

shall not be able to say anything here about the affidavit. But the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh was present in the meeting in which the Prime Minister took this decision. The M.P. Chief Minister did not show much disagreement with that decision. He did mention some disagreement with the profile and design of the dam about which we shall have a discussion with the Chief Minister in the meeting of the Consultative Committee and Review Committee.

[English]

SHRI SANAT MEHTA (SURENDRA NAGAR) Sir, I want to ask my question with reference to the statement submitted by the Hon. Minister. It is only pertaining to the meeting referred here and not on any other issue. He has said, "However, Madhya Pradesh has expressed some reservations about raising of the height of the dam from EL 436 to EL 455 on account of water availability in the river. I would like to know three things from the Hon. Minister:

When the Prime Minister calls the meeting and when there are three or four Chief Ministers present, minutes are drawn. In the minutes, this paragraph was produced that this has been agreed to. How can it happen that after the Government of India have issued a statement and after the minutes have been drawn, the Minister replies in the House that this has been agreed to? What were the reservations expressed by the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh in the meeting? I want to know the specific points and not the general points.

Is it a fact that the Government of Madhya Pradesh filed an affidavit totally contradictory to the agreement and the minutes given by the Ministry of Water Resources and said that they have not agreed to it? In the affidavit, there are two annexures and one annexure is a reply of the Chief Secretary to the letter of the Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources that they have never agreed in the meeting as whatever has been published in the minutes. How can this happen? This is a very serious question. If the Prime Minister calls a meeting, minutes are drawn. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER Please do not repeat that now.

SHRI SANAT MEHTA And if the Chief Minister files an affidavit, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister when did the Minister come to know that the Chief Minister had reservations and what steps do the Ministry of Water Resources and the Prime Minister want to take

to implement the agreement arrived at as stated by the Minister of Water Resources.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA Mr Speaker Sir, I had stated in my reply to the question of the Hon. lady member that in the presence of the Prime Minister the agreement among the chief ministers of the four states was taken for the height of the dam to be 436 feet. The Chief Minister of M.P. had expressed his objection in regard to the profile and design of the dam, which is purely a technical matter, over which a discussion will be held later on. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR SPEAKER Please do not try to catch my ear, you only have to catch my eye. Please do not call the Chair like this.

[Translation]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA Which party files in the court, we feel that we should not discuss about it in the House.

[English]

#### Historical Sites

\*504 SHRI +DINSHA PATEL  
SHRI SATYAJITSINH D. GAEKWAD

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the details of historical sites discovered during various excavations conducted during the last three years

(b) the steps taken to preserve these sites and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. R. BOMMAI) (a) The list of sites is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Depending on the importance of the excavated remains, steps to conserve some of the sites are taken.

(c) The allocation made for excavation/exploration of ancient sites for the year 1996-97 is Rs. 54.75 lakhs.

## STATEMENT

STATE-WISE LIST OF THE HISTORICAL SITES EXCAVATED  
DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS IN INDIA

SL NO	NAME OF SITE	DISTRICT	AGENCY	RESULTS
1	2	3	4	5
<b>1.</b>	<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>			
	(i) Garapadu	Pedakurapadu	Birla Archaeological and Cultural Research Organization	Early historical (early centuries of the Christian Era in addition neolithic remains
	(ii) Gopalpatnam	Visakhapatnam	State Department	A Buddhist site, datable from 2nd century B C to 4th-5th century A D
	(iii) Jujuru	Knshna	Archaeological Survey of India (A S I)	Remains of limestone stupa railings and carved stones datable to early historical period
	(iv) Kotnapatnam	Nellore	State Department	An ancient port town, producing evidence of the maritime trade during 1st and 2nd century A D
	(v) Nelakondapally	Khammam	State Department	A Buddhist site datable to 2nd century A D to 4th-5th century A D Vihara and stupa structures are revealed
	(vi) Pavurallakonda	Visakhapatnam	State Department	A Buddhist settlement, situated atop Bhimunipatnam hill is datable to 2nd-3rd century B C —The excavated finds also include Satavahana coins, the Roman coins and inscribed potsherds
	(vii) Puddur	Nellore	Birla Archaeological and Cultural Research Organization	The site has yielded remains of black-and-red ware, huge storage jars and other relics antiquities datable to about 1st-3rd centuries A D A fortification is also traced
<b>2.</b>	<b>ASSAM</b>			
	(i) Amban	Guwahati	State Department and Guwahati University	A large number of sculptures of different deities ranging from the 11-12th century to the end of late medieval period had been collected from the excavation
	(ii) Shri Shri Surjapahar	Goalpara	A S I	Late-Gupta and post-Gupta brick structures and terracotta figurines, etc
<b>3.</b>	<b>BIHAR</b>			
	(i) Guhiyapal	Singhbhum	State Department	The site has yielded sculptures of Surya and other Brahmanical deities datable to the early medieval period

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Jamangaigarh	Begusarai	State Department	Yielded the Northern Black Polished (NBP) ware and antiquities of different periods from 5th to 6th century B.C. onwards.
	(iii) Kolhua	Muzzafarpur	A.S.I.	Revealed a brick-lined tank, Kutagarashala, monastery and votive stupas, besides a good number of antiquities of pre-and-post Christian Era.
	(iv) Konaharaghat	Vaishali	K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute	An important historical site yielding Northern Black Polished and black-and-red wares.
	(v) Maner	Patna	Patna University	NBPW and Gupta and late Gupta periods. The finds include clay, sealing, animal figurines of clay, iron implements and clay and stone beads associated with black slipped, grey ware black-and-red ware.
	(vi) Sitagarahill	Hazanbagh	A.S.I.	Remains of early Historical period chiefly associated with Buddhism.
<b>4.</b>	<b>DELHI</b>			
	(i) Bhorgarh	Narela	State Department	Besides historical structures and relics. It has revealed the protohistoric remains of the late chalcolithic and early Iron age.
	(ii) Jhatikara		State Department	Revealed rich assemblage ranging from Painted Grey Ware period (early Iron age datable from 11th century B.C. to 6th century B.C.) followed by those of early Historical and medieval periods.
	(iii) Lalkot	South Delhi	A.S.I.	Revealed levels of occupations of the Rajput and Sultanate period in and addition to place a large tank.
<b>5.</b>	<b>GOA</b>			
	St. Augustine Church	North Goa	A.S.I.	The ancient church complex was exposed.
<b>6.</b>	<b>GUJARAT</b>			
	(i) Ajmalgadh	Valsad	Deccan Collage, Pune	An early Parsee settlement with habitational deposits.
	(ii) Shrinathgadh	Rajkot	State Department	Yielded antiquities of early Historic period and medieval in addition to the protohistoric remains.
	(iii) Upparkot Fort	Junagadh	State Department	Evidence of remains of various historical periods.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	<b>HARYANA</b>			
	(i) Sugh	Yamunanagar	State Department	Yielded sequence of cultures from NBP ware to early medieval times.
8.	<b>KARNATAKA</b>			
	(i) Banvasi	Uttara Kannada	A.S.I.	Historical remains starting from the Satavahana through the Cutus, the Kadambas and the post-Kadamba periods were found.
	(ii) Gudnapur	Uttara Kannada	A.S.I.	Presented remains of the Chalukyan and pre-Chalukyan periods architectural remains.
	(iii) Hampi	Bellary	A.S.I.	Excavations were carried on western and south-western part of Hazara Rama Chandra temple, the part of open yard of the northern entrance to the royal enclosure (stable).
	(iv) Hampi	Bellary	State Department	The excavations in Nobleman's Palace area revealed copper coins, miniature Virabhadra's (Stone) crawling Krishna (Copper), a system of water channels, ponds.
	(v) Hasargangudi	Gulbarga	A.S.I.	Remains of early Historical period.
	(vi) Ikkari Fort	Shimoga	State Department	In order to bring out in bolder lines, the fort that was ruled by Ikkori Nayaks (1560 to 1639 A.D.) contained residential buildings of the rulers was excavated.
	(vii) Kanganhalli	Gulbarga	A.S.I.	Remains of early Historical period.
	(viii) Sannati	Gulbarga	State Department	The majority of the remains are of early Historical period datable to the 1st and 2nd century A.D. It also yielded remains of a fort, a stupa, N.B.P.W., roulatte ware and Roman pottery.
	(ix) Talkad	Mysore	State Department	Revealed structural complex of the Vijayanagar period dating to the 14th-16th century A.D. and included pond, water supply channels, copper coins to 1506-1509 A.D.
9.	<b>MADHYA PRADESH</b>			
	(i) Hansari	Guna	A.S.I.	Architectural remains datable to early Pratihara period.
	(ii) Khedinema	Hoshangabad	A.S.I.	Early Historical as well as chalcolithic (malwa) cultures.

	2	3	4	5
	(iii) Mandhata	Khandwa	A.S.I.	The plan and architectural features of Chaubis Avtar temple was brought to light.
	(iv) Nadner	Sehore	Prachya Niketan Centre of Advanced Studies in Indology, Bhopal	Yielded the Black-and-red ware, grey and northern Black Polished wares, besides objects of terracotta, iron and bone.
	(v) Ninnor	Sehore	State Department	An early Historical periods in addition to chalcolithic and iron age cultures.
	(vi) Sanchi	Raisen	A.S.I.	Remains of monastery, pieces of votive inscriptions, sculptural pieces, punchmarked coins (fragmentary), inscriptions all datable to 2nd-1st centuries B.C. (Sunga penod).
	(vii) Satdhara	Raisen	A.S.I.	Revealed a huge brick stupa of Mauryan period which was later enlarged and veneered with stones, of 2nd and 1st century B.C.
<b>10.</b>	<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>			
	(i) Chachegaon	Satara	A.S.I.	Hinayana caves belonging to 2nd-1st century B.c. have been exposed upto the depth of 4 to 5 feet.
	(ii) Mansar	Nagpur	A.S.I.	Remains of a monastery a brnck temple complex, antiquities of the Vakataka period.
	(iii) Paitnan	Aurangabad	A.S.I./State Deptt.	Yielded sequence from the Satvahana to the medieval times.
	(iv) Pauni	Bhandara	A S.I.	Yielded remains of stupa and fortifications datable to the Satvahana period and also some remains of the medieval.
	(v) Washim	Akola	State Department	The Remains of a Vakataka temple besides coins, beads, female figurines, shall bangle, etc.
<b>11.</b>	<b>MANIPUR</b>			
	Khangbok	Thoubal	State Department	A historical site with a secondary pot-burial.
<b>12.</b>	<b>ORISSA</b>			
	(i) Barabati Fort	Puri	A.S.I.	Remains of medieval fortified site.
	(ii) Khalkapatna	Puri	A.S.I.	The site is recognised as a medieval period port town.

	2	3	4	5
	(iii) Langudi Hill	Mirzapur	Orissa Institute of Maritime and South East Asian Studies, Bhubaneswar	Yielded evidence of early Historical period
	(iv) Olandez Sahi	Balasore	Orissan Institute of Maritime and South East Asian Studies, Bhubaneswar	The trade activities between the Kalibangā region and Europe be ascertained from this site which probably is datable to medieval period
	(v) Palura	Ganjam	Orissan Institute of Maritime and South East Asian Studies, Bhubaneswar in collaboration with State Archaeology	An ancient seaport of the early Historical period
<b>13.</b>	<b>PUNJAB</b>			
	Brass	Fatehgarh	State Department	Revealed remains of Harappan painted Grey Ware (Early Iron) NBPW (Early Historical), grey ware black slipped, Sunga, Kushana and medieval periods
<b>14.</b>	<b>RAJASTHAN</b>			
	(i) Dunder Khera	Dholpur	A S I	Historical site yielding pottery and other items
	(ii) Nadol	Pali	State Department	An important settlement of the early Chauhan period
<b>15.</b>	<b>TAMIL NADU</b>			
	(i) Alagan Kulam	Ramanathapuram	State Department	Cultural periods datable to 400 B C -100 B C Significantly, it also yielded NBP and grey ware of north Indian origin besides rouletted, black and red, grey wares and potsherds bearing early Brahmi inscriptions
	(ii) Gingee	Villupuram R Padayatchair	A S I	Revealed a palace structure datable to 16th-18th century A D A medieval town under the Nayaks, the Sultanate of Bijapur and the Marathas
	(iii) Karur	Tiruchi	State Department	The ancient capital of the Cheras who are mentioned in the Sangam literature
	(iv) Kaveripoonpathinam	Nagai Quaid-E-Milleth	State Department	Remains datable to 3rd century B C to 1st century A D

	3	4	5
(v) Sendamangalam	Vilupuram R Padayatehair	State Department	Revealed three cultural phases of the megalithic early Historical and medieval period
(vi) Tiruthangal		State Department	Yielded microliths, black- and red-ware, sherds with graffiti, semi-precious beads, etc of the sangam and the Nayak periods
(vii) Tiruverkadu	Chengai MGR	Madras University	Relics ranging from the early Iron age to Medieval periods
<b>16. UTTAR PRADESH</b>			
(i) Anuha	Kanpur	A S I	Remains of early historical period were found
(ii) Imlidihkhurd	Gorakhpur	Banaras Hindu University	Early Historical period in addition to pre-Narhan culture (Proto-historic culture)
(iii) Musanagar	Kanpur	State Department	Yielded remains of PGW (1100-600 B C NBP-C 600-200 B C in addition the black and red red black-slipped wares and terracotta figurines stone sculptures copper coins inscribed bnck of 1st century B C
(iv) Radhan	Kanpur	Aligarh Muslim University Aligarh	Evidence of early historic period in addition to Ochre Coloured Pottery (Pre-1200 B C ) Black-and-red ware (1200-1100 B C ) Painted Grey ware (C 1100-800 B C ) and Northern black polished ware (C 100 B C -200 B C )
(v) Sankisa	Farrukabad	A S I	Yielded remains of early Historical period in addition to Painted Grey Ware Black-and-red ware periods
(vi) Siswania	Basti	A S I	Remains of early Historic period in addition to Northern Black Polished Ware period
(vii) Wina	Ballia	Banaras Hindu University	Evidence of early Historical period and associated ceramic of black and red ware and Narhan culture (Protohistoric period)
<b>17. WEST BENGAL</b>			
(i) Dihar	Bankura	Calcutta University	Evidence of early Historical as well as Chalcolithic period
(ii) Sagjibar-pur	Malda	State Department	Revealed an enormous Buddhist structural complex of monastic character datable to the 8-9th centuries A D

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: Mr. Speaker, I want to know from the hon. Minister that much excavation work has been done, B.J.P. people are also having excavation work done. Somewhere historical things are found out and somewhere history is taking shape. I want to know how many historical things have been found in the excavations done at three places in Gujarat. My Second question is about the nature of your future thinking in this regard. How much money has been spent by you and what is your plan for future exercise.

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, as far as Gujarat is concerned, excavations have been done in three places. They are Ajmalgad, Shrinathgad and Upparkot Fort. These excavations have been done by the ASI.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: That is written .

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete the reply.

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Excavations have revealed one of the five largest Harappan city sites in the sub-continent which included complete city plan, monumental architecture, two stadiums, water management system, unique functionary structure and inscriptions of ten large-sized Harappan signs. We are trying to preserve them.

[Translation]

SHRI DINSHA PATEL: I asked about the future scheme of the Central Government in regard to future exercise and what amount should be spent as excavation work has been done in several States. I asked it in the question also. But nothing has been told in the reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, we have already taken steps to preserve the sites. I do not have the details regarding the expenditure of this particular excavation. But I can give you the figure of total expenditure.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV PRATAP ROODI: Mr. Speaker, in the reply given, the hon. Minister has mentioned the archaeological sites during the last three years, 70 places have been stated during the last three years..

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Directly you ask the question. Only two minutes are left. I have to allow the other Hon. members also.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV PRATAP ROODI: 70 places have been mentioned during the last three years, where ancient sites were found, for which he allotted about 54 lakh rupees. I want the hon. Minister to tell why so small an amount is given for such archaeological sites, whose excavation maintenance and protection has to be done very carefully, looking to the fact that Rs. 30,000 are needed in the country for digging an ordinary well. Thousands of such places are being found in the entire country, particularly at the banks of the Ganga river and where other big rivers were flowing some time and civilisation developed and the history of the whole country was created. I want the hon. Minister to tell whether financial allocations will be enhanced for maintenance of archaeological sites and protection of the archaeological finds recovered from those sites?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, in some places amenities are provided for the persons who are visiting these places. But, I agree that in some places these amenities are not available due to shortage of funds. Now, we are thinking of having a large scale cultural fund wherein voluntary organisations, industry and others can contribute. We want to create a corpus so that tourism is also developed and these monuments are properly protected.

[Translation]

SMT. BHAVANABEN DEVRAJ BHAI CHIKHLIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask the hon. Minister through you to tell why very small amount is being spent on the excavation of historical sites? My constituency of Junagarh occupies an important place with a little difference, from the historical and religious angle, and it possesses the maximum number of monuments in a place in Gujarat. Will the hon. Minister and Government after verifying the fact consider spending more money on it?

[English]

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: I have already accepted that we want to spend more money. For that reason, we are going to create a National Cultural Fund. We will take it up.

[Translation]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Mr. Speaker, I want to know that the people from the whole town of Dholaveera in Kuchh have met the hon. Minister. No maintenance work look after is being done there. That has been left in search after spending crores of rupees....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, you are asking a question which has already been asked; and the hon. Minister has also replied to that.

[Translation]

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: The people of the entire town of Dholaveer have met the hon. Minister. No work is being done there, which is within Minister's knowledge.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down, Shri Mehta. I have asked Shri Rao to put his question.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO (BERHAMPUR): Sir, it has been established for a long time that a whole massive city existed under the sea, that was what we call, the Dwaraka. Now, I would like to know, if there is any special scheme by which more work could be done. Some work has been done. We have only books and some treatises. But actually, on the spot, huge work needs to be done. Is there any special scheme like that in the Government of India? If it is not there, I think, it is worth having. I visited the place and I thought that this was something which is so important in our ancient lore and that we should do something about it. Would the Government consider it?

SHRI S.R. BOMMAI: Sir, as far as my knowledge goes, there is no special scheme for Dwaraka. It is a very good suggestion. The Government will consider it and take steps.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Renovation of Irrigation Projects in Orissa

\*505. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several irrigation projects in the country, which have not been properly maintained;

(b) whether some of those projects in Orissa need renovation urgently;

(c) if so, the names and details of those projects; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to renovate, maintain those projects and do construction work wherever necessary?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government of Orissa have taken up Extension/Renovation/Modernisation of 19 projects namely:—

- (1) Strengthening Hirakud Dam,
- (2) Modernisation of Hirakud Distribution,
- (3) Rushikulya Phase-I (Modernisation),
- (4) Modernisation of Dhanei,
- (5) Modernisation of Jayamangal,

- (6) Modernisation of Salia,
- (7) Modernisation of Budhabudhiani,
- (8) Modernisation of Uttei,
- (9) Modernisation of Saipal,
- (10) Modernisation of Hiradharbati,
- (11) Modernisation of Khadakhai,
- (12) Modernisation of Nesa,
- (13) Modernisation of Okala Distributory,
- (14) Modernisation of Chowkinala,
- (15) Modernisation of Salandi Canal (Das Mosa),
- (16) Modernisation of Anuli,
- (17) Modernisation of Pitamahal,
- (18) Modernisation of Baitarani, and
- (19) Modernisation of Baldiha.

Orissa Water Resources Consolidation Project has been taken up with the financial assistance from the World Bank under Credit No. 2801-IN for an amount of Special Drawing Rights 194.80 Million. The credit is effective from 30-1-1996 to 30-9-2002. The project includes improvements in 26 projects, namely:

- (1) Mahanadi Delta Stage-I,
- (2) Mahanadi Delta Stage-II,
- (3) Rushikulya,
- (4) Baitarani,
- (5) Hirakud,
- (6) Janivill Anicut,
- (7) Dadaregatt,
- (8) Pitamahal,
- (9) Anuli,
- (10) Kalo,
- (11) Baldiha,
- (12) Jayamangal and Jayamangal Headworks,
- (13) Hirakud,
- (14) Hiradharbati,
- (15) Ghodahad,
- (16) Pillasalki,
- (17) Bhaskel,
- (18) Uttol,
- (19) Budhabudhiani,
- (20) Rushikulya (Distributaries 2, 11, 12, 13, 14),
- (21) Dhanei,