams were sought to be constructed which would contain 4.6 million

acre feet of water. But only four dams have been constructed till date with a storage capacity of only 2.9 million acre feet. During the monsoon, in the catchment area if there is heavy rain, the accumulated waters which cannot be stored in the dams are released and this results in heavy flood in the low-lying areas of Damodar, Khanaku, Arambagh, Panskura. This causes a lot of problems.

Besides floods, there is another very disturbing thing. During the Kharif season, the people cannot raise any crop because of the floods caused by the DVC. Their only hope is the Boro crop for which irrigation water is required from the DVC. But the DVC is not giving the required water. How can they survive without water? As it is a totally agriculture-dependent area, the people do not have any alternative sources of livelihood. Whose responsibility is it? The Minister wrote a letter stating that it is the responsibility of the State Government. But what do I find in the Annual Report of the Water Resources Ministry? Let me quote:

"The regulation of the Damodar Valley Corporation reservoirs to meet the requirements of water for various uses like domestic water supply, Kharif irrigation, hydel power and industry, besides carrying out flood moderation during the monsoon season in accordance with the Regulation Manual accepted by the participating State Government, is the responsibility of Central Water Commission."

It is the responsibility of the Central Water Commission which is under the administrative control of this Ministry. So, this Ministry has got some responsibility to see that people living in the flood affected areas be provided with neces-

sary water so that they can carry on their livelihood.

Another important point that I would like to raise is regarding Rashtriya Pariyojna Nirman Nigam, that is NPCC. This is a public sector undertaking which is under the administrative control of the Ministry. Unfortunately, this organisation, which was constituted in 1957 with the participation of both the State Government and the Central Government, is going to be liquidated because of the policy of the Government. The responsibility of this organisation is to undertake heavy construction work. It has done a very good job and it has even earned foreign exchange for the country. It is not the fault of this organisation if it incurred losses. The organisation is executing the work but payments are not made subsequently because of the paucity of fund and it cannot be held responsible for that. So, an organisation having more than 4500 skilled personnel is going to be liquidated in order to overcome the general financial crisis. I would like to quote from the Performance Budget of the Ministry:

"In order to overcome the financial crisis a comprehensive Revival Plan was formulated and generally accepted in an inter-Ministerial meeting held in 9/1993. The proposals were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance for approval. While proposals regarding budgetary support for working capital requirement, renovation of equipments and voluntary retirement schemes have been accepted, the Ministry of Finance has not agreed to the proposal for capital restructuring and counter Government guarantee. The suggestion of the Ministry of Finance for phased closure of

the Company is under consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, try to finish now. Only 19 minutes are allotted for your Party and you have already taken more time.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I agree, Madam, but, this is a debate on a very important Ministry. The Planning Commission has neglected this Ministry and it needs some attention from the House.

What do we require for its revival? Revival means conversion of Rs. 55 crore Government loan into equity; waiver of interest on the above loan; counter Government guarantee for Rs. 60 crore and one-time financial assistance of Rs. 25 crore in the form of loan or grant for working capital. Madam, you will be surprised to hear that the cost of closure is much more than the cost of revival. The cost of its closure comes to about Rs. 164 crore and the cost of revival is Rs. 102 crore. One can see which one is economical. An important public sector organisation, which was created in 1957, which has done a very good job and has earned foreign exchange for the country, can be revived or restructured by spending just Rs. 102 crore, but even that amount is not provided to this organisation. Even for the voluntary retirement scheme the fund which was promised by the Minister has not been provided.

Madam, one of the very disturbing aspects is the flood control and drainage. 40 million hectares of area is flood prone. Still flood protection work had been done in 13.8 million hectares of area. Every year 7 million hectares of area is affected by flood. Loss of properties, loss of human lives and loss of infrastructure

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takes place. You incur hundreds of crores of rupees for providing relief and rehabilitation to flood victims. Madam, no specific flood management scheme had ever been evolved by the Ministry. In reply to Starred Question No. 474 of 28.4.1994, that is today, the hon. Minister has said:

"Investigations, Planning and Execution of Flood Control Schemes are primarily the responsibilities of the State Governments. The Centre renders assistance in works that are technical, catalytical and promotional in nature. The Rashtriya Barh Ayog set up by the Central Government for identifying measures to check floods and their better management gave 207 recommendations. The Ganga Flood Control Board with its Secretariat Ganga Flood Control Commission was established in 1972. The Ganga Flood Control Commission has prepared comprehensive master plans for flood management for all the 23 river systems of Ganga. Similarly, Brahmaputra Board established in 1981 has prepared comprehensive master plans for flood management in Brahmaputra and Barak Basins."

When millions and millions of people are facing the flood problem how will you implement this scheme? After giving birth you are throwing the baby to the street. That is the attitude of the Government. That is also the attitude of the Planning Commission. What is astonishing is that the meagre amount that was allocated to the Ministry, even that meagre amount had not been spent. It is a very unfortunate state of affairs.

Take the example of flood proofing programme of North Bihar and other Ganga Basin States. This is one example of non-utilisation of the funds which were made available to the Ministry. In this year's Budget, no allocation has been made for irrigation and flood control works in Ganga Basin States and flood proofing schemes in other Ganga Basin areas. The Planning Commission had said that now no schemes would be approved unless the on-going schemes are completed. Why such type of attitude had been taken by the Planning Commission? This is a huge country. We have a vast potential of surface water and ground water. In the documents, it is stated that it is priority sector. On the other hand you are saying that you will not approve any new schemes.

Now, I will come to a point regarding the Calcutta Port. It needs Ganga Water for its survival. Ganga river flows through different States. If a plan regarding sharing of Ganga water between the States in India and with our neighbouring country is not prepared, that will cause a disaster to the economy of the Eastern and North-Eastern Region. You must also do something for giving water for Calcutta Port.

Sir, some water is being diverted in the upper streams. If such thing takes place in a very big manner, that will create a problem in the lower streams. So, there should be a comprehensive and a planned approach to the Ganga problem.

Now, I will come to the most important area and that is industrial development. In the years to come, there will be serious scarcity of water. Water saving and best utilisation of water is the cry of the day.

Necessary planning and programme should be formulated and necessary allocation should be made so that the Ministry of Water Resources can play its role in the development of the economy of the country.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): I have sought your permission to take the floor today in my capacity as the representative of the Cauvery Delta in this House. The whole of my constituency falls in the Cauvery Delta; and there is very little of the Cauvery Delta that does not fall in my constituency.

I was elected for one purpose and one purpose alone and that was to ensure a regular flow of water in the Cauvery to the farmers of my area. I have been deeply concerned about the resolution of this problem. It appeared to us, less than a week after our election, that the problem had, in fact, been resolved, because the Tribunal that had been established in 1990 to look into this issue had come out with an Interim Award which was made public on the 25th June, 1991.

It was the expectation of every Tamilian, indeed of every Indian who wishes to see law and order and constitutional rule in this country, that the Interim Award would be smoothly and *inevitably implemented*. There was, in fact, a considerable delay in gazetting that Award. Eventually, it was gazetted on the 10th of December 1991, and the issue was finally resolved by the Supreme Court on the 3rd April, 1992.

I need go no further than the Annual Report of 1993-94 of the Ministry of Water Resources to explain to the House exactly where we stand. I need

to read no more than two sentences. The paragraph is 2.6.1.1 of the Ministry's own Annual Report. On page 10, it says:

"The Tribunal in its order of 3rd April, 1992 held that no interference is called for at this stage with their interim order. They have made it clear that in case hereinafter there is any change of circumstance or undue hardship is caused in a particular year to any party, it will be open to such party to approach the Tribunal for an appropriate order."

In the light of this, one would have imagined that we could, in the interim period, go ahead with the smooth implementation of the order; and as quickly as possible, the Tribunal would be urged to give its Final Award; and whichever party, any Tamilian might belong to, whether it is the AIADMK or DMK or Congress Party, everyone is agreed that whatever the Final Award of the Tribunal might be, that would be regarded as binding, that would be regarded as acceptable. Perhaps it was in this expectation that a quick resolution of the problem would be possible that the Interim Award would be implemented smoothly and a Final Award would come very quickly, that things settled down.

When on the 13th December 1991, this House discussed the issue of the Cauvery Waters, Mr. H.D. Devagowda asked the following question. He said, "Will the Final Award be given before May, 1992?" I am going back two years. The Minister said that while he could not promise on behalf of the Tribunal as to how soon they would give the Final Award, he expressed the following views. I wish to quote them. I quote them from column 714 of the Proceedings of the

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

Lok Sabha, dated the 13th December, 1991. The Minister said that "the Interim Award will be in operation legally, but by the grace of God it will be inoperative because there would be no need to supply water until the next season." In other words, in December 1991, there was a clear understanding on the part of the Ministry of Water Resources that this solution would have been found in such a way that with effect from the crop season, the main *Kuruvai* season of 1992, there would be no real problem before the country because the Interim Award would be implemented and the Final Award would come very quickly.

In 1992 the Lord himself came to our rescue. What Karnataka was not willing to give to Tamil Nadu, God himself gave to Tam!! Nadu! In a sense it seemed in 1992 that the problem had been resolved, because in 1992 there was no grave issue before either State. I think this led to a certain amount of complacency, with the result that, to the best of my knowledge—certainly as far as I know the House has not been taken into confidence in the matter between December 13, 1991, when the Minister of Water Resources last spoke here and the summer of 1993, no particular steps were taken to ensure either the monitoring of the Interim Award or the implementation of the Interim Award.

The consequence was that as is inevitable in a tropical country like India where rains come one year and there is no guarantee that they will come in the following year, in the month of July, 1993 we were faced with an extremely grave crisis in Tamil Nadu, specifically in the Cauvery Delta and even more specifically in my constituency of Mayiladuturai. It was in that context of the failure of any

authority in this country concerned, to ensure the implementation of an Interim Award, the validity of which had been validated by no authority less than the Supreme Court of India, that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu resorted, in the manner which is familiar to the rest of the country, to a piece of drama which atleast had the good result, even though I did not approve of the drama itself,...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Please do not say 'drama'. She was on fast for four days. At least a man of your calibre should not use the word 'drama'.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: In view of the fact that my calibre has been referred to, I reiterate the word I used, which is 'drama'. They need not use that word. They can refer to it as a Gandhian *satyagraha*. The fact of the matter was that as a result of... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: I am sorry that I used the word 'calibre'. I meant that a gentleman like you should not use that word. For four days she was on fast.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am afraid, my desire to ensure an agreement with his Party does not mean that I am a Member of his Party. I reiterate my word, that there was a drama enacted in July 1993 on the Marina Beach, the consequence of which at any rate, was that we did succeed in getting the Central Government to make a formal statement that we would resolve both these lacunae and the attendant circumstances. One was that there would be monitoring, through a Monitoring Committee comprising the Chief Engineers from the States concerned, and an Implementation Committee whose pri-

many task it would be to resolve any problem that remains unresolved at the level of the Chief Engineers. But as we approach the summer of 1994, as we come up once again against the inductable fact that we have no control over the monsoon in a tropical country, we still do not know whether the Monitoring Committee has ever met and if so what steps they have taken to monitor the situation that is going to evolve over the next several weeks in the Cauvery basin. In the event of their not being able to resolve the problem among themselves, what are the steps they are going to take or whether the Implementation Committee would have to resolve the problems that remain unresolved at a lower level.

In other words, Madam, despite the Interim Award of June 1991, despite the gazetting of this Interim Award in December 1991, despite the re-assuring statements made by the Minister of Water Resources in this House on the 13th December 1991, despite the Supreme Court's validation of the Interim Award of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal in April 1992, despite the announcement of Shri V.C. Shukla in Madras regarding the Implementation Committee and the Monitoring Committee; today as we enter the fourth summer following the announcement of the Interim Award, we still do not know whether the Tamil Nadu farmer can expect to receive 205 t.m.c. of water in the Cauvery, which was promised to him in the month of June 1991. It is in these circumstances that we are attempting to continue the reputation of the districts of Thanjavur and Nagai Quaid-e-Milleth as the 'rice bowl' of southern India. We are not being helped by this approach to the Cauvery waters problem which consists of crisis management and not a resolution of this problem.

To my mind, Madam, especially since we have got a Congress Government in the Centre and a Congress Government in Karnataka, I see no reason at all why, when the problem is not acute, we cannot have a sitting together of the Congress Government in Karnataka with the Congress Government in the Centre for a discussion about the manner in which the Interim Award will be implemented. If we are going to take steps to resolve the problem only when there is a crisis, then, of course, in that emotion charged atmosphere it becomes difficult for anyone on either side on any table to be reasonable. But if we were to address ourselves with due deliberation and despatch to the problems that are before us at a time when there is no problem (and from about the month of September to about the month of May, there is no problem) it is at that time that Karnataka has no difficulty in releasing the water to us and we have no difficulty in making do with whatever water that arrives if, at that time, we were to resolve the problem, then perhaps a solution can be found. But if no decision is taken when it is possible to take a decision and the process of decision making is resorted to only when we are in a stage of high crisis, then how are we ever going to get to a position where this problem could be resolved?

I draw the attention, Madam, of the Minister of Water Resources through our Minister of State for Water Resources, to a small incident that occurred in August 1991 when a batch of students from the town of Kumbakonam in my constituency arrived on the lawns of India Gate and conducted a fast for several days. I had to plead with the Minister for Water Resources at that time to accompany me along with some friends from AIADMK, including Shri P.G. Narayanan, to meet those students and it was

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Shri V.C. Shukla himself who offered a glass of orange juice to each of those young students to break their fast assuring them that the Central Government was committed to getting from the Tribunal as quickly as possible a Final Award on this matter so that the question of whether or not the Interim Award is or is not being implemented does not become a stumbling block in the way of Quaid-e-Milleth and Thanjavur districts continuing to discharge their one thousand year old role as the 'rice bowl' of Southern India. The year 1991 has passed, 1992 has passed and 1993 has passed. We are half way through 1994. And if one asks the question as to when the Final Award is going to come from the Cauvery Waters Disputes Tribunal, the only answer can be that God alone knows or perhaps, even he does not know? Madam, we cannot continue to function in these circumstances.

The entire Cauvery basin — I am not talking here as a Tamilian, I am talking here as an Indian — is in a state of ferment, in a state of doubt, in a state of great wonder as to what its future is. The Minister of Water Resources announced here on the 13th December, 1991 that for the first time he was going to allot to Karnataka in the Eighth Five Year Plan no less than Rs. 240 crore for being able to develop the agricultural potential of the water available in the Cauvery in Karnataka. To the best of my knowledge, Madam, no Tamilian in this House, whichever party he might belong to, objected. Far from objecting to it, we welcomed it. I hope that Rs. 240 crore are being spent by the Government of India in Karnataka to help them with building up their agricultural potential. But, if we look up on the Cauvery as an

integrated basin and not merely as a river which is divided between two States, I think, Madam, you will agree with me that there is as much need to ensure the upkeep of the irrigated areas of the Cauvery in the Cauvery Delta as it is to build up these irrigation facilities in the upper reaches of the Cauvery. Yet the fact of the matter is that frozen as we are in this dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu over the sharing of Cauvery water, the Cauvery Modernisation Programme... Madam, I have to plead with you to give me a few more minutes. I will try to be as quick as I can.

The Cauvery Modernisation Programme is a Rs. 800 crore project which has been hanging fire for the last thirty years and has not even been posed to the World Bank because we are quarreling with each other and in the meanwhile a one thousand year old irrigation system is going into rapid disrepair. And the reason is that the Union Ministry of Water Resources has conceived of the Command Area Development Scheme as something which is applied only to new irrigation schemes and not as something that is applied to old irrigation. With the intention of trying to update the concerns of the Union Ministry of Water Resources with their assistance and their cooperation, I secured the services of one of their experts to visit the Cauvery Delta in October, 1991 and in consequence of this joint tour that we did of the Cauvery Delta area, I posed to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu a proposal for the establishment of a Cauvery Delta Rehabilitation Authority (CADRA). The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu accepted this suggestion in principle. Conversations opened up between the State Government and the Planning Commission on the one hand and the Ministry of Water Resources on the other. Partly because of a lack of

perseverance on the part of the State Government of Tamil Nadu and partly because of a lack of coordination between the Planning Commission and the Union Ministry of Water Resources, these conversations between the State Government and the Union Government on the issue of CADRA – Cauvery Delta Rehabilitation Authority – have not fructified over the last three and a half years. I plead equally with Shri Thungor as I would, as through my friends in the AIADMK with Dr. Jayalalitha that it is necessary not to look upon this Cauvery issue as merely a problem resolving one between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu but also as a problem resolving one between Tamil Nadu Government and the Union Government, it is only if the kind of determination that is needed to get this going were to be brought to bear on the issue then and then only would this limited quantity of 205 TMC per year be adequate to meet the irrigation requirements of the Cauvery Delta area if the Cauvery is not fed with an adequate amount of water, it will not be possible for the Cauvery Delta to feed the people of India with the food which they require.

Madam, there are two other problems to which I wish to draw the attention of the House – simply a sentence each - because you have told me that I have already exhausted my time on the Cauvery issue.

One is with respect to drinking water. I find that in my constituency and this perhaps applies to large parts of the rest of the country as well, there is simply no lack of a physical infrastructure for the provision of drinking water. There is piping in very large parts of the Constituency. There are overhead tanks to be seen in almost every village. There is no lack of drinking water facilities. But there is no drinking water. And the reason why

drinking water facilities do not provide drinking water seems to me and I say this not merely on the strength of my own knowledge but as a result of asking Mr. Sam Pitroda to travel around the Constituency with me that there is a simple management deficiency. There is only one rupee per day paid to the young boy in the village whose job it is to switch on and switch off the motor which runs the overhead tank. And simply because this remuneration is so small, he does not switch it off when any voltage fluctuation takes place, with the result that the motor gets burnt. The absence of Panchayati Raj in Tamil Nadu as in fact, in much of the rest of the country, means that nobody is particularly responsible to the village community for ensuring that the physical resources for civil services costing crores of rupees, are made available.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR
JANARTHANAN: Not only in Tamil Nadu, the Panchayati Raj is absent throughout the country.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am sorry, Madam, what he said is exactly what I said. I said: "In my State, as I expect in much of the rest of the country". I think they should spend a little more time addressing themselves to the problems of the State and the problems of the nation, instead of indulging in these orgies of sycophancy. The issue of drinking water is part and parcel of the National Water Policy and is a part and parcel of the Annual Report. The request I was coming to was that the Union Ministry of Water Resources should please look into the management aspect of the supply of drinking water, even where physical infrastructure exists. Perhaps there is need for such management expertise and technical expertise to

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be provided by the Union Government to the State Government of Tamil Nadu, and possibly to other State Governments, to enable them to make optimal use of the physical infrastructure that exists.

My final point is with regard to aquaculture. This is not an area which apparently falls within the realm of the Ministry of Water Resources but within the realm of the Ministry of Agriculture. Yet, the fact of the matter is that the experience of my constituency and the experience of many coastal States in India, and certainly, the international community is that if we do not separate aquacultural land from agricultural land by suitable zoning and by engineering methods that prevent the seepage of saline water from aquacultural areas into agricultural areas, there is a danger that agriculture will be badly affected in areas which are suitable for agriculture. This kind of engineering expertise, the building of canals along the border that marks the zone between aquacultural areas and agricultural areas, is not an expertise that is normally available in the Ministry of Agriculture. Basically this consists of building drainage systems and for that it is the Ministry of Water Resources which either has the expertise itself or knows where it can call upon such expertise.

Finally, I would plead with our Ministry of Water Resources to kindly establish contact with the Union Ministry of Agriculture and, through them, with the State Governments, to ensure that in all coastal States of India where aquaculture is beginning to blossom, there is no danger to agriculture as a result of the Ministry of Water Resources being able to draw up appropriate engineering plans

to separate physically the agricultural areas from the aquacultural areas.

16.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Water Resources is a very important Ministry and I am sorry to say that this Ministry does not have a full-time Minister. That is why, this Ministry is being neglected to some extent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I would like to say that the Chamrani Dam Project had been formulated for Uttar Pradesh but surprisingly, this Dam is yet to be constructed though the canals have been constructed but these are dry. No water is flowing in them so far. Irrigation has not undertaken. In other words the Child has already been named even before it has taken birth or even before the wedding. Construction material of those canals have also disappeared from the site and there has been a loss of public funds worth lakhs and crores of rupees. The Ministry of Environment and Forest raised an objection which never made it possible to construct the dam. But it is learnt that this dam could not be constructed due to an infighting between two big leaders. The Chief Minister wanted this dam to be constructed but a Central Cabinet Minister thought that if the dam was constructed the Chief Minister would take all the credit. As a result thereof, several years have lapsed but the dam is yet to be constructed. I feel that such hard earned public money should not be ill-spent due to personal bickerings and lack of systematic planning. I would like the hon. Minister to reply to that.

Similarly, Tehri Dam Project is also an important project. This has also been going on for long but no final decision has been taken in this regard so far. The construction of this dam will help to utilise its water for irrigation purposes. This will benefit the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been going on for last several years that such disputes are created which are not resolved and thus resulting in an increase in the costs of construction leading to other negative factors viz obstruction in the pace of progress and shortage of water and electricity. The construction of this dam will not benefit one State only but the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab will be benefited by it. So, all these issues should be considered at national level.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI P.C. CHACKO *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Narmada Project is also there. The people of Gujarat want that this dam should be constructed while the people of Madhya Pradesh want that its height should be lowered. But this dam is not restricted to Gujarat or Madhya Pradesh alone. In fact, this dam is going to benefit the whole country. Since you are in the Centre, you should smoothen the troubled oils between these two States. The hon. Minister maintains that it will be decided by the Arbitration but it is not being done and the work is not being undertaken. I request the hon. Minister to seriously consider it.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a one more important problem. Today the ground water level in Uttar Pradesh and other States

is going down. I have a news-paper cutting with me even now which says that 25 districts of Uttar Pradesh are facing a severe crisis of drinking water. 280 Development Blocks are facing ground water crisis and these were declared dark and grey last year because no boring can be undertaken there. No arrangements have been made leading to a problem of drinking water. The water level has been going down everyday. Earlier underground water was easily available in Uttar Pradesh but now this situation has been created due to water-level going down. Due to unplanned boring this situation was created. I had drawn your attention to it last time also. Anybody who feels like undertaking boring, does it here. We are not having enough rains and the water level going down. The situation is so grim that hand-pumps which have been set up to extract drinking water, have to be bored down further every year by 4-5 feet, otherwise water does not pump up. A new piece of pipe is fixed at the lowest point. I would like to know as to what action is being taken by the Government to resolve this problem.

I would like to make some suggestions to resolve this problem. The suggestions are the same which I had made last year also and the hon. Minister of State had stated in his reply to my question that the scheme has not been put in the cold storage. The suggestion was Dr. K.L. Rao scheme which proposes to provide water by connecting waters of river in the south and north.

The Government provide relief every year to the tune of billions of rupees. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar state are ravaged by floods every year and water flows into the ocean after playing havoc everywhere but there is no arrangement to check this calamity. When have water

[Shri Rajveer Singh]

here in the North, the South is bereft of water and vice-versa. It is true that this is a very costly project. Property worth billions of rupees is destroyed every year in the havoc caused by floods and billions of rupees are provided as relief. This is an old project. It should be implemented with a view to stabilise the ever-decreasing water-level and channelise the water of rivers and canals. Please tell us as to when it is going to be launched. Silt-action is taking place in rivers resulting in water overflowing the limit and flooding the areas. If the river-beds are despond, water can be utilised and we can prevent the destruction caused by floods. Lakhs of people can get employment. Similarly, the river-soil can be exported and used in construction of dams. Concrete approach roads to villages can also be constructed. When a concrete dam-walls are created water will not be misused. You have accepted it time and again and the reports submitted by your Minister have laid also stress on its importance. When are you going to implement them? You should take these things seriously. I did not get up to raise a contentious issue but I want you to take it seriously. In my area, Naraura, there is a dam over Ganga and there is a very big barrage from which canals flow. All the canals of that area towards the right direction and none of it flows in the left direction. When Ganga is in the grips of great fury, its disastrous impact is to be borne by the people of Badaun district but its blessings are denied because there is not a drop of water. The Uttar Pradesh Government has submitted a proposal to the Central Government that irrigation facilities should be provided by constructing a canal from Naraura Dam upto Dataganj. But the boring work is not being undertaken anymore because of snags. The canal

is not even an inch deep. Boring cannot be undertaken in the absence of a canal. Water is needed for agriculture, but you cannot provide it. You are in-charge of the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation work. There is no arrangement for irrigation but water is being used. You must consider it seriously. You should construct a canal there. Badaun district does not have even a single canal even though Ganga flows nearby. Ganga flows along the two sides of this area but not even an inch long canal is there. Electric tubewells and diesel pump sets are there but electricity is not available. Publicity is given in news-papers that electricity is provided for 16-18 hours but in fact it is not even provided for four hours.

This is the wheat halling season in our area and the position of diesel availability is such that there are long queues for it at diesel pumps but diesel is not available. There is a possibility of hail-storm and the clouds are thundering but here is no electricity. Under such circumstances, in the absence of electricity and diesel, if a canal is constructed there, it will benefit the people of the area as well as the Government. Moreover, receding water level will also be checked.

A report of the Standing Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources has been placed in the House and the Government should accept it *in toto*. I would like to quote some parts of this report here. We have asked the Government to earmark more funds in the budget for this purpose. One can see that the budget of the Central Government is decreasing. The planned expenditure in 1993-94 was Rs. 280 crores and this time it is Rs. 261.47 crores where as it should have been enhanced and with it more schemes formulated should have been in view of the increasing demand for water. Last

time, Rs. 366.26 crores were earmarked for both plan and non-plan expenditure and now this amount has been reduced to approximately Rs. 347 crores with your permission, I would like to quote, a portion of the report:

"The Committee is also astonished to note that under the Sub-Head BI(8) (2) nothing has been provided for the ensuing year to carry on the use and application of space technology for remote sensing for the optimum development of water resources. During the preceding year 1993-94, Rs. 1 lakh was allocated for this activity, which was later on revised to Rs. 10 thousand."

Such a major scheme was formulated and a mere Rs. 1 lakh was allocated for it but it was also reduced to Rs. 10,000. So how will this help I would like to read further from it.

"In this regard, the Committee suggests that intensive use of remote sensing technology must be popularised and used. Necessary funds should be provided for the purpose."

It is for the development of your Ministry that I demand that more funds should be allocated. I would like to further quote from the Committee Report:

"The Committee is seriously concerned over the deteriorating financial health of Rashtriya Pariyojna Nigam Limited, a Public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry. The Ministry of Finance turned down

the request of the Ministry for capital restructuring of this Undertaking, and suggested that this undertaking may be liquidated in a phased manner over a period of 4 to 5 years. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry that this proposal of Finance Ministry is still under consideration. During the current year, no grant-in-aid has been sanctioned under the Sub-Head BI(9) (1) for implementation of voluntary retirement scheme for this Undertaking.

The Committee is of the view that the Rashtriya Pariyojna Nigam Limited should be revamped and revitalised. It should not be liquidated."

I would also like to bring to your attention another portion of this report:

"2.14 Under this sub-head Rs. 1 crore (plan) has been provided for implementing two experimental and two operational projects for artificial recharge of ground water. The operational projects are being taken up in the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi, where constant decline in ground water has been recorded. The experimental projects are being taken up in Kolar and Gulbarga districts in Karnataka and Amravati and Valgaon districts in Maharashtra. The total estimated cost of this scheme is Rs. 3.67 crores, which will be implemented in four years.

"During the preceding year i.e. 1993-94, Rs. 0.3 crore were earmarked but unfortunately nothing could be spent, as the scheme was

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not taken up. The Committee note with concern the pace with which the Ministry is going about in implementing this scheme and recommend that speedy and timely execution of this scheme must be ensured. Rs. 3 lakhs (Plan) have been sanctioned for taking up detailed studies on coordinated use of surface and ground water for optimum development of water resources at surface and under ground level. This scheme was initially approved for six basins viz. Sharda Sahayak Command Area, Uttar Pradesh; Indira Gandhi Canal Project, Rajasthan; Mahi-Kandla Canal Command, Gujarat Command, Orissa; Tungabhadra Command; Andhra Pradesh and Ghataprobha Command, Gujarat.

In the first phase, studies in the first three irrigation command areas were taken up which are likely to be completed during 1993-94. Studies in the rest of Commands have been taken up during 1993-94.

The Committee note that within 8th Plan, priority will be given to use of surface and ground water, espacially in those irrigation command areas which have large scale water logging. Taking into account the magnitude of water logging in the irrigation commands in the country, the Committee is disillusioned with the thrust the Ministry is according to promote the coordinated use of surface and ground water by allocating a negligible amount of Rs. 3 lakh for this scheme."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry is not taking it seriously. The Planning

Commission is not allocating funds. How can we become self-sufficient in Agriculture if an important Ministry like that of Water Resources is taken lightly in this fashion and it faces financial crunch. How do you claim to go for foodgrains export when you are not able to provide irrigation facilities for the unirrigated land and crops like wheat and paddy etc. which need sufficient water 4-5 times a day? This is affecting the agricultural production. We require more water to irrigate our fields after use of fertilizers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit, through you, that this should be taken seriously and not as a routine matter. This is a question of life and death. The fields will dry and people will die in the absence of water. The whole world is dependant on water. Such questions are neither given a serious thought nor is any action taken on them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Cabinet Minister is not present here. He has, probably, gone to the Raja Sabha in order to engineer defections in a bid to gain majority there. I demand that there should be a full time Minister for this Ministry also who can pay a serious attention to such matters.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will conclude by submitting that the hon. Minister in his reply should have revealed his opinion and course of action on the points raised by me viz. his endeavour to meet the increasing need of water for making this country self-sufficient, his seriousness in formulating and executing the plan of linking the rivers of North and South India. I agree that this is a very ambitious and costly plan but this can be achieved at the cumulative cost of losses of a decade in terms of yearly losses we are incurring on this account and India will become self-reliant in irrigation and we

will have plenty of water and then there will be no droughts, no famines and no floods in the country. You should give a serious thought to this and to the problem of receding level of ground water.

I will conclude with another submission. The States are entangled in mutual water disputes—be it Cauvery or Yamuna etc. and they fail to decide their shares among themselves. What is the role of the Central Government in the settlement of these disputes? The Central Government should hold discussion with them. The procrastination in the settlement of disputes leads to the schemes being pushed into the cold storage to inflation and to cost escalation of these schemes. The hon. Minister should listen to me though I know that he is not at all serious in this regard and, therefore, would not like to listen to me(Interruptions)....

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): It appears to me that he has fixed his eyes on the hon. Minister alone and the country is out of his sight.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I fix my eyes on him because he can do something for the country. Yadavji you swim against the current and thus, can speak like that. Only daring people swim against the current and this is why you have defected to the ruling party.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: You talked about people engaged in arranging defections. I shall say that in the battle field, King Yudhishtira had said ... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Surya Narayanji, he is not yielding, you sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: King Yudhishtira had said, "This is a war between 'Dharma' and 'Adharma'. Oh! followers of Dharma, come to this side if you favour Dharma and go the other side if you are enticed by Adharma. It is still time to stir your conscience" ... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are yielding, you should sit down. Otherwise, if you are standing and allowing others to speak, this shows that you have exhausted all the points. Please wind up.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, now he has launched an offensive. He says that they swim against the current and thus are daring people. It may be true that they swam against the current in so far as they went for defections. He has become a model defector. I applaud his bravery.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was saying that the Central Government should settle inter-state water disputes at the earliest by convening a meeting of concerned Chief Ministers and they should formulate schemes with the help and guidance of the scientists and experts to save the country from the scourge of recurrent floods and droughts. Those schemes should not be confined to the files or the graphical details alone but should be implemented in the right earnest.

With these words, I thank you for granting me time to speak and conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy to speak now.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Water Resources Management (Interruptions)

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Sir, there is no quorum.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you raising it seriously?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then you do that. I cannot understand what is going on. Shri Murthy, please resume your seat. What is the problem, Shri Hossain?

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN: There is no quorum in the House.

16.26 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The bell is being rung—

Now there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri Murthy, may continue now.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, ours is an agrarian State. Basically, 72 per cent of the population

of our country is dependent on agriculture. In the interest of the country, for the better management of the agriculture, irrigation is very vital and important. Besides the interests of the irrigation, drinking water facilities have to be met from these water resources. And to some extent, it is helping the navigation for transportation of goods. But unfortunately, the emphasis that is required is not being given for water resources management. Unfortunately, there is no full-time Cabinet Minister for Water Resources. The present Minister is having an additional charge and his major charge is Parliamentary Affairs.

Today, we are wasting lot of water. There are floods on the one side and drought on the other. There is an acute shortage of drinking water facilities in many of the cities. That is the situation prevailing in the country.

Coming back to our State, Andhra Pradesh, so many perennial rivers are there. Through Telugu Ganga Project, we will be supplying water to the Madras city to meet their drinking water needs. Till date that project has not yet been officially cleared, but it is progressing well.

The Water Resources Department is passing from table to table all the projects that are being referred to them. They are not seriously thinking about them. Projects that have been referred to them ten years back also have not been cleared on very trivial grounds. In certain cases there are inter-State disputes. But the Water Resources Department never call for meetings of these States. They tell the States that where the project is originated, you take up the matter with that State and bring about a solution. It is very difficult if this

situation prevails. We may not be able to make progress in many of the projects that have been contemplated with the result a huge amount of water is being flown as waste.

In Andhra Pradesh there is the mighty river Godavari. Only 30 per cent of this water is being utilised as of today. 70 per cent of the water goes as waste. Whereas the neighbouring States Karnataka and Tamil Nadu do not have sufficient water and earlier we heard from the hon. Members that there is a perennial dispute with regard to Cauvery water between the two States about which we have seen major trouble in this House also for a few days, when such is the case, I do not know why the Godavari water should not be tapped and why should this water be left as waste. On this there are no disputes also. All the disputes are with regard to other projects.

A multipurpose Polavaram project is contemplated on river Godavari near Rajahmundry. This project, if implemented, will irrigate more than a million acres in the neighbouring districts resulting in a huge foodgrains capacity which will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the South Indian people. But this is not being looked into. Besides that there is no power in Andhra Pradesh. Electricity is being borrowed from the neighbouring States. With the mercy of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh lights are being illuminated at night in Andhra Pradesh today. Otherwise there is no power. If this project is implemented we will get 970 MW power also. For the cost of the irrigation project we will get this power extra. Even if a power project of 1000 MW capacity is to be planned, it will cost around Rs. 4000 crore. But with this Rs. 4000 crore both the Polavaram project and a hydel power project also could be completed. There are no inter-

State disputes also on this project. However, this project is not being cleared till date. The foundation stone has also been laid for this project by the late Shri T. Anjiah, our former Chief Minister. He had foreseen the importance of this project. But till date nothing has happened. An unfortunate situation is arising.

There is no drinking water in the neighbouring district of Vishakapatnam. Vishakapatnam is the industrial city of not only Andhra Pradesh, but of the nation as a whole. So many industrial projects are situated there and so many other new projects of export importance are also being contemplated there. It is only 200 kms. away from Polavaram site. Today the fate is that only on alternate days drinking water is being supplied to my constituency, that is Vishakapatnam. We do not have drinking water there. How can we give water to the industry then? There are already three or four major projects that have been contemplated. There is a super thermal station, they are talking about an iron ore plant, they are talking about a aluminium plant and so many other plants in Vishakapatnam.

They are also talking about export-oriented park by the Japanese industry. How is the hon. Minister going to see that the industrial activity in Vishakapatnam takes place unless he gives water? Yesterday, there was a news that Hindustan Petroleum is likely to be shut down for want of water. There is no water even for Hindustan Petroleum, a Central project which is the lifeline of our activity/energy; they are not getting water to run that industry. Even the existing industries are not running; and we are not able to give water for new industries also. It is only 200 kms. away from river Godavari. This is the

[Shri M V V S Murthy]

situation All this is happening because of the wrong planning, we are not having the priorities, unfortunately That is why, all these things are happening there are also so many projects which are at the pending stage For example, Janjhavathi Scheme is a small project It also gives water for Vizianagram Even though it is a small trivial project, it has not been cleared as on date There is another project in Srikakulam District, that is, Vamsadhara Project Stage-II Vamsadhara Project Stage-II also till date has not been cleared There are a host of other small projects on the rivers Godavari, Krishna, Vamsadhara and Janjhavathi All these projects are pending as on date

Only the file is settled Somebody writes from here, that file goes there to Hyderabad, it sleeps there for some time, then, comes back here, again goes there, this is the stage Personally also, we met several times Hon Minister also has promised that he would be looking into this I am happy that he is a little serious about the matter of Polavaram Project So, something could be done It is not for our area only It is for the nation It is in the national interest that we are talking about these things Unless these projects are taken up, I am sure, as a nation, we cannot progress, we will be in difficulties When we cannot provide drinking water, we cannot think of advancement for the country This is the stage and at least, this should be taken note of very seriously

I will not take much time of this House in telling all this Polavaram Project may take even four or five years on a modest scale, even if you start now Before that, if you want an industrial activity, something has to be done for

bringing water There is a steel plant called Vishakhapatnam Steel Plant For that, we have planned to bring water from the Yeleru Reservoir Yeleru Reservoir is giving water to the Steel Plant Thanks to the forethought, for the plan to bring Yeleru water But now, that Steel Plant is also facing a little problem of more water requirement for the Second Phase of their activity Now, a plan has been sent to the Water Resources Ministry for a Project, the Bhagirathy Scheme The Bhagirathy Pumping Scheme is a lift irrigation scheme, lifting water from Godavari, connecting the link canal through link canal Yeleru and from there, it brings back water with a little enrichment of the canal and bunds Due to that the water needs of the industrial city and the neighbouring places will be met for the time being, for the next three or four years This Scheme would not cost more than Rs 120 crores, according to the estimates I am sure, the attention of the Minister is being drawn to this Bhagirathy Lift Irrigation Scheme which has to be implemented immediately so that the activities will not come to a halt, otherwise, all the Central projects, leave alone the drinking water facilities, will come to a standstill Besides this, water is the main source for living Water is so much contaminated nowadays that we are not able to get even good drinking water, wherever we go So, Water Resources Ministry has got great significance for the development of the country

I once again request the Hon Minister through you to look into the Bhagirathi pumping scheme and also the Polavaram project so that these are adopted as national projects Thus, the whole nation will be enriched

SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK
(Bolangir) Hon Chairman, Sir, two-thirds of agricultural production and rural em-

ployment in our country is based on water resources. But due to absence of sound management and maintenance, most of the problems in agricultural sector occur. Any water planning and management should take into account the following: (i) upgrading hydrology data; (ii) multipurpose planning—drinking water, municipal, industrial, agricultural, etc.; (iii) river basin planning; (iv) implementation of tribunal awards, etc.; (v) the present system of collection of data on water-flow in various rivers of the country should be modernised and a separate authority should be established for the purpose; and (vi) an integrated river action plan on national basis should be prepared for optimum utilisation of the water resources in the country.

In the age of liberalisation, involvement of private sector in the management of water resources should be considered. The machinery for the collection of cess on water should be revamped to generate additional revenue. The involvement of farmers in decision-making process for any medium or small irrigation projects should be considered.

It is noted that there is a marginal increase in the budgetary allocation for the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1994-95 with reference to the budget estimate. But there is a decrease with reference to revised estimate for 1993-94. The provision for minor and medium term projects is inadequate to tackle the crisis. When we are emphasising for a sound and sustainable water management policy, small and medium irrigation projects are important. Taking this into account, in the policy statement on environment and development, Government has emphasised on decentralised network of small irrigation and water

projects with minimum environmental disruption, increasing the efficiency of water use, water conservation and recycling, revival of traditional water management system and development of alternatives in irrigation system, etc.

Now, I am coming to my area which is very drought prone and is adjacent to the district of hon. Minister for Water Resources, Shri V.C. Shukla. He knows better than I about the problems of backward districts of Orissa, viz., Bolangir and Kalahandi. The former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi, had visited that area. The former Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar, had visited that part of Orissa. Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, has been to that area. I am grateful to our hon. Minister, Shri Shukla. This time, he has allotted Rs. 22 crore to the Bolangir district. He has also included Lower Suktel in the Eighth Five Year Plan. My point is that all the medium-term projects like Upper Langth, Lower Suktel, Indra, Kharkhara need attention on a priority basis. Being drought-prone areas, these projects will be able to change the destiny of the people.

Lakhs of people are migrating from my district for their livelihood. I am sorry to say that day before yesterday, there was a news item in a newspaper. One labourer who is now working in Andhra Pradesh is getting Rs. 9 a day. You see the condition of the people of that area. Only due to shortage of water, these people are migrating from my constituency, that is, Bolangir and also from a part of Kalahandi to the neighbouring States of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. More than a lakh of people are staying in Raipur city. Our hon. Minister also knows very well about that. So, I would request him to look into all this so that it is included in the Plan.

[Shri Sarat Pattanayak]

Lastly, I am grateful to our Prime Minister for having visited that area. He has written a letter to me to implement the medium-term drought prone plan through irrigation.

Bolangir Titagarh Kantabanji, Patnagarh and Khariar Road NAC areas have no drinking water facilities. Women are going for about 4-5 kilometres to fetch drinking water. This is the pity condition in my district. In 1985, the State Government had started a plan to bring drinking water from a distance of 50 kilometres to Bolangir town which is the headquarter of my parliamentary constituency but I am very sorry to say that the State Government is telling that the Central Government has not sanctioned the fund and the Central Government has said that they have already allocated funds but it is the State Government which is not taking appropriate action. I would request the hon. Minister to look into all these matters.

[Translation]

*SHRI B.N. REDDY (Miryalguda):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the water resources which is of utmost importance to the development of nation. Even after 48 years of our independence, 70% of our agriculture still remains rainfed. There is no scarcity of water resources. In spite of our abundant water resources, we still are dependent on rain for our agriculture. It is really pitiable. One of the towering personalities that the country has produced, late Comrade P. Sundarayya has said once that if we harness our water resources, there will not be any drought in the country. He has proved

it with facts and figures. Late Dr. K.L. Rao has also clearly stated that once we link all the major rivers in the country, the drought can be very easily wiped out from our country.

The link between water resources and drought was highlighted in meetings of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources. Where there is water, there cannot be any drought. For elimination of drought, harnessing of water resources is essential. The importance of optimum utilisation of water resources for fighting the drought was confirmed by the Consultative Committee. Historical records of drought amply confirm that it has affected the human activity in almost every part of the world at some time or the other despite tremendous development in almost every field. According to an estimate about 108 m. hect. which works about one third of the total geographical area of 329 m. hect. of the country are affected by the drought. Hence a major part of our country is in the grip of this natural calamity. If we want to wipe out drought from the land, it is essential first to recognise the fact that a major part of our country is in the grip of drought. Hence for elimination of drought once and for all, we should recognise the importance of the essential factor for the purpose, water resources. As I said earlier, even to this day 70% of the cultivable area in the country still remains as rainfed area. If we can harness the abundant water resources which are available in the country, we can succeed in our effort to eliminate drought permanently. In this connection, I have to speak about the current position. It has been reported at the end of 1991-92 that about 50.08 million hect. has been created through Minor Irrigation Schemes as

* Translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

against a total Irrigation potential of 82 million hect.

It means that though we had the potential to create irrigation facilities to 82 million hect., we have not succeeded in achieving even half of that target. No priority is accorded to the creation of irrigation potential in our plans by the Govt. Irrigation is at the bottom of the list of priorities for our planners and the Govt. In the current Eighth Five Year Plan, the allocation for irrigation is very negligible. During the 8th Plan of the total plan size of 434100 crores, Irrigation and Command Area Development and Flood Control has been allocated Rs. 32525 crores which consist 7.49 per cent of the total plan outlay. In the Central Sector outlay, the 8th Plan is only 1500 crores which is about 0.6 per cent of the total Central Sector Plan. In the major and medium irrigation, Central Government's participation had been purely indirect.

I have quoted from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Water Resources. In such a situation, how can we think of meeting fully the drought situation. How is it possible to fight the drought when the priority accorded is so low in the Plan? How can you think of saving the people from the acute drought if the allocation for the irrigation in the Central Sector is only a paltry 0.6 per cent of the total Central Sector Plan. Major part of our country is in the grip of acute drought today. Even after 45 years of our independence, neither any State nor the country itself has been able to come out of the grip of drought. Drought has been the major natural calamity which has been affecting the country from time to time. Though the Water Resources Ministry has come to the conclusion that the development of water resources is the only solution to the drought, no priority has been accorded to it so far.

Mr. Chairman, there are nearly 500 projects in the country which still remain incomplete. In my State, Andhra Pradesh, 25 projects, especially major projects, have been pending for the past 40 years. As our late lamented leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi observed once, Polavaram is an important project which connects rivers Godavari and Krishna. Even he has admitted that it is an important project. But, inspite of its importance, it has not been taken up so far. It finds no place in the planning of either Central Sector or the State Sector. No allocation was made either by the Centre or the State for its construction. 70% of cultivable land in my State still remain as rainfed area only. Nearly 600 Mandals in the State, especially in the regions of Telangana and Rayalaseema are reeling under an acute drought. Agricultural activities are restricted to only 30% of the cultivable land. Even in this area, there is a widespread loss of crops. People living in these regions are migrating to other places searching for the livelihood. The cattle is being driven to the slaughter houses as there is no fodder available to feed them. The unemployment is rampant. There were starvation deaths in Mahbubnagar and Nalgonda districts. I am the first person who brought to light the news regarding the starvation deaths. People in the district of Mahbubnagar died for want of food. There were several suicide cases in the district. It is a pity that even when these districts are reeling under such acute drought conditions, steps have not been taken to complete the major projects. I appealed to the Hon. Minister in the Consultative Committee meetings to take up the construction of Shri Ram Sagar second stage, Srisailem left bank canal in my district, Srisailem right bank canal, Telugu Ganga and Tungabhadra high level canal projects in Rayalaseema and prestigious project of the State, Polavaram within the Five

[Shri B.N. Reddy]

Year Plan and complete them as early as possible to save the people from drought and starvation deaths. Three districts (1) Warangal (2) Khammam and (3) Nalgonda will benefit from Shriram Sagar second stage project. Shrisailam left bank canal provides irrigation facilities to three lakh acres in Nalgonda district. When Shri N.T. Rama Rao was the Chief Minister of the State, digging of canals has taken place. But these canals are getting buried. It has been decided recently to dig them as tunnels. Even that work has not been taken up so far. Hon. Chief Minister says that the Government will take up the construction work. But the Central Government says that water problem has not yet been cleared. The position is not yet clear. The Shriram Sagar First Stage should have been completed long ago. Yet 55 kms of canal is yet to be dug. Construction of 65 kms of canal has not been completed, though it has already taken 10 years. There was an agitation recently in my district by the people especially by the farmers who have demonstrated with ploughs on their shoulders and with their bullock-carts and held Rasta Roko Agitation for taking up construction of projects especially project which provide water to the drought affected areas. They demonstrated with their ploughs and carts asking why the Govt. has not taken up Shriram Sagar Second Stage and Srisailam Left Bank canal projects. They were demanding the taking up of construction of these projects immediately. Very recently the construction of Varada Kalva was taken up. This canal is a connecting canal of Godavari. While taking up the construction of connecting canal I fail to understand why the construction of main canal was not taken up. Hence appealing once again for taking up of the construction of main canals like Shriram

Sagar II stage and Srisailam Left Bank Canal, completing the Telugu Ganga project as early as possible, I conclude my speech thanking the Chair for the opportunity given to me to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. I will present the particulars of different Irrigation Projects launched from time to time. During the first Plan, 1951 to 1956, 24 projects were launched and only one was completed. In the second Plan, 1956-61, only 4 out of 23 projects launched were completed. Similarly, in the 3rd Plan period, 1961-66, 27 projects were launched and 9 were completed and during the annual plans from 1966-1969 only one was completed out of 11 projects launched. The projects are not completed in the required proportion. From 1951 to 1990, 264 projects were launched and only 102 completed. We have stepped in 1994 now but less than 50 per cent projects have been completed. In his reply, the hon. Minister should enumerate the reasons that hindered the completion of projects and state the measures to be adopted for augmenting developmental works.

17.00 hrs.

India is faced with the problem of floods every year, particularly in Northern Bihar, an area adjoining Nepal. Parman, Kosi, Kamla, Balan and other rivers flow through it which are so dangerously flooded that we too cannot remain unaffected. Our village is situated at the banks as Sursar and Kosi rivers but Government has made no flood-control arrangements there. We save our lives by tying the banana trees to swim across

the water. During floods, the agricultural and arable lands of this border area of Bihar are grossly damaged across Narpatganj, Chhatapur, Hanuman Nagar, Himpur, Lalpur, Chunni, Chhivha upto Jadia. The lands of the villages located at both the banks of the river have been eroded but no solution is forthcoming from the Government. The Members of Parliament from Northern Bihar had asked for construction of a barrage there and our colleague Shri Devendraji just now made a mention of that. In this connection, we also met the Ambassador of Nepal who had been in jail with us for some days. He also favoured the construction of a dam there which could provide electricity to Nepal, Northern Bihar and India. This will also provide a permanent solution to floods. I request the hon. Minister to formulate a concrete scheme in this connection for the overall development of the area.

It will also pave way for the proper development of Bihar.

You come from Madhya Pradesh and you may be living in a higher region but we are living along bank side of a river. An amount of Rs. 1762.77 crore was spent on flood control in the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs. 947.49 crore was spent in the Seventh Plan for this purpose. Despite all these plans we have not been able to control floods.

We also get foreign assistance for flood control. The World Bank has been the major source of foreign aid for the irrigation sector. Till 1992, a total amount of Rs. 25,637 lakh dollars was received for the sixteen on going projects. Out of these, M.P.J. Major irrigation projection and water utilization project of Maharashtra were closed down in June and August 1991 respectively. Negotiations were held for seeking assistance

from the World Bank for Dam Safety Assurance and Rehabilitation project and an agreement in this regard was signed on 10th June, 1991. This project was to be carried out by the Central Government for the safety of the dams in M.P., Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu and it was said that it would be completed within seven years period. International Development Agency and I.V.R.D. will provide loans to the tune of 962 lakh dollars and 230 lakh dollars respectively for this purpose. The name of Bihar does not figure in this list. An assistance of 210 lakh dollars will be received for various projects under Indo-U.S. bilateral assistance programme.

The names of these projects are as under:

- (i) Madhya Pradesh Minor Irrigation Project,
- (ii) Maharashtra Minor Irrigation Project,
- (iii) Water Resources Management and Training Project; and
- (iv) Hill Area Land and Water Development Project.

A backward State like Bihar does not even figure in all of these projects. This is very unfortunate. Besides, European Economic Community also provides grants for irrigation projects. The names of the present ongoing projects are as under:

- (i) A.P. Minor Irrigation Project;
- (ii) Tamil Nadu Irrigation Project (Phase II);
- (iii) The Development of Water Control for the different types of crops;

[Shri Sukdeo Paswan]

- (iv) Alkaline Land Improvement Project;
- (v) Dismuk and Nahar Project;
- (vi) Orissa Minor Irrigation Project; and
- (vii) Kerala Minor Irrigation Project.

These projects also does not include Bihar State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the way Bihar is being neglected at present, I fail to understand why such treatment is being meted out to the people of Bihar? Why this enmity with the people of Bihar? Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister that Water Resources day is observed in April which started from April 1986 and a number of programmes are conducted on this day but such programmes will become successful only when the benefits of these are pass on to the common people. The common people are not getting this benefit. This programme is given publicity on T.V., Radio and in Newspapers but actually it is not observed in the real sense. The hon. Minister is sitting here, he is aware of the prevailing situation in Bihar. He should chalk out a concrete programme, to save Bihar especially North Bihar, where hundreds of people and thousands of cattle die due to floods and drought and property worth crores of rupees is lost each year.

With these words, I conclude and thank you for providing me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI KABINDRA PURKAYASTHA
(Silchar): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I rise to

speak on the Demands for Grants under the Ministry of Water Resources. As I belong to Assam, one of the north eastern States. I must narrate the plight of the people of the north eastern States.

The budgetary provision for the north eastern States is not only despairing rather discriminatory too. Starting with the speech of the respected Rashtrapatiji upto the presentation of the general Budget, there is nothing significant or worth mentioning as regards development of the north eastern States.

In the President's Address, there is mention of the Bodoland Accord and its success. But I must say that the Bodoland Accord has not given any fruit. Still the BSF is active in their action.

In the Railway Budget, only Rajdhani Express weekly train has been mentioned. Then a survey of another railway line from Jogighopa to Silchar has been mentioned. When the Government cannot take up the construction of a railway line from Louka to Chandranathpur, a distance of 150 kms., how can the Government propose to take up a survey for the construction of a railway line having a distance of more than 500 kms.?

This is the position and in the General Budget also there is nothing mentioned regarding the development schemes and programmes for the benefit of the people of the North-East.

The Water Resources Department is not also an exception to this rule. While going through the Performance Budget for 1994-95 it is evidently revealed that the Government is not at all desirous of doing anything for the North-East. Irrigation programme is being over-

looked when irrigation is a major weapon for agriculture.

Sir, I demanded a 'log gate' at Amjughat on the river Amjur but the hon. Minister of Water Resources informed me that the Brahmaputra Board has taken up the project for Amjur drainage development, that has been on the verge of finalisation for which Rs. 4.91 crore would be required and hence the proposal for a log gate could not be considered.

The Brahmaputra Board was established in December 1981 for the control of flood, river erosion and other connected matters. As per the report of the Brahmaputra Board they prepared three Master Plans, one for the Brahmaputra river, another for Barak Basin and the third one for nine tributaries of the Brahmaputra and rivers of Tripura. These Master Plans have been circulated to the concerned authorities for consideration and out of these three—it is also mentioned in the Performance Budget—the third one that is, the Master Plan for the tributaries of Brahmaputra and the rivers of Tripura would be completed by March 1994. But, already March 1994 has elapsed and we see that nothing has been done to complete this Master Plan.

Not only that, as per the Barak Basin Master Plan, the Barak Dam was to be constructed at Tipaimukh, the proposal was made in 1976 but it is unfortunate that nothing has been done so far. Since the Tenth Lok Sabha has been constituted I have been repeatedly asking the hon. Minister who is sitting here about the position. In 1991 I heard him saying that it was under investigation. This year also we are hearing that it is still under investigation. It is so unfortunate that while the hon. Minister said in a reply that Rs. 1500 crore would be required for the construction of the

dam, an amount of only Rs. 50 lakh has been allotted in the year 1994-95. This is the position and so long as this dam is not constructed the Barak Valley cannot be saved from the jaws of the flood. This has been hanging for long and nothing has been done in this regard.

The activities of the Brahmaputra Board with whom the responsibility lies have been very discouraging. As per my information—I had also sent it to the hon. Minister—the Brahmaputra Board has become a den of corruption and nothing tangible is being done by it and it is not in a position to cope up with the situation.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Minister to review the whole position of the Brahmaputra Board and, if necessary, to re-shuffle fully the present arrangement for the betterment of the people of the North-Eastern States.

River erosion is a very great problem in the North-Eastern States; particularly the erosion by the rivers Brahmaputra and Barak has created havoc. I requested the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the Brahmaputra Board and see that the river erosion of Brahmaputra and Barak is solved somehow. And particularly, I must say that two towns, Silcher and Dibrugar, are totally in the jaws of extinction. So, this should be counted seriously and efforts should be made to save these two towns and other places too.

Sir, Badarpur River Terminal is one of such schemes programme. This scheme was sanctioned in 1989 and till today nothing has been done. And only the hon. Minister was pleased to inform me that the work will be taken up. May I know from the hon. Minister, when the

[Shri Kabindra Purkayastha]

proposal was sanctioned in 1989, why till today the work was not done? Also I heard from the hon. Minister that till March 1993 a sum of Rs. 265 crore as loan assistance was sanctioned to the State Government. The hon. Minister also informed me that the State Government has no definite plan for carrying out this task. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken up this matter with the State Government or not; where has the money gone; and whether the money was properly utilised or not? I further request the hon. Minister to see that this money is not misutilised. This money can do something for the lot of people of the North Eastern States.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that in no way Water Resources Department or the Brahmaputra Board or its agencies are working in the North East and the condition of agriculture situation in the North East is very bad and there is no irrigation programme. So, all these things should be looked into. I request the Minister to see that in future at least the people of the North Eastern States are not deprived of and they do not feel that they are alienated from the other parts of the country.

I once again request the hon. Minister to look into all these matters.

[Translation]

SHRI TARA SINGH (Kurushetra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for providing me an opportunity to express my feelings. I rise to support the Demands of Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. At the outset, I would say that some of our colleagues from opposition have criticised the Ministry of Water

Resources but we should not forget the fact that this Ministry has done a commendable job. It has played a vital role in improving the economic condition of the country. Previously, we had to depend on imports of foodgrains for feeding our people but the projects and schemes initiated by this Ministry proved so beneficial that today our godowns are full of foodgrains and we can raise our head high. If I go on telling all such achievements then I will not be able to raise issues in respect of my State. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the House as well as the hon. Minister towards the issues concerning my State.

First of all, I would like to submit that I met the hon. Minister of Water Resources 2-3 times. I feel happy when I find that he has a wider outlook towards supplying water to every region of the country in sufficient quantities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Haryana is a very small State but even than it has earned name and fame in terms of getting high yield. I know that in Central pool Punjab gives the maximum quantity of foodgrains but Haryana comes in the second place. Although it is a small State but even than its farmers, labourers scientists and researchers have contributed a lot towards helping it to secure second position in this regard. But there are some difficulties which cannot be ignored.

I am proud to submit that we have brought a green revolution all over Haryana by supplying water to every nook and corner. On one hand it has been the major reason in getting high yield but on the other hand due to over utilization of water, the ground water level has gone down considerably and one cannot say whether it will be possible to run tubewells in near future or not

because every year the water level falls by 7-8 feet and at least 10-12 persons die each year when they go down into the well to start these tubewells.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have another demand regarding SYL canal. In the last 14-15 years, we have constructed 91 kms. length of this canal, which falls in the Haryana side. The portion lying in Punjab is about 121 kms., most of this length has already been constructed but some of our brethren in Punjab do not want to get it completed as its completion will benefit Haryana. We are living in such a great country and if we think in these terms, then it is not good in the interest of the unity of our country. Such type of thinking is not good because the construction of this canal will provide water facility to Haryana and therefore, it should not be allowed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when Punjab was not divided the water of Ravi was in fact purchased from Pakistan. At that time, the region upto Ambala had ample water facilities and the region lying to the other side of Ambala like Hodal etc. was a dry region and this water was actually meant for this particular area. Now our brethren in Punjab claim that Haryana is not a riparian State. I want to ask what does it mean? The water at that time was bought for this area so the question of being a riparian State does not arise. Rajasthan, Punjab and Delhi have their share in this Water. Therefore, these areas should be provided with water. Blocking this facility is like cheating Haryana and against the patriotism. To my mind, such tendency will not benefit the nation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if Haryana gets a good yield, it is certainly going to benefit the nation. Similarly, if Delhi gets the Water supply, it will also facilitate the

people belonging to every State, living in Delhi. Therefore, we should refrain from such type of thinking. I need not go into the history of SYL as there has been a number of commissions set up for this purpose till date.

It has been decided several times. Our hon. Leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi had decided it twice. Even the people to whom she was a reverend leader, they also voice their reservations to implement the accord. This is not proper. Tajewalla Head Works constructed during the British period had outlived its life 20 years back. It has been damaged also. Thereafter nearly 50 meetings have been held but of no avail. This issue was raised in 1981-92 also when I was the Minister of Irrigation. As I stated earlier, we want to prove our identity as Hariyanavi, or Punjab etc but not as an Indian. It is causing harm to the country. Several times I think if the barrage is washed away the irrigation facilities to Haryana cannot be provided for many years and it will cause immense loss to that State. Similarly the Hathinikund programme was chalked out several times and machinery for this purpose lying for 15 years has rusted. Roughly speaking, the construction of improved barrage will provide storage facility. We will have the facility of better irrigation by storing the rain-water. Water can be supplied to Haryana and Delhi both. The only hurdle in this programme is that the number of hon. Members of Parliament from Uttar Pradesh is more than those from Haryana. I think this is not patriotism, it is rather treason.

We have constructed some reservoir dams in Haryana and some are under proposal, such as Kotla lake and B.B. pur lake. Similarly there is proposal

[Shri Tara Singh]

for the Jaspur barrage and the Dhanaura barrages. Both the barrages fall in my constituency. My constituency is Kurukshetra—the well-known place all over the country. The per acre production of wheat or rice in Kurukshetra is higher than that of in Ludhiana. But some of our colleagues. Who pretend to be the well-wishers of farmers crippled Kurukshetra when they came in power by dividing one district into four parts so that people may not live unitedly.

I would like to submit that the canal schemes of Jaspur, Dhanaura and Dadupur-Nalui should be got implemented at the earliest and maximum funds should be allocated so that their work is not stopped.

Similarly, the Kasau and Renuka dams are meant for the purpose of storing rainy water. Large quantity of water can be accumulated from this dam and this water can be utilised during the lean season. Both these dams are very essential.

Even during the British Rule there was a irrigation network and it was of great importance. To regulate the functioning of canals, to run the administration of the princely States properly and to make arrangements for proper farming irrigation networks were given topmost priority but the Government is not paying proper attention on their maintenance now. Consequently farmers are not getting adequate water. They feel that the Government does not want to help them. But this irrigation network should be promoted by providing special funds. Maintenance of this network should be accorded top priority because the life of farmers depends on water. There should be no discrimination on

the issue of water otherwise the people would resent against such discrimination. I myself feel it because I am also a farmer.

Adequate funds have not been allocated for sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation. The proper utilisation of even small portion of water can yield good harvest to the farmers.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks for the time given to me to speak here.

Irrigation is very important for agriculture. According to official figures 70 per cent of our population depend on cultivation while remaining 30 per cent depend on industries. The Government should have made arrangements for bringing more and more area under irrigation. It is regrettable that even after 46 years of Independence, only two States—Punjab and Haryana are self-reliant in irrigation. Barring these two no other States are self-reliant. During the drought, paddy crops are destroyed at the time of coming out the ears of the corn. At that time the farmers get neither diesel nor electricity nor there is rain. If the Government make any arrangement in advance, the crops of the farmers will not be destroyed. But as such no arrangement has been made, many people suggest that this problem can be solved by constructing tube wells. This country has natural resources in abundance and therefore Government need not require tube-wells. For instance if the water of all the rivers in Bihar is stored, the State will never face irrigation problem. The Sone Canal constructed during the British period 125 years ago, irrigates 22 lakh hectares of land. Today the condition of that canal is pitiable. Both of its banks and the bridge have damaged. It is estimated that if the work regarding cementing the bed as well as banks of the

canal is carried out it will cost Rs. 2500 crore and with it 32 lakh acres of land can be irrigated. This issue is being raised since 1960 in Lok Sabha but the Government does not pay any attention towards it. When demanded, the Government pays only lip-services that it will provide funds. Only Rs. 22 crore had been allocated to the Government of Bihar in 1990. Only one canal was undertaken under the pilot plan and even earth work has not been done in the case of remaining canals so far. If Sone canal is cemented the farmers of at least 6 districts will become self-reliant in the matter of irrigation. Not only this canal, if a dam is also built at Mirzapur over the river Ganga and its water is brought to the Sone river it can irrigate 32 lakh acres of more land in Bihar. But the Government is not undertaking this work.

If water of the river Kosi is tapped properly the condition of Bihar in the matter of water will be improved. I would like to urge upon the Government that if the Malay Yojana costing Rs. 5 crore only is implemented in my constituency, with it 14 thousand acres of land can be irrigated. I have raised this issue several times in the Parliamentary Consultative Committee also. The hon. Minister has assured me to provide Rs. 5 crore to the Government of Bihar positively but no funds have been provided so far. After the implementation of the Malay Yojana the water of the Sone river will not be required. But the water will continue to flow in river Ganga so long as the Yojana is not implemented. Similarly, if

17.37 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

a dam is built over the Banas river in Jamshedpur, 20 thousand acres of land

well be irrigated. The entire area from Jamshedpur to Banhin, Shahpur will be irrigated and we can get three crops in a year while we are unable to get even one crop at present. Moreover there will be not scarcity of water then.

I am pained to state that our country is rich in natural resources but the Government have not exploited them properly. You need not incur much expenditure on it. The expenditure will be to farmute a plan only. Once the stored water will starts flowing to the fields, the Government need not spend any thing thereafter. Bihar has been neglected since long. My submission is that in order to carry out the cement work on Sone canal Rs. 2500 crore should be provided to Bihar. Rs. 5 crore should be given to implement the Malay Yojna. At least Rs. 10 crore, should be allocated to build a dam on the Banas river in Jagdishpur. So that lakhs of acres of land may be irrigated.

If Bihar is allocated more and more funds even this single State can give large quantity of wheat and rice. At present there is no arrangement for agriculture here. But Bihar has given more quantity of wheat in the central quota. So far as I know, Bihar's place is the third, but you have not provided any funds to that stall. The land in Bihar is so fertile that if irrigation facilities are provided, it can feed not only India but foreign countries also. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to allocate as much funds to Bihar as possible.

Pending Projects of Bihar should be completed.

The Government says that a large sum has been allocated to Bihar but is

[Shri Tej Narayan Singh]

not being spent and it is lying unutilised. I think that the Central Government has a right to enquire about the proper utilisation of allocated funds. Some people say that Centre does not have any control over the State Governments but I would like to say that Constitution of India and Indian Laws have given a right to union Government for controlling State Government. Thus Central Government has a right to enquire about the proper utilisation of allocated funds by the State Government. In my view, it is a mere pretention if Central Government blames that a State Government is not working properly. This is not good. So more money should be given to Bihar Government. If one visits Uttar Pradesh, by train one would find millions of acres of land lying uncultivated on both sides of the railway line. I think that this land could yield a good crop if irrigation facility is provided there. I think that Centre has deliberately made Bihar poor by not allocating enough funds. Similarly, Centre is not giving enough funds to Uttar Pradesh. Lift Irrigation System was introduced in U.P. at some places with the funds allocated for it. Uttar Pradesh is on the border of my constituency. Canals have been constructed at a number of places like Mugalsarai, Banaras and Balia for irrigation. Earlier, agricultural labourers used to come to my State for getting fodder for their cattle but at present not a single person comes here for this purpose because they are busy in cultivation by utilising the Ganga water for irrigation through Lift Irrigation System. Therefore, I request the Central Government to allocate more funds for those places which lack irrigation facilities in the country. There are several such places which do not have drinking water facility. How then arrangements could be made for irrigation? Therefore, arrangement for

drinking water should be made for those places. I got an opportunity to visit Maharashtra and Karnataka. These States do not have proper irrigation arrangements. These States can also become prosperous if arrangement for irrigation facilities are made. And it can be done by channelising and utilising the Ganga water. Bihar suffers heavy losses and there is devastation and destruction because of floods in the Ganga during the rainy season.

The Central Government has taken up the construction of embankment from Buxar to Koilvar but even after 12 years this work is still lying incomplete. Engineers say that this embankment will help reduce the soil erosion by the river Ganga. At present, the construction of embankment is incomplete and soil erosion is continuing unabated, resulting in thousands of villages being washed away. I have raised this question several times in this House and have also written to Bihar Government. But neither the Central Government nor Bihar Government has made any arrangement to check soil erosion in the area. The Minister of Water Resources of Bihar also says that he cannot get this work done as he has not received adequate funds for it. Uttar Pradesh Government has constructed embankment from Gazipur to Balia. Even the hillock in Buxar faces a great danger during floods and there will be no place for people if this hillock is washed away by Ganga river. More than half the population in Chousa, Arjunpur, Manikpur, Majharia and Tilraikhava, have left their villages. I would like to say that the Central Government has enough money in the coffers and the hon. Minister has power to allocate the money to Bihar to check soil erosion and save the lives of thousands of people endangered by floods. Alongwith that it will save the cultivable land which at present is affected

by the floods in the Ganga. This land will not yield less than 40 quintal wheat per acre. So I request the Central Government to save this rich alluvial land from the fury of floods.

In the end, I would like to say that the Government has allotted a very little amount for Bihar. In fact it is negligible. Please give some more funds to Bihar so that arrangements for irrigation could be made and more people could engage in cultivation and eke out their livelihood easily. There is no State in the country where labourers from Bihar are not working. Labourers from other States are less in number as compared to labourers from Bihar. They are working in Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and I think there is no State capital left where labourers from Bihar are not working. This is an unfortunate situation. If proper irrigation arrangements are made in Bihar, I think not a single person there would leave his home and hearth in search of livelihood. Therefore, I would urge that the hon. Minister should exercise his right and provide Bihar something out of the treasury which is like the Kuber Bhandar for us. Therefore, I request him to allocate some more funds for Bihar so that it could be liberated from poverty. With these words, I conclude and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to thank you for giving me this opportunity. I rise to support the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources I am happy that this Ministry which has always been left out for discussion has been taken first this time probably because of the influence of not only water resources but also of the Minister of Water Resources.

Coming to the subject, I am happy that the allocation which has been made comes to about 7.49 per cent of the total outlay for the Eighth Plan. It can be utilised properly and in the manner which has been stated in the Budget proposals. I have only one or two points to make with regard to the allocation of funds and the general policy matters.

Regarding this Ministry, the Central Ministry's main work is with regard to laying of policy and also guidelines. The amount at the disposal of this Ministry in the Central sector is very low and the States which have been given the amount have been given on the basis of the demands which have been made from the States also. But I have a point that when the States are considered, the geographical areas and the geographical needs are to be reviewed and considered in a fresh manner. I would plead with the hon. Minister as well as the authorities concerned to keep this factor in mind. I can give you one example with regard to my State of Kerala. There, the village system is rather completely different. We do not have the actual village system which is existing in other parts of the country. In Kerala, you will not find a cluster of houses together just like almost any of the other States where 300, 400 or even thousand houses can be found together in one village. Thereafter, a farm or an agricultural area for quite a number of kilometers in length will be found. And, thereafter only the next village is found. But in Kerala, you will find an house in every nook and corner: you will find a road in every nook and corner: you will find a farm in every, nook and corner; a shop also in every nook and corner. The whole thing is scattered all over Kerala, all over the area. It is also a very thickly-populated State, as you know. Therefore, when funds are allocated, the norms procedure or the normal way in which the funds are allocated or the procedure adopted may not be apt enough as

[Shri P.C. Thomas]

far as such a State is concerned. I am just quoting an example here. If there is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme whereby one tubewell will be given to each village. I am sure that will benefit many villages. That will be a very big scheme as far as India is concerned. But in the case of Kerala. If the same scheme is given, that will not reach anywhere. That is the way in which the distribution lies. This is only an example which I am quoting here. Therefore, I think that when the distribution is being made and the allocation is being made, the States of this nature are not adequately taken into account. The Government of Kerala which is doing very well in this sector has formulated so many schemes. One such scheme is in my constituency. It is a major river valley project. There is one Meenachil river valley project. The Minister knows about it. He has come to many discussions with regard to this project.

I am sure that a clearance has to be given from the Central Government. Of course, there may be some difficulties which are posed by environmentalists or the so-called persons who are creating some objection. As far as this scheme is concerned, it has been reported by the experts that there will be least of the environmental problem. But even then political mileage is being taken by several persons, several parties, several political groups to see that somehow that problem is posed so that such a scheme is not brought through. I think, this has to be treated as a serious matter. The Central Government may be pleased to grant a clearance to this scheme.

There is another scheme. As priorities go, the first priority in this Eighth Plan as seen from the discussion is for the on-going projects. This on-going project

which is doing very well in Kerala is the Muvattupuzha River Valley Project. That is a project which was lying low without the construction being progressing for quite a number of years. Now it has been taken up and it is going on at a very good pace. I think, if the Central Government equips this project adequately, we will be able to finish within time that is allotted for it. If that is so, a very huge cost can be saved.

With regard to other aspects, I am not speaking at this stage because of paucity of time. However, I would say about a project which has been found to be very useful especially in my State, that is the community irrigation project scheme which goes to the interiors of the village. It gives a lot of benefit to the poor villagers, poor farmers, poor farming community and agriculturists. That is a scheme which can be taken up all over India and it can be implemented very well. I am sure, that is being implemented very well. This was taken up in 1986 for which the World Bank and other external agencies have come forward to support the scheme. I think, if the Centre gives adequate momentum to this scheme and the funding agencies give funds to it then in due course of time. I think, this project will be a success. I plead that the Central Government should give adequate assistance to this project.

I thank you very much for giving me time to speak at this stage.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. My hon. Friends who spoke prior to me and

particularly Shri Rajveer Singhji have endorsed the idea that water is and would be an important matter in the years to come. Water has its own importance as is the matter of solving the problem of unemployment and enhancing the income of the people.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel happy to see that the target of irrigated area has been increased and earmarked as 2.4 million hectare of land in the Budget for 1994-95. Irrigation facility will be provided in an additional area and an arrangement will be made to provide drip irrigation facility in the area of 44800 hectares of land. If you analyse it you will find that thousands of crores of rupees will be spent on this item.

Sir, when our country got freedom, Pandit Nehruji, the Congress Government formulated comprehensive plans and constructed big dams, through which 83.4 million hectare of agricultural land could be prepared for irrigation purpose and irrigation facility could be provided to 75.1 million hectare of land. It means that we could not make arrangements to provide irrigation facility for 8 million hectare of agricultural land.

There was a provision of Rs. 280 crore in the Budget of last year. But a provision of Rs. 261 crore only has been made for this year. After independence, we could not get full benefits from the investments made in medium or major irrigation projects. Inter-State Disputes have arisen in every State e.g., Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka or Tamil Nadu. Keeping in view all these things if we want to unite the country we will have to make arrangements to provide water. It means that water should be declared national wealth. Its control should not be handed over to States. Until and

unless equitable distribution of water is not made throughout the country considering it a national wealth the entire country cannot march ahead. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you have just now said that water table is going down in your area. Our irrigation system belongs to surface irrigation. If this will continue the water table will go up. For example, in Punjab the agricultural production is at its top. If the surface irrigation continues there then after 10-15 years the water table will come up to such an extent that the agricultural production will become difficult there. We cannot control water table unless sub-soil drainage system is introduced alongwith surface irrigation. We should constitute a Central authority and adopt a national policy for all river vallies. I would like to draw your attention towards my State. Hathinikund and Tajewala Barrage are there. Hathinikund Barrage has completed its life span. We have done nothing to augment its life span. If it breaks down, there will be huge loss of property and life upto Delhi due to heavy flood of water coming out of its reservior. It is the time to do something to augement its life span and investment should be made on it. Shri Rajveer Singh has referred to Dr. K.L. Rao. I realise that if we want to make India progress and improve the lot of our children, then we should implement the schemes formulated by Dr. K.L. Rao in its true perspective. Only then the future of the country can be made bright. In Delhi, Shri Khuranaji sometimes approaches the Chief Minister of Haryana or Punjab in connection with supply of water. Dr. K.L. Rao had recommended to construct Kisau Dam in 1962-63. The Governments of Punjab, Rajasthan and U.P. had signed the agreement. There was a separate provision for the dam. You are the Minister of Water Resources. You had given an assurance in the House one year ago that the Kisau Dam

[Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda]

[English]

will be constructed on the river Yamuna. In the river Yamuna, 80 per cent of the water comes from flood but that is not utilised. The quantity of snow-melted water is very meagre.

18.00 hrs.

During rainy season, the water comes in a heavy quantity. I request you to construct the Kisau Dam on Yamuna river.

The second major conflict between Punjab and Haryana is on S.Y.L. Bhai Jagmeetji is sitting here and many times he says that they will not allow its digging. But I would like to draw his attention towards the decision regarding construction of Bhakra Dam taken by Chaudhary Chhotu Ram sixty years ago. At that time the purpose of this dam was to benefit five districts. Out of these, two districts are in Punjab now and the remaining three districts—Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon are in Haryana today. The State of Punjab was bifurcated and Punjab and Haryana became two separate States and liabilities were also divided. The Government of Haryana paid 60 per cent of the total cost incurred on Bhakra Dam, therefore, Haryana should also get its share. S.Y.L. canal could not be completed even today. Though, the former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had put efforts for the purpose. Shri Rajiv Gandhi also wanted to get it done at the earliest. An agreement was also made which is called Rajiv — Longowal Accord.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Four-five Members are yet to speak. If the House permits I can extend the time for an hour.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): If we continue up to 7 O' clock we will be able to accommodate all the Members from as many States as possible. I will reply tomorrow.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUPINDRA SINGH HOODA: Our present Prime Minister Shri Narsimha Raoji also wants that the farmers of Haryana should get water at the earliest. But even after passing of 25 years S.Y.L. canal has not been completed. I understand that it has a political reason. The conflict between Punjab and Haryana is on three issues i.e., water, capital and transfer of some areas. Whichever is the Government there it links all the three issues. I would like to request that no politics should be played in the matter of providing water. It should not have any link with distribution of water. The priority of the people of Haryana is to get water. They want that the issue of water should be resolved. The people of Haryana do want to have their own capital. First of all, the issue relating to water should be resolved. Thereafter, the decision on capital and transfer of some areas may be taken. The areas whether they remain in Punjab or in Haryana will remain in India because both the States exist in India. Delinking these issues, a decision may be taken so that the farmers of Haryana could get water.

Last time a provision of Rs. 20 crore was made for the construction of S.Y.L. canal. But this time provision of only Rs. 11 crore has been made. Today, the Congress party Government is there

in the Centre, Punjab and Haryana. I realise that no further delay should be made as far as the issue of water is concerned. The land alongwith the canals including the Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal and the Indira Gandhi Canal has spoiled due to seepage. The shortcomings in the plans, if any, should be removed accordingly. Ditch-drains may be constructed on both the sides, so that the land of the farmers could be saved and the water may also be utilised properly. Maximum funds may be provided for the purpose. Our country can make progress only when we will regard water as national wealth.

SHRI RATILAL VERMA
(Dhanduka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The speakers who spoke prior to me have said a lot in this regard. Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay had also stated to provide employment to every person and water to every field. We can supply water to every field if we make proper use of it. Water is an important resource. It is the basic requirement of man and is a precious national wealth. There is an urgent need of planning for water resources and its development in the national perspective.

It has been estimated that out of total 40 crore hectare meter rainfall in the country only about 17.8 crore hectare meter is available as surface water. Only about 50 per cent of water is used for useful purposes due to geographical and other hurdles. In addition to that the surface-water capacity of about 4.2 crore hectare meter is available. From the point of view of place and time, there is a lot of inequality in the availability of water. It rains for 3 or 4 months in a

year but it is also different in different areas. It rains 10 cms in Rajasthan whereas it rains 1000 cms. in Assam or Cherapunji every year. The flow of water is not restricted to the geographical borders of the States. Not only rivers but ground water reserves also crosses the borders of States. All, the rain water, river-water, surface-water, lakes and ground water are parts of a system. Water is a part of comprehensive geological system.

Flood and drought affect all the areas of the country and do not confine itself to the borders of States. One third part of the country is reeling under drought. Flood affects 90 lakh hectare of land every year. As per the National Flood Commission, the flood-prone area of the country is about 4 crore hectare of land. Therefore, there is a need to provide coordination and leadership at national level to check the drought and flood.

Though the planning and implementation of irrigation or multi-purpose projects are done at State level, but it touches many other aspects and questions, e.g. environmental protection, rehabilitation of the people as well as animals affected by the projects, problems relating to public health created by mobilisation of water, dam's safety, etc. Keeping it in view the Narmada Project meant for Gujarat State has been prepared. It has become the question of life and death for the people of Gujarat. However, efforts are being made to postpone this project on one or the other pretext. Shri Manubhai Kotariya, the then Irrigation Minister had assured to complete this project. But hurdles are being created in introducing this project day by day. This scheme was formulated at the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. When the B.J.P. was in power in Gujarat,

[Shri Ratilal Verma]

Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, Shri Kesubhai was the Minister of irrigation in Gujarat and only then this question could be solved. I would like to request the hon. Minister to take action and complete the project at the earliest so that the demand of the people could be met.

Increase in demand for supply of water for different purposes, e.g., domestic, industrial, agriculture, hydro-power, navigation, recreation, etc. is natural due to its development process and extension of economic activities. Upto now the maximum consumption of water is mainly in the field of irrigation. The irrigation capacity at the time of independence was 1.95 crore hectare. Though, it was proposed to enhance it upto 6.8 crore hectare at the end of the Sixth Plan yet we have to increase it to the maximum to meet the requirement of the increasing population relating to food and clothes. The target fixed by the Government has never been achieved due to lack of necessary awakening. The population of the country which is above 80 crore at present is likely to be increased upto 100 crore by the end of this century.

The production of foodgrains which was about 5 crore tonne between 1950 and 1960 has now increased to 15-16 crore tonne. But we have to enhance it upto 24 crore tonne by the end of 2000 AD. Only then we would not be compelled to beg from other countries. In addition to this I am trying to tell you that water is the most decisive factor in the process of developmental planning. The country is preparing itself to usher in the 21st century. In the end, I would like to highlight about my constituency. I have been elected from Ahmedabad district. That is a drought prone area. Today there is no drinking water available to the

people. In Dhanduka water is available only for two hours in a day. The people have to shift their live-stock from one place to another. Owing to scarcity of water, a large number of people are migrating from villages. There has been erosion of land near the sea day by day which has affected the fertility of the land. Efforts should be made to check it. The expenditure incurred on supplying water there through tankers can be avoided if it was spent on completing the project. The State of Gujarat could attain number one position in this regard. I would like to request the hon. Minister to declare Narmada Project as a National Project. We have mobilised funds. We want to complete the project. If obstacles are put in its construction, it will be useful for Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat.

I hope that the hon. Minister will give us assurance in his reply and try to complete this project at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the problem of management of water resources has a regional dimension and inter-State dimension and an international dimension. I represent Kishanganj constituency which falls in the Mahananda basin. It seems to me that those who have been planning flood control measures for northern India have forgotten that between the Kosi basin and the Teesta basin, there is a distinct geographical region which is the Mahananda basin. Many years ago, a programme was initiated. A survey was done and some estimates were made. But I am sorry to say that apart from tinkering with the flood problem, which besets this region from year to year, nothing has been done to implement the Mahananda basin flood

control programme. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that when the former Prime Minister, Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, visited my constituency, he made a promise to the people that measures shall be initiated for the implementation of the Mahananda basin flood control programme. I hope that the hon. Minister will be able to do something about it.

There is, as I said, an inter-state dimension regret to note that although for 40 years, we have been struggling with the problem of division of river waters, we have passed legislations, we have held arbitrations, we have tried political consultations and yet, we have not been able to formulate a political consensus—a national consensus—about how to resolve this problem. That is why all over the country, we have inter-State problems.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not have to remind you about the Cauvery dispute about which my colleague, Mr. Aiyar spoke so eloquently at length. But we have other problems; we have the problem between Bihar and UP. We have the problem of Punjab waters; we have the problem of Narmada waters but I feel that we have been tackling water resources as if the riparian States were sovereign entities. The riparian States form part of the same country. I can understand a problem arising in international division of river waters, when a river traverses the national territory of more than one country. But simply, as an Indian, I fail to appreciate and I fail to understand the problem when it concerns more than one State within our own country. I think that the hon. Minister should exert himself and in consultation the Chief Ministers and leaders of national parties, in the light of the experience that we have had so far, try to work out a national consensus that if such dis-

putes arise about division of river waters among more than one State, a simple national approach should be followed. And that should not become a tune of contention or a matter of discord in order to vitiate the atmosphere of national integrity. Sir, from the national point of view, I feel that every drop of water that flows into the ocean unutilised is a waste and every ounce of underground water that we are not able to utilise again is a failure. Therefore, I would suggest that we should be given the statistics from year to year that with our national effort, how much of water falling on and across the national territory is being utilised for human welfare and agricultural purposes and how much of it is flowing into the ocean. I hope a time will come that we will be able to utilise at least 90 per cent of the water that has been given to us by nature. Similar is the case with underground water resources. I am very sorry that it has not been tapped at all. I served as India's representative in Saudi Arabia and Algeria which are deserts and in those deserts, at a depth of 10,000 to 15,000 feet, they have been able to find enormous resources of water. I have seen with my own eyes green patches in the hearts of Sahara and Neja deserts all dependant on the utilisation of underground water. Many years ago, I read an article in Foreign Affairs, a prestigious international journal in the US. It brought out that if we apply nuclear energy and nuclear power to bring up all the underground water to the surface, the crop produced thereby shall be able to pay for the capital cost of all the movement within a few years, say, five years. But I am sorry to say that we have not been able to do it. We do not yet have a national institute for the survey and exploration of underground water. Incidentally, I am interested, as a Bihari, that institute should be established soon and I believe that there have

[Shri Syed Shahabuddin]

been some recommendations that such an institute should be established in Patna. I hope that the Government of Bihar shall extend all possible assistance to the Central Government in making that institute an effective instrument for survey, exploration and utilisation of our underground water resources.

I would like to make one small point on a survey of my own constituency, I have found that every rupee that we invest cost-wise for irrigation purposes, micro irrigation scheme is much more effective than a macro scheme. For example, bamboo boring is far more productive than state boring or state tubewells. There are areas that I know about. So, some idea should be given about selective utilisation of various technologies for irrigation purposes so that on cost output beside we will be able to decide the optimum combination of technologies for the utilisation of water resources for irrigation purposes in a given area.

On the international dimension, I would like to mention our problem with Bangladesh. We have a problem of division of Ganges water. I may inform you that it has cast a shadow over the entire spectrum of our relations with a close neighbour like Bangladesh:

Nothing is moving between the two countries because we have not been able to move forward to have an agreement on the question of division of river waters. Once upon a time, there was an inter in agreement. That agreement lapsed. It was followed by a memorandum of understanding, reviewed from year to year and these memoranda of understanding have also lapsed. At the

moment, there is nothing more than an ad hoc arrangement.

I always consider that the global planning of the Subcontinent as an economic entity must be undertaken by going beyond the national frontiers. This entire region between the Himalayas and the Indian Ocean is a geographical entity. Nature has made it one. Therefore, none of these countries, whether it is Nepal, whether it is Bangladesh, whether it is ourselves or whether it is Pakistan, can really do optimum planning of their region and optimum utilisation of their total resources except in cooperation with each other. I have a feeling that out country being the biggest country of this region, has to take a lead in this matter. Therefore, I would urge upon the hon. Minister who is present here that he should try to work out a mutually satisfactory and mutually acceptable agreement or the division of the Ganges waters between two countries.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): Would Shri Shahabuddin like to include in his proposal the addition of China since the Brahmaputra river originates as the Tsang-Po in Tibet before flowing into India?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I think that is a valid. But it is slightly more distant from my horizon. I am still on the southern slope of the Himalayas. If I can tap all the water resources of the Southern slope of the Himalayas with the help of Nepal and come to a comprehensive agreement with Nepal on the utilisation of the river waters that flow down from Nepal. I am sure we shall be able to meet all the immediate irrigation needs and even the power requirement of North India.

If you permit me half a second, I would like to inform the House about

something that comes to my mind just now. At the time when the apartheid was raging in all its viciousness in South Africa, Mozambique became free. But Mozambique's main source of income was the sale of power generated on its territory to its major customer, viz. South Africa and they worked out a deal despite all the ideological disputes and despite it being an international problem. Similarly, I do not see any reason why we cannot have a comprehensive agreement with Nepal about the water that comes through their territory into our territory for its utilisation for irrigation and power generation, we can invest in Nepal. We can buy the power which is produced on their territory from them at a price which would be accommodative for us and would also bring them extra income. I am sure that a mutually profitable arrangement can be worked out. So, there is an international dimension to this problem of management of water resources.

I would not take more of your time. My last point is that this problem of water resources within our country has to be considered a national problem. It has been correctly stated that we must have a National Water Policy. In fact today globally we are in a shrinking world where the entire resources are considered the common heritage of mankind. Why cannot we treat the water resources as the common heritage of all Indians at least in our country? Therefore, when disaster strikes, there has to be a National Disaster Fund and when it is a question of the development of water resources, I think with our own inputs and with foreign assistance, let there be a National Water Resources Development Fund. And, let us not try to have these deals for one State and not for some other because it creates a sense of deprivation to some of the States which are left out of these agreements. Let there be no pick and choose. Let

there be a common pool of resources of whatever the nation can spare and whatever we can get as a measure of assistance from outside and let that be utilised in an equitable and generous manner in all the States for the development of the water resources.

I speak with a little anguish because I think Bihar, which is the second largest State in the country, has been suffering from a sense of deprivation. We think we are not getting a fair deal from the Centre. I would not like to go into detail as I do not have time. My colleagues have delineated that argument. But I feel the hon. Minister, when it comes to the distribution of funds that are available for the development of water resources, for flood control and for irrigation, will take care of the interests of the people of Bihar who are as much Indians as anyone else.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister. Today the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources are being discussed. I was born in a flood prone area. I have risen to mention the problems of my area. I hope that the hon. Minister would think over it seriously. Shri Shahabuddin had also been referring about it just now, and it is a fact that North Bihar is compelled to seek relief time and again, and the Central Government also seems to be eager to provide relief to them every year. An amount of one hundred crore rupees is wasted in providing relief every year.

Saint Kabir had said, "Jal main meen pyasi, mujhe suni suni lagat hasi." We have adequate water resources and

[Shri Surya Narayan Yadav]

still we are unable to fulfil our needs. The water of our rivers goes waste. When there is excess of water it causes loss to life and property and when the water flows down to other States we feel as if we are dying like a fish out of water. The State Government took many revolutionary steps.

Sir, Bihar is compelled to import rice from Haryana the State you hail from. Our State purchases rice from Chandigarh and Haryana, and supply it to the people of Purnia and Darbhanga commissionary. However, our land is so fertile that a huge quantity of foodgrains can be produced if the water is channelised and irrigation facilities made available. Shri Ramashray Prasad was right when he pointed out that if measures to this effect were taken, this State could not only cater to the needs of the country but could also export the foodgrains.

I took up the matter with the hon. Minister 2-3 times. I would like to thank him that he held negotiations with Nepal in this regard, and the things are in progress. If a little more efforts are made the problems of North India can be solved immediately. The Government of Nepal have laid down not many conditions. Their conditions are: first, they want to share half of the income, the Government of this country would earn by generating and supplying electricity, secondly, they want passage for transportation in the water ways if a dam is constructed on Kosi river. I feel that the Government of India should not have any objection in this regard. There is no need for any visa or passport between Nepal and India. If we allow them to use the road transportation, there should be no objection in allowing them a free passage

in waterways. If we accept these conditions laid down by the Government of Nepal, a huge amount of Rs. 100/-crores which goes waste every year in relief measures can be saved. If the Government will enter in fish trade by constructing a dam it would help in recovering the money spent on the construction of the dam. This is not my opinion. It has been stated by the experts after conducting a survey that it would generate electricity sufficient enough to make 2-3 states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa etc., self reliant in power generation. If the Government ignores such schemes, the country would be deprived of many benefits in future. The farmer in Bihar badly needs to increase the production of food grains. Unemployment prevails at large in the State. The labourers from North Bihar go to Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Bombay and Madras in search of livelihood. They do the work of rikshaw pulling, become hawkers, open pan shops or work in restaurants in these States. No person from Bihar is in a position to drive taxi there. Therefore talks to harness river water should be held with Nepal.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are aware of the fact that the Prime Minister of Nepal Shri Koirala belongs to Kosi itself. He has an ancestral house in Saharasa district which happens to be my constituency. The Prime Minister of Nepal aspires that the dam should be constructed there so that the people of that area are relieved from their problems.

Many of our colleagues requested the Government to provide funds to the Bihar Government for this purpose. I would like to submit that allocating funds to the State Government would be of no use. They are talking of allocating funds to the Government the Ministers of which spend the entire funds meant for irriga-

tion on other works in their respective constituencies. Nothing has been done regarding Kosi dam during the last five years. I would like to know from Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav whether the work relating to canals in his constituency has taken place?

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Shri Shukla has diverted the entire funds to Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: This is not true. The Government of Bihar has not sent any project to the Central Government for approval so far. I had asked question in this Lok Sabha as to what measures were proposed to be taken by the Central Government to set up hydal project in those areas of Bihar where there is adequate availability of water resources. The hon. Minister of Power had replied that the Government of Bihar had not submitted any project to the Central Government. It is a matter of great shame. Your party is the ruling party there. You should give them proper advice. Not even a single project regarding Kosi, Gandak and some rivers was forwarded to the Central Government, nor the State Government had made any demand in this respect. They do not want the State to make progress. Therefore, my personal submission is that special attention should be paid towards this.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: The Government of Bihar had sent the projcets regarding Sone river and Kosi river to the Central Government and they are under their consideration. The hon. Member should not make a wrong statement. He should speak only when he has authentic information.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: He himself does not have complete information.**

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this word should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, this word should be expunged from the proceedings of the House.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The problem of this hon. Member and that of Shri Shahabuddin and mine is the same. All of you are intellectuals and learned persons. You should suggest the State Government to send the project to the Central Government for approval. An amount of Rs. 22 crore was allocated by the department of water resources for excavation as to make proper arrangement for the outlet of water. But the Government of Bihar diverted the funds to pay the salaries of Government employees.

My information is authentic and you say that it is wrong...(*Interruptions*)... Not even a single penny was spent there, the entire funds were utilized in giving salaries to the employees. Therefore, I would like to submit to the Central Government that there is no need to allocate any funds to the Government of Bihar. As long as they are motivated to work for the public welfare, there is no need to allocate funds to be used for Government employees. This is the situation there. The State Govt. is facing financial crisis. The Government which is unable to pay even salaries to the Government employees, fails to provide any relief to farmers and has no right to remain in power. Devendraji, when you

[Shri Surya Narayan Yadav]

speak in support of such a Government, I feel ashamed. They should do some concrete work but they are misusing the funds.... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MOHAMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): I am on a point of order. I should be allowed to make at least one point. Our party should be allowed to give clarification on the allegation the hon. Member has levelled against the Bihar Government.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: He has no information regarding year-wise allocation of funds.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is giving wrong information to the House.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: If he knows, let him say whether Rs. 22 crore was given by the centre last year or not. Then I will agree to his point of order.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on a point of order (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has a right to criticise the Government. This is no way of doing. Please sit down. No interruptions will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Let him give a notice. I again say it because he will give a notice to this effect.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, a sum of Rs. 22 crore was allocated for irrigation. The Ministry of Agriculture allocated Rs. 22 crore for levelling the land there. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare allocated Rs. 22 crore for setting up health centres, but all these funds are diverted for payment of salaries. Let him bring a motion of breach of privilege for this. Let the Parliament decide whether he is right or I am right. If he does not know, he should not talk uselessly. I know the funds are allocated year-wise to different departments. I arrange funds allocation whereas these people misuse the same. Then they talk of bringing a motion of breach of privilege. The motion of breach of privilege should be brought against the Government which has ceased its right to continue in office. They make references to Sone Canal and some other Canal here and there but have no patience to hear me. Please listen to me patiently.

I was talking about Nepal, but he made me digress. I demand funds for Bihar for creative purposes and not for their misuse. The department of irrigation should not be allocated funds. Mr. Minister, Sir, I would like to talk that funds allocated to Bihar will go waste. It will not yield any results. If any work is done it will be done in the constituency of the hon. Minister of Irrigation of Bihar, Shri Jagatanand only. This allegation was made in the Bihar Legislative Assembly also.

Secondly our hon. friend was saying that water-resources should be treated as a national property. The Government treats coal, copper, mica etc. as national property but water which is our lifeline is not being treated as such. I request that water should also be treated as national property and every farmer in the country should get its benefit. Water

flowing from the hills in the rivers Koshi and water coming from Nepal or the water accumulated in the Bhakhra Dam etc. should be supplied to the every nook and corner of the country and utilised properly for irrigation purposes. Just as the Government provide funds for Defence and Home Affairs. I demand that similar and equal amount of funds should also be earmarked for the Ministries of Education, Irrigation and Agriculture also. Since 80 per cent of people are engaged in agriculture and irrigation, they should be provide relief.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise a very minor issue. Giving the back ground of the distribution of water, Shri Syed Shahabuddin made a demand that Bangladesh should be given water. But what I feel is that it should not be supplied as much water as it would result in the closure of Calcutta Port or ruin the people of Murshidabad. In the central report there is a mention of the Indo-Bangladesh river but reference has been made to Ganga. The Indo-Bangladesh river is an international river which is under the jurisdiction of the Central Government and not under the State Government. I have been raising this issue for the last 14 years that supply of water to Bangladesh from that side has caused heavy land erosion on the right bank of the river. Moreover, a large area of district Murshidabad fall under my constituency from Lal Gola to Jalangir and land erosion has taken place in 22 or 23 villages. Moreover, that land is adjacent to Bangladesh. The Government is responsible for the erosion of this Indo-Bangladesh river. The farmers of my village cross the river and sow seeds and reap the harvest. The people of Bangladesh the BDR and the BSF personnel help them. Thus an international

border dispute has cropped up there. Some people complaint of infiltration from Bangladesh. I also admit it and the route of the infiltration is also the same. How will the Government check such infiltration in an area adjoining Bangladesh.

So far as the question of erosion is concerned, the Minister of Irrigation of my State and 5 to 6 hon. Members met the hon. Minister in his office. He gave an assurance to us and armed into give a scheme for East Bengal. We had given firm and estimate of Rs. 374 crore for the scheme to be launched all over the State but the Government has allocated only Rs. 4 crores for this work. It is a drop in the Ocean. There has been erosion in the Parakka barrage down. The hon. Minister had gone there to see erosion, but he did not go to the actual site where erosion had taken place. The purpose of his visit was to find out ways and means of protecting the Mayapur temple and call on an ex-MP whom I would not refer by name. I want to ask only this much whether he wants that a part of Murshidabad should be annexed with Bangladesh and the farmers should starve there. This has caused a law and order problem also. With the loss of their land the people are becoming jobless. If the people in such a border area lose their land, they become jobless and homeless. Smuggling has been taking place in this border area with the connivance of the BSF personnel. I only want to know this much whether the Government accepts it as an international river. The Government has accepted it in its annual report as an international river but does it shoulder its responsibility. What concrete measures does the Government propose to take to check such erosion and by when will it complete? I would not like to refer to other issues which have already been discussed by our hon. friend, Shri Anil.

[Shri Syed Masudal Hossain]

Sir, lastly, I would like to say only this much that an international border dispute is cropping up. While replying the hon. Minister must include the point as to how he will protect the land of the country.

[English]

SHRI R. NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Demands for Grants of this Ministry have already been dealt with the Standing Committee in detail. I will only broadly touch upon certain vital issues affecting the nation as relates to the Ministry.

Sir, you would kindly recall that the Fourth National Water Convention was held during June last year which was mainly on water and environment. It was a Ministerial Convention and several important matters about river water distribution were discussed. The Government has not so far apprised Parliament what action it has taken in pursuance of the discussions.

Another area of the Government's failure in the non-evolution of National Irrigation Management Policy. With the Dankel proposals taking effect, agriculture is going to adversely suffer. The country's food production will be consequently affected. Our agrar a politices would now be at the diktats of foreign powers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Cauvery water concern with the inter-water dispute. The Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal had already given a direction to the Karnataka Government to release 205 t.m.c. water. This direction was referred to the President

of India. And again it was referred to the Supreme Court to obtain its opinion. The Karnataka Government had filed a stay petition before the Supreme Court. That petition was dismissed. After that the Karnataka Government had passed a Resolution in the Assembly against the Interim Award passed by the Tribunal. In the minds of the people of Tamil Nadu, the activities of Karnataka Government are against the Constitution and against the law. Why is the Central Government afraid of facing the anti-social activities of the Karnataka Government?

Why this Central Government collide with the Karnataka Government? Is the Karnataka Government is separated from India? Why this Karnataka Government should not be dismissed? Either the Karnataka Government should be dismissed or the Central Government if it has no courage should resign.

Our dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaivi, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu was the first to constitute a State level Water Resource Control and Review Council aimed at evolving and constantly reviewing a water policy for the State, for our Puratchi Thalaivi, the interests of the poor and the farmers in particular, are the uppermost in the mind. It was she who gave a clarion call for the implementation of the Interior Award of the Cauvery River Waters Tribunal. She even went to the extent of undertaking a fast unto death on the issue. She offered her life for the protections of the farmers' interests. The hon. Minister of Water Resources, Shri Vidhyacharan Shukla came there and promised to form two committees to implement the Interim Award of the Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal. So far, it has not been done.

Instead of doing service to the nation, the Central Government was continuously colluding with the Karnataka Government in preventing the implementation of the Interim Award of the Cauvery River Waters Tribunal.

Sir, you would recall the glory incidents that took place in Karnataka over the implementation of the Cauvery Tribunal Interim Award. Under the very nose of the Central Government, under the very nose of the Prime Minister, the Karnataka Government engineering riots in the State and a genocide was committed on innocent Tamils in Karnataka. This was all due to the inaction of the Central Government to give specific direction to the Karnataka Government to implement the Award judicially pronounced. I swear in this August House that the people of Tamil Nadu with vengeant remembrance, will ask from the Congress party to account for every drop of blood of Tamils shed on the land of Karnataka.

The western flow of water may be directed towards Tamil Nadu. Even at the time of British regime, a survey was conducted to divert this western flow of water. This may kindly be considered.

18.54. hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI BALIN KULI (Lakhimpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Under the able leadership of our hon. Minister, Shri Shuklaji, this Department has taken up many big and good projects to utilise the water resources of the country for the developmental projects.

Sir, due to time constrain, I do not want to go into the details of the developmental projects of the Ministry. I want to confine myself to the problems of my own State and my constituency.

As you know, Sir, Assam has more the enough water resources. Resources sometimes should be the assets to the society, but the water resources of Assam have become the biggest liabilities and worries for the people of the State of Assam because of the annual ravages of floods in Brahmaputra and the Barak Valley, which have cropping affect on the economy of Assam. The floods caused by Brahmaputra and Barak have had devastating effect since 1950 when the great earthquake occurred in the North-East. Since then the river-bed of Brahmaputra has come up out as silting and has widened its banks manifold. Because of this, floods in Brahmaputra create havoc on the lives and property of the Assamese people. I want to cite an example. In the unprecedented floods of 1988, the extent of devastation was of the order of Rs. 281.49 crore to the standing crops, Rs. 232.93 crore to public utilities and Rs. 106.74 crore to houses. Besides, there was a loss of 33,025 cattle and 209 human lives. Barak Valley recorded the highest floods in the year 1989. The extent of damages in the last few years were also almost equal. In 1989, 6.9 lakh hectares of land, 3.61 lakh hectares on crop area, and 24.03 lakh population was affected and 28 human lives and 2.863 cattle were lost in those floods. In 1990, 4.34 lakh hectares of land 1.69 lakh hectares of crop area and 14.96 lakhs of population was affected, and 25 human lives and 640 cattle were also lost. In 1991, 13.22 lakh hectares of land, 3.05 lakh hectares of crop area and 54.46 lakhs population was affected, and 98 human lives and 2,210 cattle were lost.

[Shri Balin Kuli]

In Dhubri area, due to erosion, one-third each of the Mankachar, Salmara, Joleswar, Goalpara (West), and Goalpara (East) was eroded and the 45,000 persons were rendered homeless. The district headquarter of Dhubri town is also threatened due to erosion. Other places, township and district headquarters like Jonai, Dibrugarh, Kamlabari, Paleshoari Sualkuchi, Mangoldoi and Nowgong are also threatened. But it is surprising to see that the Central Government has done nothing for the protection of these places.

The Brahmaputra Board had completed a detailed investigation on Subansiri and Dihang projects in 1983. The reports were submitted to the Government of India in July, 1983 for approval. But nothing further has been done about taking up of these projects, which are key to the control of floods in Brahmaputra and also for generation of huge hydro-electric power.

The functioning of the Brahmaputra Board is also not above criticism. I, as a representative of the people that area, receive lot of letters alleging about the corrupt practices of the officers. Saying that they are not efficient and are not involved in the welfare activities but are rather involved in corrupt practices.

19.00 hrs.

They are not efficient and are not involved in the welfare activities. They are involved in corrupt practices.

The Brahmaputra Board office should have been nearer to the flood-affected areas to properly monitor and study the flood problem. But it is in

Guwahati which is not a flood-prone area. The people demand that Brahmaputra Board's office should be shifted to either Dibrugarh or Dhubri or to Lakhimpur.

Sir, may I raise a demand for permanent measure for control of floods in Assam including the erosion protection works. If it is not done immediately, most of the cultivable and inevitable land would be eaten up by the erosion of flood water. Already half of the land of the world-famous river island, Majuli, has been eroded.

Regarding flood loan assistance I want to see that the M.Ps. of the North Eastern region, particularly of Assam, have demanded time and again to the hon. Minister Shuklaji to raise the flood assistance loan from Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 100 crore. Shri Shuklaji once assured us but it had also not come and no result had been there. Sir, Assam is a poor State. It alone cannot meet the situation.

We have also been demanding with the Central Government to declare the Brahmaputra as a national river and national water resource and take up the other necessary measures for controlling the floods and other problems of Assam. The Minister of Water Resources Shri Shuklaji may not experience about the heavy floods of Assam. But the Minister of State for Water Resources, Shri Thungan belongs to that area and he knows that heavy rain of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam have created havoc in the life and property of the people of these States.

So, I particularly request him to take up the matter in the interest of the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam and particularly to approve the Behand

Subasti Project which will solve the problems of the flood-affected Assam.

With these words I conclude and again support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It was agreed to extend the time of the House till 7 p.m. There are four persons to speak. If you all agree, we can sit for another 20-25 minutes so that these Members can complete their speeches.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): India is known as an agricultural country. I am initiating my speech with a sense of sorrow. Since the time India attained freedom in 1947, we have not been able to tide over even the water crisis, not to speak of other problems. I have been elected from Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh. I do not want to criticise any other State. I only want to talk about my State. Uttar Pradesh is such a State which enjoys a special place in the country—be it politics, social structure or the population. The State of Uttar Pradesh has given five Prime Ministers to the country. A very less amount of grant has been earmarked for water resources in Uttar Pradesh. Our present leader of Opposition had given a message of unity to the whole world when he was the Minister of External Affairs. Three Assembly Constituencies lie in my Parliamentary Constituency, Firozabad. These are Barh, Firozabad and Khairgarh and these constituencies are facing acute water problem. Had the arrangements for water supply on a large scale been made for the farmers, they would not have migrated to Delhi, Madras and Bombay.

It would not be an exaggeration on my part to say that even drinking water is not available for the public, what to speak of water for irrigation purposes to the farmers. Often, I see in the rural areas that woman folk carry pitchers on their heads and walk several kilometres to fetch water to quench the thirst of their children. Our colleague Shri Surya Narayan Yadav was just saying that the Government is taking action but I do not think that the Government is doing anything. This crisis would not have arisen if they had done anything in this regard.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it does not matter which party's Government is there at the Centre or the State level because the water-problem is not restricted to any one party alone. Anyway, a controversy should not be created in this respect. I urge that this water-crisis be solved to check the migration of the farmers to cities. The late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had launched Chambal Project in my constituency in 1982 after getting a survey conducted there. It has been progressing at a snail's pace. If this scheme had been started by linking Etawah then, this water-crisis could have been averted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to cite the example of that area as to how it became dacoit-infested area. The shortage of water for irrigation purposes led the people to take recourse to rifles. There, Madho Singh and Maan Singh became dreaded dacoits and terrorism also cast its evil shadows. Besides, the proposal of constructing Yamuna Barrage in Agra has been under consideration for long and no final decision is being taken on that.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is abundant natural water in Saharanpur-

[Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria]

Pilibhit and a survey has also been conducted by the Central Government in this regard but this proposal is also pending. My submission to the Government is to get it completed, only then, the water crisis can be solved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak and I hope that the Government would pay heed to the small suggestions I have put forward.

[English]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): In fact, my learned colleagues from Haryana and Rajasthan have been able to project their viewpoints of their States regarding inter-State Water dispute and other important points mentioned in the annual reports. I also feel that if I am not able to protect the interests of my own State, I can never protect the interests of my country.

In the beginning, I would like to clarify one very important point regarding the statements made that Punjab has got surplus water and that Punjab does not want to share that surplus water with Haryana and Rajasthan. Punjab today is giving 75 per cent of its water resources to Rajasthan and Haryana and Delhi. I would like to point out that during the reorganisation of Punjab in 1966, the biggest violation of the Constitution was made by the assumption of control and distribution of water of all the three Punjab rivers and hydel power by the Central Government. I would like to mention that irrigation and hydel power are State subjects under Item 17 of the State List and further under Articles 162 and 246, Constitution gives full, exclusive legislative and executive powers to the

State. But unfortunately by adding Sections 78 to 80 in the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 the Central Government violated Articles 14 of the Constitution because that makes the waters of three exclusive Punjab rivers not only distributable by the Centre but also vests the control in the Central Government.

I would like to request the hon. Minister that this interest of Punjab which has been harmed by Sections 78 and 80 should be restored to Punjab and that Punjab should be given its due and its privilege on these rivers.

My very esteemed and learned friends, Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda and Shri Tara Singh mentioned about Sutlej-Jamuna Link Canal. I would like to point out that all the three Punjab rivers today—we had five towards the left and now we have only three—the Ravi, Beas and Sutlej, the total availability of water is 15.2 million acres feet. But by the Order of the Central Government, 1976 and Mrs. Indira Gandhi Award later on in the State Tribunal, it was notified that Haryana was given 3.50 million acres feet, Rajasthan 8.60 million acres feet, Delhi 0.20 million acres feet, Punjab 3.5 million acres feet and Jammu & Kashmir 0.65 million acre feet of water.

Therefore, my humble request to my esteemed colleagues, to the Government of India and to the hon. Minister is that we have nothing surplus to share.

The problem of Punjab today is 60 per cent area of the irrigation is being done by tubewells and 40 per cent of irrigation is being done by the canals but the report on the water on ground table in Punjab has come out with such revealing fact that in Punjab, due to the over-utilisation of water, 10 blocks out of

117 have gone black and the only surviving point is Punjab has no water to share.

I would like to remind my esteemed colleague Sardar Tara Singhji about the Sutlej Jamuna Link Canal.

SHRI TARA SINGH: My friend while saying these things perhaps is forgetting that I was a student. We used to read in geography.

[Translation]

There is a word "Inhare Salasa" inhare means canals in colloquial language. The scheme, under which water of three rivers, which are now in Pakistan was to be distributed upto Palwal through canals, was called "Inhare Salasa". Perhaps my friends are thinking that it includes the irrigation water from Amritsar to Ludhiana area only, but it is not so. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: No, Sir, it is not so..(Interruptions)..

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): The water of Jehlum river was to be provided to Chenab and Chenab's water was to be provided to river Raavi...(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: No, Sir, There is a very famous urdu couplet which I could like to narrate. I quote:

[Translation]

Rakibon ne rapat likhwai hai jakar thane mein,
Akhar naam leta hai khuda ka, Is jamane mein.

[English]

I would like to safeguard the interests of my State. That is my right. I have been sent by my people here. I would like to mention one very important thing—which I was telling—that when Sardar Prakash Singh Badal was the Akali Chief Minister in 1977 in Punjab and Choudhury Devi Lal was the Chief Minister in Haryana, they were the opposition party Chief Ministers. They were very good friends. I would like to narrate a very revealing fact how the...*(Interruptions)

I would like to mention a very historical point to the hon. Members and to the hon. Minister who happens to be a leader of the North-East. I would like to tell him this fact. I would like to quote also that the Redcliff line is basically the line which put partition of East-Punjab and West Punjab into motion. Basically, Punjab has more irrigational lands in the West Pakistan — then in the East Punjab—and the Punjab farmer left all his productive land there and then he came to Punjab with his sheer hard work, he tried to build up such a good irrigation system which was built by the Britishers. I would like to request my esteemed colleague Shri Josphiji—he is a very learned person—about the Rajasthan Canal. I have a point here to make and the hon. Minister will be kind enough to make a noting of this. I am going to quote a very famous writer who happened to be an irrigation expert in this context. He has mentioned and I quote:

"One of the questions the Commission had been asked to resolve was whether the waters of the

[Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar]

Punjab rivers could not be diverted to irrigate tracts in the upper Ganges basin particularly the dry areas of Rajasthan."

The Commission was set up by the British people long back. I must say, in 1870 or so. At that time, they gave an explanation. I quote again:

"The Commission ruled against the suggestion and recommended that the water resources be utilized optimally within the Basin to produce surplus food which may be exported to famine-prone regions outside. In spite of the recommendation, the Government sanctioned the Sutlej Valley Project."

Here, I would like to mention one important thing. Alloys A. Michel, the author of "The Indus Rivers—A Study of the effects of partition", made his own assessment of the project. It is very important. He wrote a very important thing and I quote:

"Viewed realistically, the Rajasthan Project in its ultimate form is a dubious one...The ideal of extending the Rajasthan Canal parallel to the Indo-Pakistan border in the northern portion of the Thar Desert down to a point about opposite the Sukkur Barrage was a seductive one..."

It was a good political gimmick but it was bad economics.

He mentioned in this regard, on the Rajasthan Canal although the lining will reduce seepage in the main canal to a minimum, evaporation alone might re-

duce supplies to 50 per cent. And till today, Rajasthan has not been able to utilise that. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Hon. Member, Sir, I request you to divert the water of Raavi and Beas rivers towards Rajasthan which earlier was going to Pakistan, for making the plan of Rajasthan Canal a success. I would like to say that it will be a great injustice if someone says that no State had the rightful share in this water. I would like to know whether he would like to divert the water proposed to be given to that state to which it belongs.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Joshiji, it is not so, the thing is that the farmers of Rajasthan or Haryana, all are our brothers. Farmer may live anywhere, but he sacrifices his life for this country. I have quoted it to tell that the country faced 12 famines during British period and 25 canals were constructed to avoid the famine but out of those 25 canals 23 are now in Pakistan. The Government of India was given some money under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 meant for the distribution of water. That money was given to envisage the Thein dam to keep more than one thousand crore cubic feet water, which was earlier going to Pakistan.

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that wastage of that water to Pakistan is due to not building the Thein Dam and not giving adequate funds for that.

[*English*]

I would like to tell the hon. Minister that wastage of that water to Pakistan is due to not building the Thein Dam and not giving adequate funds for that.

[Translation]

Therefore, I am of the opinion that may this water be given to Haryana, Rajasthan, Delhi or J & K but my only submission is that and I would like to quote a proverb in Punjabi:

"Tere bachhe dudhon tarsan,
tu gauan na Paliyo."

[English]

We do not have anything surplus to share. If in Punjab rivers, water is more, we are ready to give it to Rajasthan or to Haryana. But Punjab is only having 25 per cent of the total water available in these three rivers.

The hon. Minister for Water Resources has been very kind to the parties all over the country. He had also listened to us when we met him. We are really proud of him.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: The thing what you are saying will disintegrate the country. We do not depend upon you. The treaty has been signed in this regard. We got water on the basis of this agreement. But we are not getting our share of water for Rajasthan in the Thein Dam and we are struggling for it continuously. Your point that your water should remain within your State, can not be called justifiable. Your words will create controversy.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: I feel proud in saying all these things in the House.

[English]

I am grateful to him that his options are open. The State of Punjab or Haryana or Rajasthan will be given their due share. But I want to point out that under Narmada Water Tribunal a decision was taken that Rajasthan should put up an application to get water from the Narmada Tribunal. But the Supreme Court gave a decision that Rajasthan being an all irrigation State, has no right to get water from the Narmada Tribunal. My humble submission in this regard is, after the needs of Punjab are fulfilled, we are ready to give this water to any other State, any other part of the country. This is the point which I wanted to make.

There was an article in the 'India Today', a leading magazine of the country about the what will be Punjab in 2020. What will be the fate of Punjab in 2020? As you know, a farmer spends 17 per cent more on the diesel pump than on canal water. There was a speculation that in 2020 Punjab is going to be a desert.

And the people of Punjab will be eating dates for breakfast.

[Translation]

Their report says that the whole of Punjab will turn into a desert.

[English]

In this context, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Water Resources who happens to be a very learned man and who happens to take care and interest in all the States, that is what precisely the duty of the Minister is, that today Punjab has nothing

[Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar]

to share, Punjab has no surplus water and that section 78 and section 80 which were incorporated in the Punjabi Organizations Act should be scrapped. That is my humble request.

And the last two points which I would like to make in this direction are that in 1977. It is a hard fact, the Punjab Government challenged the award of the Tribunal and a case was filed against Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the Supreme Court. Shri Darbara Singh, was the then Chief Minister of Punjab in 1980. At the time the Congress Government was there. And I am sorry to mention because history never spares anybody...* Why the Supreme Court had not been allowed to give a final verdict on the sharing of surplus waters from the Ravi-Beas Award...*

And today I have read the Annual Report of the Ravi-Beas Tribunal. The final Report is still awaited.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARA SINGH: I am ashamed of the statement made by him. Being a Member of the Congress Party he is saying that...** I am ashamed of the statement made by him.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Yes...** I am an eye-witness to that.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: These things should not be mentioned in this light-hearted manner. No Chief Minister can be pressurised to do these kinds of things. I do not think the Member

is right in saying such things about people who are no more in this world. Of course, I deny this insinuation. And it is also not a proper thing to go on record that such and such person was pressurised by so and so. It is neither correct nor it should be allowed to remain on the record.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That should be removed from the record.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Hon. Members saying that Supreme Court has given decision for not providing the proposed share of water to Rajasthan from Narmada Tribunal is objectionable. Rajasthan should be given water from Narmada... *(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister should clarify this point in his reply. It will really be unfortunate if Rajasthan is not given water from Narmada Tribunal... *(Interruptions)*...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Joshi, you had the chance and you had initiated the debate. You are not expected to reply; it is the Government which has to reply and not you.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am on my last point. All Punjabis feel that after 1966 whatever decisions were taken by any Tribunal, whatever decisions were taken by any higher authority they all went against the interests of Punjab. Therefore, a fresh look in this matter should be taken. I hope the hon. Minister is doing all the necessary things which are required for that.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

** Not recorded.

The major issue or the problem in Punjab has been the river water disputes. And I would like to request the Minister and the Government that although the heart of the Punjabi is very big, we want enough water and I want a seepage of the water logged in the area. Seven out of 12 districts of the Malawa region are without canal water today. There are speculations and reports that Punjab has surplus water to share with other States. That is a misconception. Punjab has nothing to share.

The only contention and intention behind making these few points is that rather giving water to the desert areas which cannot produce anything, which cannot be productive, and which cannot play any role in the foodgrains production, Punjab should be given its adequate share to show to the nation that whatever they can contribute they would contribute and they should be allowed to contribute.

If any legal expert comes and visits the State and if an assessment is made to see whether from SYL canal water can flow out, even if we have a single drop to give to Haryana, we are ready to give it to Haryana. But my submission in this regard is that Punjab today has scarcity of water. Punjab today is, I must say, the last State with regard to water resources. About the underground water I must say that out of 117 blocks, 80 blocks have gone blank. The only alternative left for the people of Punjab is out of whatever water they are utilising, not even a single drop of water should be sent outside Punjab. That is my humble submission.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, before I express my views, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to speak. Regarding the discussion, going on the Demands for Grants on the Ministry of Water Resources, I would like to suggest the House to disapprove the demands because this ministry is accountable for three things. First, that water is the most essential item for human beings and everybody should get water for drinking, every field should be irrigated and protected from floods and drought. The concerned ministry has failed in all these three respects. With the exception of two States, all other States have yet not attained self reliance in this field. The present Government has been ruling the country not for the last 1 or 2 years, but the past has been in power for the last 44 years. But they have not been able to provide water in rural areas so far.

The poor people of scheduled castes living in my constituency are extremely backward. There are still about 50 villages where people drink muddy water drawn from wells. I am telling you the factual position. What is criterion adopted by the Government for allocating funds for different projects? It is all the nation's money. It is meant to be spent for the welfare of the country. But nothing has been done in national interest so far. The land is still lying dry, we have not been able to get as much production as we should have. Unemployment is on the increase. I would like the Government to fulfill its responsibility.

I would like to raise a few points regarding my constituency before you. It takes 12-14 years for the Central Government to clear the projects submitted to it by the State Governments. The estimated expenditure of a project when planned, increases four times after 12 years if it is kept pending. We always

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

talk about the financial constraints but funds are misused. The project which originally required Rs. 32 crore, costs Rs. 60 crores now. The Punpun, Dardha, Murhar Project comes under this category. This project would have been beneficial for the people of four districts. It is to be implemented in Hamid Nagar near Aurangabad and it will provide irrigation facilities to Aurangabad, Jahanabad, Gaya, Patna and Nalanda. It will not provide irrigation facilities to only one district but a large region will be benefitted. This project was submitted to the Central Water Commission for approval in 1980 but it has not been approved so far. It is still lying with them. In 1980, the cost of the project was Rs. 32 crore. Now it will cost Rs. 160 crore. You can just imagine how the funds have been utilized? Is such type of administration proving beneficial to the country? I would like to submit that the hon. Minister while giving his reply may please clarify the present as well as future position of this project.

Secondly, I would like to submit that there is a minor irrigation scheme, which though not under the hon. Minister is not being implemented. I would like to know as to what is the fault of the people of Pitambarpur. The scheme was approved in 1976 and the work on it was also started in 1977. But in 1979 the Janata Government was out of power and the scheme also was dropped. The Janata Dal Government was formed with the alliance of BJP.

At that time I was defeated and an MLA of Janata Dal was elected in my place. Due to political malice he got this scheme dropped. Thus I would like to know what was the fault of the people of that area? People are dying of star-

vation there. I have raised the matter time and again, emphasising that since the scheme had already been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 15 lakh was spent, what was the justification of dropping the scheme. But nothing was done, That area is still barren. The hon. Minister may please go and see himself the pitiable condition of the people and call for this file relating to this sanctioned scheme. He should discuss the matter with the state Minister of Irrigation and also the Chief Minister. Not only the State Government but also the Central Government has certain responsibilities towards this area. Therefore, the Central Government should not shun its responsibility by saying that it does not come under their purview. It is true but the Government should take a humanitarian attitude. People in that area even with 20-25 acres of land, and their cattle, are also dying of starvation.

Regarding these two schemes, I would like to submit that the irrigation problems are likely to be solved if these two schemes are implemented. One of our former Minister and an expert Shri K.L. Rao had planned to take the Ganga water to the Central Bihar. Had it been possible, I think that this area would have been flourished. The Ganga water is being wasted; it is not fully utilised. But this scheme is still lying pending and no attention is being and paid towards it. The Government should make a master plan of the scheme prepared by the Ex-Minister and bring the Ganga water to Central Bihar so that irrigation facilities may be provided and the water is utilized.

There are some rivers where dams can be constructed as the water of these rivers go waste. There is a river Phalguni. It would be better if a dam is constructed on it. It is a seasonal river. Therefore,

a reservoir can be built to irrigate fields and thus innumerable lives can be saved. I would like the Government to look into it. The hon. Minister while giving his reply, may please clarify as to why these two scheme cleared in 1980 have not been implemented so far?

With these words I conclude?

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY

(Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are discussing Demands of Grants of Ministry of Water Resources.

Proper irrigation facilities should be provided in every State. Punjab and Haryana have ample irrigation facilities and that is why even with a smaller territory they are in a position to supply foodgrains to the country as well as have surplus for export to foreign countries. Likewise we have seen that the States having irrigation facilities are prosperous. But they too do not have adequate facilities. It is an undisputed fact that in a country where 80 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, the prosperity of the country depends on their prosperity. But we merely pay lip service and do not take any concrete steps to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers.

I come from Ranchi area of Bihar. Ranchi, is in limelight these days due to Vananchal and Jharkhand movement and problems of North Bihar. There are many big rivers in the area. The areas of Central North Bihar, Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana are hilly areas. There are many mines and factories in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana, which are a source of revenue for the Central Government. Despite all these, the area has been neglected resulting in heart burning of the locals and they are head-

ing towards an agitation. This area has been neglected on every account as a result, the overall condition is deteriorating there. I do not have data in this regard but I do not believe in data either. It is said that there is 30-40 per cent irrigation facility in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana but it is merely a paper projection. There are some big and small dams but due to some lacunae just after two year hardly 5 per cent of the land is irrigated. The hon. Minister can get it surveyed through an agency. Due to the burning of a transformer at one place and something else of this sort at another place the work on many irrigation projects is hampered. For the last three years whenever we try to approach any of the departments we are told that due to lack of fund, they cannot undertake repair work of canal. This is a peculiar situation. Shri Surya Narain Yadav has rightly pointed out that it seems that nobody is there to look after the interests of Bihar. Be it the Department of Electricity or Irrigation when the Government is asked in this regard we are told that funds have already been sanctioned but the same are lying unused. When Departments are asked, they simply complaint of non receipt of funds. But the fact is this that such funds are spent under other heads. In this regard, I would like to give you a simple example. The funds which you sanction for giving scholarships to the Harijan-Adivasis is not given to them. Likewise, the World Bank is continuously financing the Bhatari project for the development of that area. But there are reports in the newspapers about misutilization of such funds. They either spent this money by diverting it to other heads or it simply lapses. The Development is not taking place in its true sense. The Government has sanctioned funds to every block during previous plans with the help of which the district administration has been making

[Shri Ram Tahal Choudhary]

efforts to take up some constructive works. I would, therefore, like to request you to formulate big and small schemes through which irrigation facility should be provided by constructing dams on big or small rivers. By doing this the Government can not only solve the problem of unemployment but also undertake development of the villages. Constructing of the Swarnrekha project of Bihar has been going on for the last ten years. It should have been completed some years ago. Its original estimated cost was Rs. 5-7 crores, which has escalated to Rs. 100 crores and it is still incomplete. There should be a time bound programme for a scheme and it does not make any difference if it exceeds by 1 or 2 years. The people there, never resorted to any agitation on this account but the cost of the project is escalating year by year and even then it's not completed till date. There is an Administrator named Chhote Raj who was criticized by State Government and the Centre alike. It is because of such corrupt people that inordinate delay is taking place in the completion of this project. When representation were sent to Bihar Government and the Centre in this regard he was removed for some period but after some time he was again posted there. You have displaced the people. They were neither given any employment nor rehabilitated. A close watch should be kept on an Officer who misuses the Government money. The funds provided by the Centre to the State also require to be monitored to ensure their proper utilization. If State Government misuses it, Centre must take action in this regard and stop funding it in the future.

Sir, now I come to my area, Just now, I have apprised you about the Chandel dam. This dam can supply

electricity as well as irrigation and potable water to Bihar, Orissa and Bengal. Therefore, it must be completed at an early date as it may help in solving the problem of electricity. While talking about Ranchi and Chhota Nagpur, I said that the area which gives highest revenue lacks in electricity and as a result thereof drinking water is not available there. In Ranchi there is load shedding continuously for 4 hours a day as a result of which water cannot be supplied. If people agitate, they are *lathi* charged. I want an early solution in this regard. If we cannot supply even drinking water to the people, what else can we give them?

A scheme was sanctioned for two blocks in my area, a survey was carried out and employees were appointed but even then nothing has been done during last ten years. Even a survey has already been conducted in respect of Budhyu and Safi rivers in Budhyu block but nothing concrete is being done in this regard. After its completion, it will be capable of irrigating 5 thousand acres of land. A similar survey has also been conducted in respect of Radu river of Angada block. Tati and Masu village irrigation scheme of Angada and Khirji blocks has been abandoned for want of electricity as a result of which thousands of acres of land remains unirrigated. No work has been done on Tundahuli irrigation scheme also. A broken wire here and a burnt transformer there are interrupting the electricity supply due to which thousands of acres of land is lying unirrigated. We are tired of repeatedly writing letters to Department of Electricity, district administration and the Bihar Government but it seems they have nothing to do with the development of the villages and will being of farmer. I therefore, request the Central Government to contain the prevailing situation in Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana

and provide transportation, electricity and irrigation facilities to the locals, otherwise the situation will further deteriorate and its results will be disastrous.

I would like to submit to the Government that they should pay special attention towards it and issue directions to complete the irrigation project of Chhota-Nagpur and Santhal Pargana. With these words I conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the topic of water has been discussed so extensively in the House today that it may create a flood situation in Delhi. Sir, a situation somewhat similar to it prevails in our area also. The Congress Members from Bihar while speaking today—you were not present here at that time—alleged that the Government of Bihar has been diverting the funds allocated for irrigation purpose to other items, whereas I do have an evidence that a large number of projects forwarded by the Bihar Government for funds have been lying pending with the Central Government. There are a number of projects lying incomplete in Bihar due to paucity of funds. Today, these members are in the Congress party but earlier they were in Janata Dal and had demanded not to allocate any funds to the Government of Bihar.

I am sorry that the Members suggest not to allocate funds for the development of a State to which they belong and with the support of which they won elections. I condemn this act of theirs and demand that since the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources are being discussed, they should concentrate only on this subject. Just as a shortwhile ago the Members of BJP while speaking with regard to Bihar had pointed out that the funds allocated to

one department are diverted to the other department, I would like to know whether Shri Vidyacharan Shukla who holds the Ministry of Water Resources can use the funds allocated to the Ministry of Defence or the Ministry of Surface Transport. Funds allocated under a specific head are spent for the same purpose—this is a fact.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like this matter to be investigated so that the truth may come to light.

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is not possible. After independence no other State has been neglected as much as Bihar in every respect whether it was Power, Irrigation or Surface Transport. The maximum earning are from Bihar be it due to rich mineral wealth but the developmental works are done in other States. Just now my colleague Shri Brar was speaking, he stated that Punjab was at the top in the production of foodgrains. But you will be pleased to know that the labourers working there come from Bihar. If at all there is any highly technical field in agriculture, it is North Bihar and western U.P. Experts can be sent from these areas to places wherever they are required. But why agriculture is not propagated here? If we go into details we would find that we do have surplus water, there is no scarcity of water but lack of water management. Not even a single dam has been constructed in North Bihar since independence. A few days ago, the hon. Prime Minister had stated in this House in the presence of more than 500 Members that North Bihar and Eastern UP are the places which can afford even to export foodgrains to other countries if adequate water is provided to them for irrigation. The Government of Bihar have even given an evidence to it. Despite

[Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf Fatmi]

inadequate irrigation facilities there—you will be glad to know—there has been a record production of wheat and maize. Despite all the shortcomings, Bihar has proved that the State has capability, but they are not getting any support from the Central Government.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Surya Narayan Yadav said correctly—I have also raised the matter 2-3 times—that Indo-Nepal negotiations were held about 2-3 years ago and the Prime Minister of both the countries had signed an agreement under which the construction of the barrage was to be started during the year 1994-94 itself. But I do not know why the work to this effect has not been started so far.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 7-8 rivers flow through my constituency Darbhanga, and there is no shortage of water there. The only need is to turn it into a source of energy by managing the water. You must have heard in the speeches delivered by various politicians that today people of every state are involved in water dispute with one State or the other. Punjab wants its due share while Rajasthan claims its own share. My submission is that water should be considered a national wealth in the distribution of water the same view should be kept in mind. I do not think that there is any shortage of water in the country wherever there is shortage, water can be supplied there from other places.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if a dam is constructed on the rivers falling in the Indo-Nepal border in Bihar, adequate water for irrigation and power generation can be made available. Drought and flood occur simultaneously in Bihar. Due to the drought situation during May-June

in the North Bihar, Farmers cannot cultivate, whereas water logging during July, August, September and October occurs to such a level that 60-70 per cent of the total land is submerged in water. An engineer suggested to construct a dam on these rivers in North Bihar. The rain water in North Bihar does not go into rivers, rather it takes the form of water logging. On the other hand the water that comes from Nepal, turn into flood. When this season commences, there is no water. If this water is channelised or utilized, the North Bihar alone can give more output than even Punjab. North Bihar or Bihar and Eastern U.P. have been neglected since independence. The labourers from Bihar can be found doing any type of labour anywhere in Calcutta, Delhi or Bombay. The Government of Nepal have laid down a condition of navigation if dam is constructed. They want free navigation to the Bay of Bengal so that they may transport the goods to Nepal border through Ganga and Kosi. Nepal is our neighbouring country. If they are provided navigation facilities, it would facilitate the transportation of goods in the entire Bengal and Bihar region at cheaper rates. Many engineers have pointed out that silting causes the navigation problems. Ours is not the only country which would face the problems to this effect. There are a number of countries where ships etc. are being adopted as means of transport. Rivers pass through not one but many countries. There has been a river named Rhine in Europe since 1200 AD which passes through many countries and navigation is being carried out in that river. If Nepal seeks navigation facilities there is nothing wrong in it. I feel that the hon. Minister should negotiate the matter with the Governments of Bihar and Bengal because those Governments would certainly cooperate. Many rivers originate in Nepal and the Government

of India should make efforts to solve the problems of drought and flood, for which Indo-Nepal Treaty should be got implemented. I would like to talk about two blocks of my district. More than 40 per cent of the land in that area has turned into wasteland. The silt and the sand from the ocean covers the fertile land.

20.00 hrs.

The result is that a major part of North Bihar is converting gradually into wasteland. If this situation is not checked immediately and the water is not utilized, our wealth in the form of water would go waste and the 50 per cent of the total land in North Bihar would turn into wasteland. Today we are concentrating on developing the wasteland into fertile land and even the Central Government have made a provision of Rs. 200—Rs. 300 crore for this purpose. Therefore, the Government should pay attention towards it. Our demand is that the Government should get the Indo-Nepal Treaty implemented and also accept the reasonable conditions laid down by them. The conditions which are not acceptable may be negotiated.

In the end I would again like to submit that the flood situation should be checked and the process of fertile land converting into wasteland in Bihar should be checked. I also hope that the hon. Minister while giving his reply would clarify the situation regarding Indo-Nepal Treaty and thus relieve us from the inconveniences we have been facing.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I just want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to certain important issues.

Sir, the Calcutta Port is now facing a great crisis due to sharp decline in the discharge of water from Farakka point to Ganga. The lean months are January, February and March. For the survival of the Calcutta Port, a minimum discharge of water from Farakka is 40,000 cusecs per day. But during the last March, there had been a discharge of only 12,000 cusecs to 15,000 cusecs per day. That had led to the deepening of the crisis in the Calcutta Port.

So far as Bangladesh is concerned, during the last March, Bangladesh were getting between 58,000 cusecs and 68,000 cusecs of water although they required more. I do not dispute that point. My point is not that Bangladesh should not get that much or should get less but my point is that 40,000 cusecs of water is needed for various weathers of the Calcutta Port. Calcutta port not only serves Calcutta and West Bengal but also the entire North-Eastern region. The Calcutta Port serves not only the north western region but also Nepal, Bhutan and even Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Therefore, it is serving the entire country. Therefore, it is of paramount importance for the Government of India to take steps to see that the Calcutta Port does not die.

Now, there have been certain negotiations going on with the Government of Bangladesh. I am all for a negotiated settlement with Bangladesh for the equitable distribution of the Ganga water. There was a proposal for digging a canal linking the Brahmaputra and the Ganga. If such a linkage canal had been dug by this time, not only the Port of Calcutta have not reached this stage as it is, it would have also saved Bangladesh from the floods, it would have also saved Assam and north western States from

[Shri Chitta Basu]

the over-flow of Brahmaputra. Therefore, the linkage between the Ganga and the Brahmaputra has become an important aspect of the revival of not only Calcutta Port but also for other developmental activities of the entire north eastern region, India and some other regions. Anyway, it is the wisdom of the Bangladesh Government which has not accepted the proposal. They have otherwise given the proposal of having some kind of negotiations with the Government of Nepal and have also suggested about managing the upper region water of the Ganga.

In this connection, I also want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to this fact that of late the water of the Ganga in the upper region is also being diverted. Recently, a canal has been dug near Kanpur diverting a massive portion of the water of the Ganga; and it has caused a decline of water discharge in Bihar, in West Bengal. I am not raising this matter from the parochial point of view. Yes, the Ganga water is also needed by the people of Bihar; it is also needed by Uttar Pradesh and it should be supplied to them. But there should be a comprehensive plan for the optimum and proper utilisation of the Ganga water. It is not that West Bengal alone should have the benefit of the Ganga water—north Bihar, north U.P.

I wanted to give a note of caution that if this proper planning of the Ganga water, as it exists, is not made as early as possible, the inter-State controversy will take shape. Therefore, in order not to add another Cauvery, not to add another Narmada, I think the Ganga should not be allowed to be mismanaged. Therefore, I want the Government of India should take an immediate initia-

tive to see that the Ganga water sharing problem is resolved through peaceful negotiations with the Government of Bangladesh; and also inter-State discussion is initiated for the proper and optimum utilisation of the Ganga water. For that, I want the hon. Minister should initiate the discussion with the Government of Bangladesh. The Prime Minister of Bangladesh had made a public announcement that the Government of Bangladesh has internationalised the issue. I think that is also not proper on her part.

We want to assure the people of Bangladesh and also the people of India that this problem should be solved amicably, not through internationalisation.

It should not be solved with the help of third party intervention and third parties are always available. They are waiting in the wings to interfere in the internal affairs of the Sub-Continent. Therefore, having regard to the international implications, having regard to the implications at the national level, having regard to the potential danger I want the hon. Minister to consider the proposal and take initiatives to see that the problem of sharing Ganga water is solved through a negotiated settlement with Bangladesh and also to take proper steps to see that the Ganga water are properly utilised in an optimum manner among the States through which the Ganga flows.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri P.C. Chacko, he has disproved your statement!

Now the discussion is over. Tomorrow the hon. Minister will reply, or he may begin now and continue tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, I am very much thankful to the hon. Members who took part in this debate and gave very useful and valuable suggestions for the consideration of the Ministry of Water Resources. I would like to deal with all the important points in my reply but there would be certainly some points which have to be gone into in detail, which would require detailed replies. I do not think that the House will have that much of time that I can spend to give replies to all the points in detail.

I would like to assure all the hon. Members that each and every point

raised by them would be gone into by us in a proper manner and replies would be sent to them so that they will know what we are doing about them. We would like to invite their views on them, so that, with their cooperation we can complete whatever action has to be taken with regard to these things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Minister will continue his reply tomorrow.

20.12 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, April
29, 1994/Vaisakha 9, 1916 (Saka)*
