Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXXVI, No. 11

Monday, August 4, 2003

Sravana 13, 1925 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)

Gazettes & Debates Unit
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB 025
Block 'G'

(Vol. XXXVI contains Nos. 11 to 21)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 50.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

G.C. Malhotra
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

Dr. P.K. Sandhu
Joint Secretary

Sharda Prasad
Principal Chief Editor

Kiran Sahni
Chief Editor

Parmesh Kumar Sharma
Senior Editor

Manisha Tewari
Assistant Editor

[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

CONTENTS

[Thirteenth Series, Vol. XXXVI, Thirteenth Session, 2003/1925 (Saka)]

No. 11, Monday, August 04, 2003/Sravana 13, 1925 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
OBITUARY REFERENCES	1—2
NOTICES OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION AND SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR	
Re: Prime Minister's statement at Ayodhya with regard to construction of Ram Temple	2—19
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 201—203	19—29
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 204—220	29—57
Unstarred Question Nos. 1872—2058	57—329
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	329—332
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA	332
ELECTION TO COMMITTEE	
Coconut Development Board	332—333
GOVERNMENT BILL—*Introduced*	
Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Bill	333
SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBER	
(i) Re: Reported Enquiry against a former Joint Director of CBI	334—338
(ii) Re: Flood situation in the State of Bihar and other parts of the country	342—347
(iii) Re: Need to provide financial package to Sugarcane growers of Maharashtra	348—349
(iv) Re: Need to provide CRPF Security to Hind Samachar Group, Jallandhar in view of terrorist threat to them	351—352
(v) Re: Sale of spurious drugs in the country	352–353
(vi) Re: Reported demolition of Guru Ravidas Temples in Delhi and Chandigarh	353—357
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE	
Fifty-third Report	360

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	361—368
(i) Need to provide halt to Delhi-Trivandrum Express at Bhiwandi Railway Station, Maharashtra	
Shri Chintaman Wanaga	361
(ii) Need to review the decision to impose service tax on trans-shipment service, particularly in Gujarat	
Shri Ratilal Kalidas Varma	361—362
(iii) Need to include Santhali language in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution	
Shri Salkhan Murmu	362
(iv) Need for early commissioning of Passport office in Surat, Gujarat	
Shri Mansinh Patel	362
(v) Need to provide stoppage of Ahmedabad-Howrah Express train at Nardana railway station in Dhule Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra	
Shri Ramdas Rupala Gavit	363
(vi) Need to constitute a Committee to review the working of the present three-tier system of administration in all the States	
Shri Naresh Puglia	363—364
(vii) Need to ensure speedy execution of works being undertaken under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, U.P.	
Shrimati Rajkumari Ratna Singh	364
(viii) Need to adopt a regulatory mechanism to protect the interest of workers of disinvested public sector units	
Shri Bherulal Meena	364—365
(ix) Need to review tripartite agreements between SAARC countries with a view to protect the interest of indigenous tea plantation sector	
Shri Varkala Radhakrishnan	365
(x) Need to accord recognition to Post-Graduate medical courses and also increase seats in Post-Graduate courses in Government Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh	
Dr. D.V.G. Shankar Rao	365—366
(xi) Need to introduce a direct train between Mahoba and Lucknow *via* Kanpur, U.P.	
Shri Ashok Kumar Singh Chandel	366
(xii) Need to review the decision of providing financial assistance to the sugar factories in U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Uttaranchal from the Sugar Development Fund	
Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik	366—367
(xiii) Need to entrust additional 6,200 villages to the Power Grid Corporation for providing electricity in Bihar	
Shri Nawal Kishore Rai	367

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
(xiv) Need to sanction special economic assistance for proper maintenance of National Highway and restoring communication network in Araria, Bihar	
Shri Sukdeo Paswan	367—368
(xv) Need to release balance amount for development of Vithal and Rukmini Temple in Pandharpur, Maharashtra	
Shri Ramdas Athawale	368
DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193	
Sharing of inter-state river water between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka	368—512
Shri K. Yerrannaidu	369—387
Shri R.L. Jalappa	387—394
Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar	394—404
Shri N. Janardhana Reddy	404—420
Shri S.S. Palanimanickam	420—425
Shri S. Bangarappa	425—432
Shri S. Venugopal	433—437
Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy	437—440
Dr. V. Saroja	440—444
Shrimati Margaret Alva	444—452
Shri Kalava Srinivasulu	452—457
Shri H.D. Devegowda	457—464
Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar	464—475
Shri C. Krishnan	475—477
Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh	477—480
Shri K.H. Muniyappa	480—483
Dr. Manda Jagannath	483—489
Shri G.S. Basavaraj	489—492
Shri Prabodh Panda	492—494
Shri I.G. Sanadi	494—495
Shri G. Putta Swamy Gowda	495—497
Shri Ramdas Athawale	498—499
Shri Gutha Sukender Reddy	499—500
Shri Arjun Charan Sethi	500—510

LOK SABHA

Monday, August 4, 2003/Sravana 13, 1925 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, it is my sad duty to inform the House about the passing away of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shrimati Bhagwati Devi and Shri Manubhai Kotadia.

Shrimati Bhagwati Devi was a Member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha from 1996 to 1997, representing Gaya Parliamentary Constituency of Bihar.

Shrimati Bhagwati Devi was a sitting member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. Earlier also, she was a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly from 1969 to 1973; 1977 to 1980 and 1955 to 1996. As a member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly, she served on various Committees including the Committee on Electricity Board, Bihar.

As a Member of Lok Sabha, Shrimati Bhagwati Devi was a Member of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House and the Committee on Labour and Welfare from 1996 to 1997; and the Committee on the Empowerment of Women during 1997.

She actively participated in the freedom struggle of our country.

A devoted social worker, Shrimati Bhagwati Devi worked relentlessly for the uplift of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society. She also took keen interest in the welfare of women and strove for social justice and bringing awareness among the poor people.

Shrimati Bhagwati Devi passed away on 21st July, 2003 at New Delhi at the age of 67, after a prolonged illness.

Shri Manubhai Kotadia was a Member of the Ninth Lok Sabha from 1989 to 1991, representing Amreli Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

Shri Kotadia was an able administrator. He served as the Union Minister of State with independent charge of the Ministry of Water Resources from 1989 to 1990; and later as a Cabinet Minister of the same Ministry with additional charge of the Ministry of Surface Transport from 1990 to 1991.

Shri Kotadia was earlier a member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 1975 to 1989. He also served as the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Energy in the State Government.

As a member of the Legislative Assembly, Shri Kotadia served as Chairman, Estimates Committee from 1977 to 1980 and Public Accounts Committee from 1980 to 1985. He was also a Member of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation from 1985 to 1987 and the Public Accounts Committee from 1987 to 1989 in the Assembly.

Shri Kotadia was a widely travelled person. He visited many countries, as a member of various delegations, in connection with agriculture and cooperative development activities.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Kotadia took special interest in rural development work; cooperative movement; promotion of irrigation facilities; and application of scientific methods in agriculture.

Shri Manubhai Kotadia passed away on 22nd July, 2003 at New Delhi at the age of 67.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed souls.

11.02 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

11.03 hrs.

RE: NOTICES OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION AND SUSPENSION OF QUESTION HOUR

Prime Minister's statement at Ayodhya regarding Construction of Ram Temple

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the Prime Minister at the

time of last rites of Shri Ramchandra Paramhans, is a very serious matter...*(Interruptions)* The statements made by the hon. Prime Minister in the House and outside are contradictory...*(Interruptions)* It has been done deliberately as the elections in the four states are to take place...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Sumanji, your Notice is with me. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, we have given notices for suspension of the Question Hour...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have received several notices on the issue regarding the statement made by the Prime Minister at Ayodhya on 1st August, 2003 with regard to construction of Ram Temple. This issue is no doubt an important issue. Therefore, I would like to listen to few Members who want to say why this becomes an Adjournment Motion. I may not be in a position to allow all the Members who wish to speak on the issue.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): You allow them after the Question Hour, Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Normally we do that.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: What makes you talk about Question Hour....*(Interruptions)* No Question Hour will take place. This is a conspiracy to divide country...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, you allow them only after the Question Hour, not now. We should uphold the ruling of the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please remember, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, we have decided that normally such issues should be taken up during 'Zero Hour'. This being an important issue, I have given my special consideration to this. From each party that has given notice, I will allow one Member to speak, preferably the Leader of that party. We start with Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi from the Congress Party.

I would request the Members to be very brief because I want to go to the Question Hour as early as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV (Purnia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given Adjournment Motion on floods...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your subject on flood is important. I will give you an opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, we humbly request you to take it up after the Question Hour...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, if your decision is questioned every time by them, what do we do?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri, Dhananjaya Kumar, I have already given my ruling. I have permitted a Member to speak, in the larger interest of conducting the business in this House. Please sit down.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would like to make it clear from our Party's side that we have no desire or intention to disrupt the proceedings of the House. I am glad the hon. Prime Minister is here.

This House has been upholding a great tradition from the past Lok Sabhas that when the House is in Session, once the official policy line on any issue is stated in the House by no less a person than the Leader of the House and the Prime Minister himself, questions are not raised on those issues outside the House to create suspicious, apprehensions and doubts among the public.

It is not a crime if any individual or Minister or Government responds to any dream of any individual in the country. We know that Graham Steins had a dream of living to serve the humanity. His dream could not be fulfilled. We could not address that dream of his. We know about the dream of the unemployed youth of this country of getting a job. They are not getting jobs. We could not address that dream of theirs. We know about the dream of the people belonging to working class community who are getting retrenched everyday because of closure of industrial units. We know about the dream of the people belonging to farming community who are committing suicides. We could not address those dreams, nor could the Government.

I cannot question somebody if he responds to somebody's dream, be it of a religious leader or of any other individual. As per our traditions, we always give respect to departed souls. However, it is unfortunate that on August 1, at Ayodhya, during the course of the cremation of Mahant Ramachandra Das Paramhans's mortal remains, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the House had to make that statement. He himself took the House several times into confidence on this very important matter saying that the disputed site of the mosque and the temple is in judicial process and that the Government shall abide by either the judicial verdict or a negotiated settlement.

From our party, the Leader of Opposition made it clear that we shall abide by the judicial verdict, and that if a negotiated settlement is reached with the sanction of the court, we would have no objection to that. On such an occasion, the Leader of the House has to take the entire nation into confidence—all the religions, sects and groups—to uphold the Constitutional commitment of secularism so that the nation emerges stronger with its secular fabric in the world community and civilisation. At that juncture, the hon. Prime Minister chose that solemn occasion of cremation of Mahant Ramachandra Das Paramhans and made a sort of declaration, as is reported in the newspapers.

Not only the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister also made statements. Please remember that he is not the Deputy Prime Minister alone but he is also the Minister in-charge of the internal security of the country. He is in charge of protecting the harmony of the country and of fighting the terrorists. Both of them chose this occasion to make such statements. The Prime Minister is the Leader of the House. He is not merely the Prime Minister of either BJP or NDA, he is the Prime Minister of the millions and millions of Indian people comprising all religions, sects and faiths.

If the Prime Minister choose that particular occasion to say that the Ram Janmabhoomi will have the temple very soon, it not only affects the minds of other sects and other people, it disturbs the negotiated process of settlement, which the Prime Minister has placed many times. It is also prejudicial to the on-going proceedings of the Judiciary which is looking after the whole thing in an objective and transparent manner. If they get an impression that the Leader of the nation is holding this particular view informally in the emotionally surcharged atmosphere of the cremation ground where the people came, to further foment and put the fuel again, I think, this is really surprising, unfortunate, uncalled far, unprecedented and detrimental to the dignity of the House when the House is in Session.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, Sir, from our party, we have given this notice of Adjournment Motion not with a view to create disruption in the House but with the sole demand that the hon. Prime Minister must take the nation into confidence once again. Unfortunately, I am sorry to say that the hon. Prime Minister is on record having changed nine to ten times his statement made outside, by the PMO clarification...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to put it on record...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is there. Please sit down. He would respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We are for temple, we are for mosque, we are for church, and we are for amity of people also...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I will conclude in a minute...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please resume your seats.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am thankful to the Prime Minister for having agreed in the House, through you, Mr. Speaker, on my Privilege Motion as to

what he said in the House and what he said in Goa, on the issue of Gujarat...*(Interruptions)*

So, I would tell you, Mr. Prime Minister that if every time you say something outside and clarify it within 48 hours, it not only pains you and us, it pains the entire nation. The whole credibility of the leadership goes down. Therefore, I request, you to please once and for all, make your statement very clear and solid...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA (Bilhaur): Tell us to what is your opinion regarding the Babri Masjid...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I would only like to know the durability and the credibility of the Prime Minister's statement...*(Interruptions)* Should we take it as 24 hours or should we take it as three months or should we take it as five years? Otherwise, we cannot check every alternate day. It is my submission. He should categorically state as to how long his statement is going to last...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: He should tell as to what is the stand of his party on the subject?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is becoming too much...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: I would like to ask as to whether talking about constructing temple tantamount to breach of the tradition and have they brought the Adjournment Motion over this issue only?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you to speak, hence you resume your seat please.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: You had allowed me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Dhananjaya Kumarji, I had not said so. I had said that I will give permission to speak to those Members who had given the notice for Adjournment Motion or the leader of the party.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, probably, this is the first time that I have ever given a notice for suspension of Question Hour along with an Adjournment Motion because I feel that the developments are not only disturbing but also dangerous.

This is an issue which has been agitating the people's mind for a long time, and suddenly we find, taking advantage of a very said occasion on the passing away of religious saint, the hon. Prime Minister addresses a public meeting. There is a rostrum. There are loudspeakers. And, we find all that over television. A public meeting is held when the funeral pyre is on. It was already lit and it was burning. What is the intention behind it? It is to try to utilise the occasion to rouse some communal passion, religion passion. What else can it be?

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): Sir, this is not the Adjournment Motion...*(Interruptions)* He is raising all types of questions...*(Interruptions)* Tomorrow we are having a debate on Ayodhya. He can raise it there...*(Interruptions)* This is not the way.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Although the Prime Minister of India, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee can reply...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us keep an atmosphere in the House which will be good in the interest of transacting the business of the House. The hon. Prime Minister is going to respond.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am respectfully requesting the hon. Prime Minister to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please go ahead.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am very happy that he has come; I am thankful to him. He has realised the importance of it. He has come on his own. This is what we expect of him.

Why are we saying all this? Apart from what has been said already or apart from the matter which is pending, the type of statements which are made by the side of the funeral pyre and bound to have some effect on the judiciary. The hon. Prime Minister said that he was vowing—it was not a mere rhetoric in front of the pyre—that they would strive towards the cause for which Mahant lived. This is the type of statement that was made.

I am not reading other items. I have also got a Hindi paper; I do take it that it need not be translated. He said this:

[Translation]

"The Construction of the Ram Temple at the Ramjanamsthan was the last wish of Paramhansji, we will certainly fulfill it."

SHRI SHYAM BIHARI MISHRA: What wrong has been said in it? You are only inciting the religious sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The hon. Prime Minister placed the construction of Ram Temple at Ayodhya as a befitting tribute to the late Paramahans Ramchandra Das. He said that there was no hurdle in the way of construction of Ram Temple and that the long cherished dream of the Mahant could not be ignored for long. What was the dream? I believe the dream was to build a Temple at the particular place which is the disputed site and which is in question before the country today. How can he make that vow there?

In the presence of the hon. Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister has said that no power could stop this. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister said this. Another gentlemen who was present there, who was either the RSS Chief or the VHP Chief, said that nobody should vote for a person who opposes the construction of Ram Mandir. Therefore, what was the purpose behind all this? It was only trying to utilise the occasion for narrow political ends and for electoral benefits. That is why they even roused the communal passion and roused religious frenzy. This was the real objective.

I would like to know this from the hon. Prime Minister. He must have felt disturbed. Therefore, what occasion he takes for giving clarification? Yesterday we were asked as to why we should raise it, since the Prime Minister has given a clarification. Some papers, which we know whom they represent, obviously asked this. But where did he give the clarification? He gave the clarification at the BJP meeting, where I find Dr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra standing in the fourth row!

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: How are you concerned with it?

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The other MPs from Delhi are getting priorities or preferences over him. That is very significant! He was looking from behind!

He chose a BJP meeting to give the clarification. Therefore, he realised that this is a matter which required clarification, and that he had crossed the *Lakshman rekha*.

Therefore, we demand that he should not only make it clear, but he should also express regrets to the country, for trying to rouse communal passion by the side of the funeral pyre. I think, this is the first time in India it ever happened that a funeral is being utilised for political purposes. It was done by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself and also the Deputy Prime Minister of this country. We strongly condemn it. We demand the Prime Minister's statement and we would like to seek clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: I request the hon. Members to be very brief because I would like to take up the Question Hour. I am going to permit a few hon. Members; I am not going to give the opportunity to all the Members, excepting those Members from the Parties which have give notices for either suspension of Question Hour or for moving an Adjournment Motion.

Now Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ayodhya issue is raised here time and again...*(Interruptions)* The Members of the Opposition do not want to raise the temple and mosque issue time and again but I do not know why the people affiliated to religious organization keep on raising this issue? We also try to satisfy them somehow and we have witnessed this several times. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, why do you forget yourself?

Does the Prime Minister belong to BJP or Sangha Parivar or Vishwa Hindu Parishad alone? Prime Minister belongs to the entire country, he is the leader of the entire House and he is our Prime Minister and the leader as well. We accept this thing by heart in the democratic set up. One religious leader passed away. We had a lot

of difference of opinion but personally I had a lot of respect for him. His death has not only aggrieved BJP or the Prime Minister but the crores of such people who have a religious bent of mind and poise their faith in saints. I am also hurt by his death. I was more hurt because I used to interact with him regularly...*(Interruptions)* All will listen to me patiently if they have a little bit of humanity left in them. We all have deep respect for Shri Ramchandra Paramhans and offer our condolences at his demise. I used to interact with him regularly though we had a difference of opinion over the temple issue. I always tried my best to convince him about my stand on the issue of temple. He was not a saint belonging to a particular sect but was a saint for all...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. I do not have any objection. I used to respect him and will continue to do so but I had a difference of opinion with him. I would like to personally urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to clarify the issue. I also know as to what will be his reply in the House. He will certainly speak in this regard. He will certainly refute his statement here as has been done by him in the newspapers. What is his compulsion to change the statement many a times? Let it make clear as to who compels him to do so.

Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, you are holding the supreme position and have also served as the leader of the opposition but it seems that you are helpless but please do not make this country helpless. You will fulfill the dream of Mahantaji...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Prime Minister will certainly fulfill that dream.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Will he fulfill the dream of disintegrate the country and society? What does he want?...*(Interruptions)* He will fulfill the dream but what does he want?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji, you continue your speech. Let Shri Mulayam Singhji speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Should not we respect Mahantaji, we will respect him, however hard you.....to undo it.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): He creates drama everyday.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no drama.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I know that my party does not go along with their party but my party will never do so. They want to remain in power by raising this issue again and again. They are not for ever. Do not be so naughty haughty. Hon. Prime Minister, Sir, you want to build temple and mosque. You have got power in your hand, hence you should resolve to build the country. If we take care of our nation the problems of mandir-masjid will automatically subside. However, if the country does not remain united neither will you remain as Prime Minister nor the temple nor the mosque will be constructed. This is the pertinent question before the country. The country is facing the problem of starvation, drought and floods today. There is no drinking water available despite country making so much progress. There is no water, electricity and education in the country. Poverty and unemployment are prevailing. No poor or the middle class student can afford to continue his studies. Forty lakhs of the children are deprived of education facility in U.P. which is the Constituency of the hon. Prime Minister. 40 lakhs children are not getting admission in the grade first in my constituency alone. The students are also deprived of the higher education viz. Intermediate etc. there. We are facing various challenges in the country today including unemployment, the rising prices. The army is fighting at the border. The Government is mortgaging the country. The Government has mortgaged the entire economy and the defence policy to America. We have to protect the nation. Government are responsible for tackling the problems being faced by our country. Government ought to realize it. Hon. Prime Minister, please tell us as to what are your compulsions and who compels you. We will help you remove those compulsions. Why he has to change his statements daily? It has happened often. Will it continue? He changed his statement while delivering speech at the border with Pakistan, he changed his statement when he went to the USA.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, what hon. Prime Minister says is listened to by the whole world. It is a matter of regret that a leader of such a stature, such good vocal skills who commands so much respect is forced to change his statement. It lowers the dignity of the country before the world. Therefore, he ought not to change his statements. I agree with Shri Somnath Chatterjee that hon. Prime Minister should express regret...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, tomorrow a four hour debate on Ayodhya is scheduled. Whether the issue they have raised will be discussed

today also, whether it will be discussed repeatedly? Country is facing various problems such as poverty, unemployment etc. and we are not discussing those issues and they keep on raising only this issue....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Paswan ji, please speak.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to express my views. We want to build a temple...*(Interruptions)* we also want to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Akhileshji, please sit down. I have called Shri Ram Vilas Paswan ji, I am giving you just two minutes as we are running short of time. I have permitted you and so you can speak. Other Members may please sit down.

[English]

Please do not disturb the House again and again.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, right from the day Parliament session has begun, I have been giving notices on the issue of unemployment but House does not find time to discuss that issue while this issue is discussed time and again. They do not want to discuss other issues in the House...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said a number of times that there are three categories of interest, individual interests, party interests and national interests. When individual interests or party interests are placed higher than national interests, it works to weaken the nation. I am not indulging in party politics here. But what the parties such as TDP, Janata Dal and Samata Party are doing? If the hon. Prime Minister has courage then he introduce legislation or pass a resolution in the Cabinet, but he won't do it. I only want to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that all this is part of a conspiracy to weaken our country. We used to think that all this is the handiwork of VHP but now people like me are aware that VHP, Bajrang Dal and VHP all are the different facets of one group. RSS is the main nerve centre which controls all its front organizations. Therefore, I would like to say that hon. Prime Minister, whatever your heart says is right. Whatever he said about Shri Narendra Modi in Gujarat was right. But he again changed his stand in Goa. When he want there amid the large gathering organized by RSS, he at once said that the temple would be constructed at the disputed place itself. He did not care that the case is pending in court and how his statement would affect the court....*(Interruptions)* Therefore, my submission is when a consensus has already emerged that the verdict of the court would be acceptable...*(Interruptions)* He should realize that what he is doing is wrong.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: What do you say about the Uniform Civil Code issue on which the verdict of Supreme Court has already come. He is talking about court...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Owaisi, please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I give you two minutes. Please conclude immediately thereafter.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Whatever you had to say, has been heard by the hon. Prime Minister. Please maintain order, I have understood your point. Now Shri Owaisi, please speak.

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Court had given its verdict on Best Bakery incident also. Why are they not supporting it. They are accepting the court's verdict in one instance and rejecting it in another...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister. It is not right for a Prime Minister to give such type of statements when the whole country is listening. Being a responsible person, he should not have said things like that because the matter is under court's consideration. But it has become his habit to say one thing and then refute it by saying another thing quite different. I would like to quote Daagh—

Hosho-hawas Taab-o-tawa Daag ja chuke
Ab ham bhi jane wale hain saman ja chuka.

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Ramdas ji has not spoken yet.

MR. SPEAKER: Please let the hon. Prime Minister reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please allow me to speak for a minute.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already requested the Prime Minister to make his statement on the issue. Please sit down.

[Translation]

Ramdas ji, I have notices of questions of many hon. Members before me. I have to start Question Hour also. Please sit down.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am really sorry that a controversy has arisen over my tribute to Paramhans ji delivered in a condolence meeting in Ayodhya. I have no answer as to why the condolence meeting was organized there....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: No one is objecting to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: One should respect the sentiments expressed in a condolence meeting rather than creating controversies over it....*(Interruptions)* Even the Prime Minister is a citizen of this nation and also flesh and blood like any other person...*(Interruptions)* Even a Prime Minister also has the emotions and also knows how to control them. Whether anybody has gone through my entire speech delivered that day?...*(Interruptions)* I am talking about the verbatim speech. Whether it did not strike those who read it that though the mention of Ram Temple has been made in it but nowhere it has been mentioned as to how the Ram Temple will be constructed and by whom. There could be two opinion on the construction of temple but a large section of the people are in its favour....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Mumbai South Central): What does the Congress want?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We are not against the construction of Ram Temple but he should tell us as to where it should be constructed...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In my speech I had also said that we will unanimously decide about the temple and this has been our stand right from the beginning...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen. Atleast you should listen to the reply of hon'ble Prime Minister properly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not change my stand while making a speech in Ayodhya and have not said any such thing that could create any controversy...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, this is not proper.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I only said that we believed that the last wish of Mahant Paramhansji would be fulfilled. What is wrong in it? During the course of the speech, I nowhere said that Mandir would be constructed forcefully. We have repeatedly said that there are only two ways to solve the problem of Ayodhya. First and foremost is that we sit together and find a permanent solution and secondly, we should honour the verdict of the court. This is our stand till date...*(Interruptions)* Please wait...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted the Prime Minister to speak.

[Translation]

Basu Deb Achariaji, please sit down. Hon'ble Prime Minister is standing in the House. Do you not know that he has the right to reply? Views have been expressed on behalf of your party...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, the Prime Minister is saying different things on different dates...*(Interruptions)* He is bringing down the dignity of the Office of the Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Prime Minister is doing exactly what he is expected to do. You can go ahead with your statement, Mr. Prime Minister.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take on record what Shri Acharia says. Nothing is to be recorded.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Every minute, you are standing up and trying to disturb the Prime Minister. This is not desirable.

[Translation]

How can it go on like this?

I say this to everyone not to any one particular party. I ask the Members of BJP like the Members of your party that hon'ble Prime Minister is speaking and he is capable of replying. He should not be disturbed.

[English]

Mr. Prime Minister, please go ahead.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There are varied opinions on the issue of Ayodhya. It is due to this that the solution to Ayodhya problem has not been found out. Paramhansji was actively associated with Ayodhya movement. In fact, he sacrificed his entire life for the welfare of the society. There should be no objection from any corner if, after his death, it is said that this dream will be fulfilled. Nowhere in my speech I mentioned that the Mandir will be constructed at such and such place. We have repeatedly said that there are only two ways to solve the problem of Ayodhya—either we should sit together and find a permanent solution or honour the verdict of court. We have not changed our stand till date. How could I had made a speech on Ayodhya tangle in a condolence meeting of a saint where thousands of persons had gathered to pay him homage. I have said only a few things in brief that was also not objectionable. But my only request is that everybody should respect the tribute paid by us in the honour of Mahant Paramhansji. The meeting at the cremation ground was not organised by us. What to say when the pyre is burning? You are not appreciating the restraint shown while I delivered this speech.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you try to imagine that on the bank of river Saryu in Ayodhya crowd of aggrieved and shocked persons was congregating. I know the sentiments of Shri Mulayam Singhji but he is saying that I am acting under compulsion. There is no such compulsion. I would like to tell Shri Mulayam Singhji that I will resign and leave politics the day I feel that I am working under any compulsion.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: As we are not satisfied with the hon. Prime Minister's reply, we are walking out in protest...*(Interruptions)*

11.40 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Somnath Chatterjee and some other hon. Members left the House)

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No clarification on this issue now. The hon. Prime Minister has given the reply.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 201.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please keep quiet. Keep silence in the House. The hon. Prime Minister has finished the reply on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have taken up the Question Hour now. No further clarifications on this issue. I have concluded that issue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has said that he will raise adjournment motion. The hon'ble Prime Minister has given the reply...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give the ruling.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All the Adjournment Motions, including the one on this issue, have been rejected. Those

*Not recorded.

hon. Members who want to raise their issues can do so during 'Zero Hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir I am unable to understand as to why the Congress members are staging walk out when the hon'ble Prime Minister has given the satisfactory reply...*(Interruptions)* If each and every issue is politicised like this then democracy will became weak. Democracy has weaken due to such acts...*(Interruptions)*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Arrival of Tourists from West Asia

+

*201. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are focusing on Gulf and West Asian market for attracting tourists;

(b) if so, whether aggressive marketing and a slew of budgetary allocations and concessions had led to a dramatic recovery in tourist traffic in latter part of 2002 and early 2003;

(c) if so, the other steps being considered to improve foreign tourist traffic to India specially from the East;

(d) the present position of foreign tourists from West Asia and Arabian countries;

(e) whether a recent Indo-China agreement grants India approved destination status, a pre-requisite for Chinese travel; and

(f) if so, the extent to which India has been able to achieve the target of tourist inflow from this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the period of October, 2002 to June, 2003, the international tourist arrivals to India have increased from 17,70,882 to 19,92,362 which is a growth rate of 12.5%.

(c) The considered actions include:—

- Proposed opening of India tourism Office in China, Malaysia and Thailand.
- Enhanced publicity through print and electronic media.
- Web marketing.
- Road Shows, Seminars, Press Conferences.
- Production of language brochures and other information materials.
- Familiarisation visits of media and travel trade under the Hospitality Programme.
- Participation in tourism fairs/marts and buyer-seller meets.
- Joint promotions with and support to the tour operators.
- Consumer promotions, direct mail etc.

(d) The tourist arrivals from West Asia are estimated to be 101,012 in the year 2002 as against 96,424 arrivals in the year 2001.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) It is too early to quantify post-agreement achievements. However, the feed back indicates a growing interest for Chinese travel to India in the period ahead.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Iqbal Ahmed Saradgi—Not present.

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Sir, as a result of war in Iraq there was a setback to the tourist traffic to India from the West Asian countries...*(Interruptions)* Now, that the war has ended in Iraq, I want to know whether the arrival of tourists to India has picked up and whether a good number of tourists are coming from West Asian countries.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: I have already stated in the main reply that tourism has picked up. There has been an increase in tourism from West Asia. There has been an increase in tourism in the country as a whole in the year 2003 as compared to 2002.

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: I would also like to know what further steps are being taken to attract tourists from Arab countries by development of tourist circuits and by asking airlines to rationalise fare structures to make them more attractive for tourists.

SHRI JAG MOHAN: For improving tourism, two things are required. One is the product. Our product must be good. Secondly, we must provide facilities for air travel and other things. In both the areas we have done tremendous work. In Delhi, for example, the Red Fort has been given a new life; the Humayun Tomb has been given a new life; the Purana Qila has been given a new life; the Qutub and the Tuglakabad have been given a new life; and the Hazrat Nizamuddin has also been given a new life. These will all be special attractions for tourists coming from West Asia. There are about 313 flights from West Asia to India by different airlines.

Apart from that, we are mouting a big publicity campaign in this area. We have already participated in Arab Travel Mart there. One delegation headed by a Cabinet Minister had already gone there. It has resulted in 22 packages being introduced. I am myself leading a fresh delegation in November there. We will also take the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir there. A big programme is being launched in West Asia to attract more tourists. I have no doubt that it would succeed.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. We have little time. I have to take up at least three Questions. Therefore, I would ask the Members to put specific questions and also the Ministers to be as brief as possible due to shortage of time.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government that Indians live in West Asia and Gulf countries in large number. In addition people there have close affinity with Mughal traditions. They are closely related to our history and they like our culture and traditions. Tourist from West Asia and Gulf countries come to Rajasthan in large numbers and they visits places such as Ajmer and Udaipur. Through you, I would like to ask whether the Government of India is making any efforts to attract those tourists to the abovementioned and other places of Rajasthan? If so, the details thereof.

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: Sir, in West Asia, we have a large number of Indians. About 2.3 million people are there. We are having a special programme for them.

So far as Rajasthan is concerned, a special programme has been launched to improve the tourist facility for Ajmer Sharief, the Pushkar Lake as also for other areas like Kumbhalgarh, Jaisalmer, Chittorgarh and the areas around Haldighati and all the others areas. So, this will attract a large number of tourists who want to renew their roots in India.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Khaire ji, if you ask straight question, you will get immediate and specific reply.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a pertinent question. My submission is that due to the efforts of hon'ble Minister, Japan Government provided Rs. 299 crore for Ajanta-Ellora project. Hon'ble Minister has been very helpful to Maharashtra and Marathwada and is solicitious about developing the monuments of Maharashtra. In that connection, I had said...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Khaire ji, if you don't ask your questions quickly, we will not be able to take up the next question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Hon'ble Prime Minister is to inaugurate this project. I have asked before also about the date of its inauguration...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Who will be the Chairperson?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: When you were the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, at that time the proposal for the second phase was sent to Japan Government...*(Interruptions)* It was due to your efforts...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: By saying all this, you are stretching the question.

[English]

SHRI JAG MOHAN: The first phase has been successfully completed. During the last one year, a lot of work was done. The Japanese Government has appreciated it. The Japan Bank has appreciated it. They have approved the second phase also. We would launch it. We would request the hon. Prime Minister to launch the second phase...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Development of Cow Progeny

+
*202. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps for the development of cow progeny;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the success achieved so far as a result thereof; and

(d) the amount spent for the purpose during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying is implementing various Central sector and Centrally Sponsored Schemes for genetic up-gradation and development of cows and their progeny. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme under this includes "National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding" initiated during October 2000. The Central Sector Scheme comprises Central Cattle Development Organisations, which include Central Cattle Breeding Farms, Central Frozen Semen Production & Training Institute and Central Herds Registration Scheme.

(ii) The NDDB, an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying has been undertaking breed improvement programmes in the Co-operative sector.

(c) As a result of the implementation of these programmes, milk production in the country has increased from 63.8 Million Tonnes in 1994-1995 to 84.6 Million Tonnes in 2001-2002.

(d) (i) A sum of Rs. 131.60 crores has been released during the last three years under cattle development schemes including the release of Rs. 98.62 crores under the National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding.

(ii) National Dairy Development Board and the Dairy Co-operatives have spent Rs. 43.89 crores during last 3 years.

[Translation]

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, India is ranked second in the world in population and is number one in terms of live-stock but cows are being slaughtered on large scale. In my region lakhs of cattle are being transported to Bangladesh. Today, Bangladesh has emerged as the largest exporter of beef. Most of the people who tend cattle are the marginal farmers, the backward class people, SCs and STs. The Government took a decision on this subject...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: A report was submitted by the cattle Commission. When will the Government implement this report? My second question relates to agricultural research centre, which is involved in cattle research too. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please let other Members also have the opportunity to ask questions. If you ask such a long question, other Members will not be able to ask questions.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon'ble Member has said that the Vice-Chairman of Cattle Commission Shri Lodha has submitted a report. Though he has not yet submitted its final report, he has submitted an interim report to impose ban on cow slaughter and suggested that Central Government may bring a legislation on the subject. The report is being seriously considered and we are consulting Law Ministry on the issue.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Gumanmal Lodha wrote a letter to hon'ble Prime Minister on 18th July wherein he referred to Article 246, Schedule-VII, concurrent List III, subject of Serial Number 17, that is, prevention of cruelty to animals. Whether Government have any proposal to introduce a Bill in the House banning cow slaughter and if so, the time by which Government propose to bring that Legislation. This is what I want to know.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I have already submitted that the Government are considering the issue seriously. It is not possible to give a precise date for bringing such a Bill but it is quite possible that we will introduce such a Bill in this session itself.

SHRI SHIVAJI MANE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that our indigenous breeds are becoming extinct due to advent of Hosten and Jersey breeds. Lal Kandhari and Deoli breeds are better breeds of Maharashtra. Our agricultural university has given so many proposals to ICAR regarding the two breeds but they are yet to be sanctioned. When I approach ICAR in this regard they complain of shortage of funds. Whether Government have any proposal to increase the budget of ICAR because these breeds of Maharashtra are on verge of extinction. Lal Kandhari is the best breed of Maharashtra and what measures are being taken by the Government to protect them?

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: I would like to tell the hon'ble Member that Government are quite aware of the need of protection and development of domestics breed. So far as increasing the allocation of ICAR is concerned, I would like to tell you that its allocation is increased in every five year plan. In the tenth five year plan, allocation for ICAR has been increased in comparison to ninth plan and the ICAR is playing its role effectively.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister about an important issue. Though Government of India and the Ministry concerned are doing good work in the field of cow protection. Despite some of the people who do not want the development of cows and this transport the cows and calves out of Gujarat. When the activists of Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal try to stop them, they are murdered. About 10 murders of this kind has taken place in Gujarat. Government need to take stern action against people who are found guilty of such acts...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member has to understand that if he carries on in this manner then further supplementaries cannot be raised. Ask direct question you will get the straight forward reply. Yogi Aditya Nath ji, if you are not able to ask supplementary then I am not responsible for it.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: What action is proposed to be taken by the Government of India to check cow slaughter.

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, we receive reports to the effect that cows are being smuggled from one state to another. Sometimes we also get the information that cows are being smuggled from West Bengal to Bangladesh. Government makes efforts to check such incidents. If the Vishwa Hindu Parishad or the activists of other orgnisations named by him make efforts to stop their smuggling and in the process they are attacked, it is the subject of state Government and I am sure that state Government takes action against those. I would only like to assure that our Government is also working to stop this smuggling. In addition, we are also working to introduce a Legislation to prevent the cruelty against animal and which will seek to take effective action against the cow slaughter.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Minister said that the National Commission on cattle has submitted only an interim report and not its final report. I would like to make him aware of the fact that the National Commission on cattle has submitted a 1500 page report on cow protection and development of cows and their progeny on 30 July, 2003 to the Ministry of Agriculture. In the 1500 page report a strong recommendation has been made to put a complete ban on cow slaughter besides cow protection and developments of cows and this progeny. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister that by what time the Ministry would take action to implement those recommendation?

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Sir, I have already submitted that Government of India are seriously considering this issue and we may introduce a Central legislation in this regard and it is possible that such a Bill is introduced in this very session.

[English]

Feasibility Report Prepared by SAIL

*203. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility report regarding financial restructuring prepared by Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) in 1998 has not been implemented so far in regard to some of its plants;

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

(c) whether some equipments purchased for its various plants have not been installed or utilised; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) The financial restructuring of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has already been implemented.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) No purchase of equipments was envisaged under financial restructuring of SAIL. However, there are no unutilised facilities in the various plants of SAIL.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer forthcoming from the Government to my question is not sufficient in view of the fact that the Comptroller & Auditor General of India has come out heavily in its Report about the Rs. 8,000 crore financial restructuring proposal.

MR. SPEAKER: Please hurry up. Otherwise, the Question Hour will be over and you will not get the reply.

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: The C&AG has criticised the mode of utilising this Fund. It has also come out heavily stating that it has not attained the desired results.

In view of this restructuring plan, the Salem Steel Plant is the only industry in the country which is under disinvestment. What is the reaction of the Government with regard to C&AG Report? Secondly, what was the financial restructuring plan given to the Salem Steel Plant? Has it attained the desired results? It has been a profit-making industry because of the loan obtained for Hot Rolling Mill. But because of interest payment, it is incurring loss and is under disinvestment. What is the stage of its disinvestment now?

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the Government had approved the restructuring package of SAIL in the month of February, 2000 when SAIL was reported to BIFR. At that time, the loan of SAIL was to the tune of Rs. 21,000 crore. Just to save SAIL, the Government has approved a package in two parts; one is the financial package and the other is restructuring package in business matters.

In financial restructuring, the waiver of loan is to the tune of Rs. 5,454 crore, including Rs. 381 crore of Government of India's loan and another Rs. 5073 crore loan from the Steel Development Fund of India.

The Government also provided guarantee with 50 per cent interest subsidy to the loan and interest thereon allowing SAIL to raise a loan of Rs. 1,500 crore for VRS and also allowed SAIL to raise an additional Rs. 1,500 crore for repayment obligation of the past loan. This is where the Government allowed a package of Rs. 8,000 crore. The entire financial restructuring has already been implemented by SAIL.

Regarding the other parts, that is, business restructuring, an 18-point programme has been given to SAIL for implementation. Out of which ten have already been implemented, four are under the process of implementation and in the case of four others, there are some difficulties in implementation. Under the process of implementation, Salem Steel Plant is one where there is proposal for its disinvestment in the restructuring package.

At this moment, I would just like to inform the House that in the last quarter of the last financial year, SAIL has made a profit of Rs. 242 crore and in the first quarter of this financial year, SAIL has also made a profit of Rs. 255 crore. So, SAIL has already turned around. The entire restructuring package of Government has given better results for SAIL.

So far as, on 31.3.2003 the accumulated loss is Rs. 933 crore for Salem. Sir, you will be astonished to know that the turnover of Salem is only Rs. 335 crore in the year 2001-2002. In 2002-2003, the turnover is only Rs. 427 crore. In 2000-2001, there has been a loss...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute? A Cabinet Sub-Committee was formed in which Shri T.R. Baalu, Minister of Environment and Forests who belonged to the State of Tamil Nadu was also there. That Sub-Committee was formed to look into these losses. They were also to see now the Salem Steel Plant could be revived. What has been the outcome

of the Report of that Sub-Committee? Has that Report been implemented or not?

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: The entire emphasis by the Government in the case of SAIL is that it should concentrate on its own core activities.

12.00 hrs.

Sir, the core activity of the SAIL is just to produce mild steel and not the special steel...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is, whether the Committee, which was appointed, took any decision on the issue of a particular company, which he has mentioned. You have not given reply to that question.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY: Sir, the backward integration of steel making facility is not available with Salem Steel Plant. That is the main reason to have a joint venture with Salem Steel Plant to make facilities for downward integration of steel because the slab for the purpose is coming from outside and it is not economically viable.

The Group of Ministers has already considered this entire restructuring package and not for Salem alone. They have reviewed the restructuring package. ...*(Interruptions)* Salem has also been reviewed by the Group of Ministers...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Concessions by IA

*204. SHRI ANANT GUDHE:
SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines (IA) gives concessions in air-fare to citizens above 65 years;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to reduce the age limit to 60 years;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether in its meeting held on March 27, 2003 the Board has taken a decision to streamline the concessions provided to senior citizens and students;

(e) if so, whether IA has decided to impose restrictive conditions such as advance booking of tickets and compulsory purchase of return ticket to utilise within 14 days of outward journey;

(f) if so, by when it is likely to be implemented; and

(g) the reasons prompting this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) In Indian Airlines the eligibility on the criteria of age for senior citizens discount concession in respect of male and female passengers is 65 and 63 respectively. There is no proposal to reduce the existing age criteria.

(d) to (g) Indian Airlines at present, is offering a number of discounts to various categories of travelling public which are based on social obligation and are non-promotional in nature. The annual financial impact of these discounts is over Rs. 64 crores annually. However, Indian Airlines was not receiving any subsidy or assistance from the Government or any other agency to meet the aforesaid social obligations. Subsequently Indian Airlines had requested the Government to provide subsidy or to allow it to withdraw these concessions.

The entire matter had been reviewed by the Government and it was decided as under:—

(1) All pending and future requests of concessions should be processed by the Ministry of Civil Aviation/Indian Airlines on the basis of reimbursement of subsidy by the Ministry sponsoring the request/concession;

(2) The concessions available to the uniformed services should be continued; and

(3) As regards the remaining categories of concession beneficiaries, the Ministry of Civil Aviation would take a final decision on the recommendation of the Board of Indian Airlines.

Accordingly, the concessions on domestic sectors were reviewed by the Board of Indian Airlines in its meeting held on 27.3.2003. The recommendations of the Board, *inter-alia* include continuation of senior citizen

concession and student concession subject to following conditions:—

(1) Senior Citizen Concession:

(i) Concession for Indian national residing in India

(ii) For Round trip & circle trip travel only

(iii) Minimum stay for seven days at destination

(iv) Re-routing not to be permitted

(v) Confirmed ticket to be purchased at least seven days prior to departure.

(2) Student Concession—for travel between Home Town and place of study only.

The recommendations of the Board of Indian Airlines were examined by the Government and agreed to keeping in view the severe financial position of Indian Airlines. Accordingly, Indian Airlines has implemented the above modifications w.e.f. 7th July, 2003.

Cauvery Water Dispute

*205. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a High Powered Technical Committee has been constituted recently by the Government to resolve Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry;

(b) if so, the composition and terms of reference thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has stared functioning; and

(d) if so, the number of meetings held so far and decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the decision taken in the 17th Meeting of Monitoring Committee under Cauvery River Authority (CRA) held on 9th June, 2003 at New Delhi, A Sub-group of Technical Experts was constituted on 11th June, 2003 under the Chairmanship of Commissioner (PR), Ministry of Water Resources with the Technical Representatives of the States of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and UT of Pondicherry as Members. The Sub-group of Technical Experts was required to take into consideration different views expressed by the States through their Technical Representatives and based on these, suggest Distress Sharing Formula/Formulate within four weeks from the date of its constitution for consideration and adoption of the same by the Monitoring Committee of the CRA. The Sub-group of Technical Experts has held two meetings. The sub-group has deliberated on different views and narrowed down the differences among the party states. In the second meeting held on 7.7.2003 at New Delhi, the Technical Representative of the State of Karnataka circulated a specific proposal on the sharing of Cauvery waters during the situation of distress. Further comments of States of Tamil Nadu on the proposal of Karnataka have been received on 21.7.2003. The next meeting of the Cauvery Monitoring Committee has been fixed on 7.8.2003 to further discuss and finalise the distress sharing formula.

DNA Tests for Checking Wildlife Crimes

*206. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to check wildlife crimes with DNA tests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of wildlife crimes committed in the past few years remain unresolved; and

(d) if so, to what extent the DNA tests will put a check on wildlife crimes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) In order to investigate wildlife crimes, Government has created a data base of DNA signatures of 1755 known animal species so far. The comparison of signatures of the unidentified sample with the signatures of known animal species available in the data base establishes the identify of the sample beyond a reasonable doubt.

(c) and (d) The wildlife offence cases registered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, *inter-alia*, include cases of deliberate fire, illegal entry into protected areas with

weapon, destruction of habitat, hunting of wild animals, illegal trade in wild or captive animals, illegal manufacture and sale of animal articles and trophies. Offence cases that cannot be compounded take a long time to resolve due to investigations and judicial procedures. At any point of time, a substantial number of offence cases remain *subjudice*. The cases pertaining to hunting of animals and illegal trade in wild animals, their parts and products require foolproof evidence for establishing the identity of biological samples. DNA based approach is a useful tool to establish, beyond doubt, the identity of the species and is also an effective device in controlling the illegal trade in wild animals, their parts and products.

Environmentally Fragile Areas

*207. SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the areas declared by the Government as environmentally fragile in the country;

(b) the reasons for such declaration;

(c) whether any representations have been received against such declaration; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/ proposed to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) and (b) The Government of India have notified Dahanu Taluka, Mahableshwar-Panchgani and Matheran in Maharashtra State as ecological sensitive areas under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The objective for such declaration is to impose restriction on industries, operations, processes and other developmental activities in the region that have detrimental effect on the environment so as to ensure planned and regulated development of the region.

(c) and (d) The notifications were issued initially as draft notifications inviting objections and suggestions from the public and all those who were likely to be affected. Final notifications were issued after considering the objections and suggestions received on respective draft notifications and in consultation with the Expert Committee set up in the Ministry for examination of the proposals to declare areas as ecologically sensitive.

Free/Concessional Air Tickets

*208. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Management of Indian Airlines is causing heavy losses to the airlines by providing free/ concessional air tickets for national/international destinations to their friends and relatives in the name of public relations;

(b) whether Indian Airlines is also providing free air tickets to those persons whose properties are being used by Indian Airlines as office's holiday homes, godowns;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of such tickets issued during each of the last three years;

(d) whether the Government propose to put a check on this practice; and

(e) if so, the details of the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir. As per the Industry practice, free tickets are normally issued by Indian Airlines in its commercial interests to tour promoters, travel writers, media persons and important commercial contacts, to encourage and promote travel on its flights, and to help in image building of the company.

Free tickets generally cost the airlines only the incremental cost i.e. the cost of on board meal services etc., as the airline usually operates with seat occupancy of around 60% and there are unutilized seats remaining. The travel against free tickets in most cases is, therefore, not at the cost of fare paying passengers. There is virtually no revenue implication.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The number of tickets issued by Indian Airlines to such persons during the last 3 years is as follows:

Year	No. of free tickets issued
2000-01	3
2001-02	1
2002-03	7 (including 1 child and 1 infant ticket)

(d) and (e) It has been decided by Indian Airlines to stop such arrangements and restrict issuing free tickets only for normal sales promotion and publicity.

Utilisation of Harvested Rain Water

*209. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the quantum of rain water being harvested and utilised for different purposes in the country;

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

(c) whether the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has directed the State Governments to make it mandatory for urban dwelling units in the States to harvest roof-top rain water;

(d) if so, whether the CGWA proposes to bring any legislation in this regard;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the State Government have sought financial assistance from the Union Government on rain water harvesting during the current financial year; and

(g) if so, the details thereof alongwith financial assistance provided to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): (a) and (b) The annual average flow in the river systems of the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Owing to the topographic, hydrological and there constraints, the utilizable water is, 1122 BCM of which surface water is 690 BCM and annual replenishable groundwater resources is 432 BCM. Presently, 605 BCM is being utilised from surface and ground water resources. Of this, the water presently being utilized for Irrigation is 501 BCM, for Domestic is 30 BCM, for Industry is 20 BCM, for Energy is 20 BCM and for other purposes is 34 BCM. Details of utilization for various purposes are not assessed state-wise.

(c) Central Ground Water Authority has issued directions under Section 5 of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to group housing societies, institutions/schools, hotels, industrial establishments and farm houses located in notified areas of south & south west districts, NCT Delhi; Municipal Corporation of Faridabad & Ballabhgarh, Faridabad district, Haryana; Municipal Corporation of Ghaziabad, Ghaziabad district, Uttar Pradesh; Gurgaon town & adjoining industrial areas of Gurgaon district, Haryana to adopt roof top rain water harvesting systems. Besides, in non-notified areas of NCT Delhi, all group housing societies located in the areas where ground water levels are more than 8 metre below ground level and are abstracting ground water have been directed to adopt roof top rain water harvesting systems.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) During the current financial year, State Government have not sought any financial assistance specifically on rain water harvesting.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Front Line Demonstration Scheme

*210. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI KANTILAL BHURIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Front Line Demonstration Scheme launched by the Government relating to advanced agricultural equipment is implemented in the country, including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the funds sought by these States under the said scheme for 2003-2004, State-wise; and

(c) by when the Government propose to sanction funds to these States as per the proposals submitted by them?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. A Central Sector Scheme

'Demonstration of Newly Development Agricultural Equipment including Horticultural Equipments at Farmers Field' is under implementation since 1999-2000. The Scheme is available to all the States/Union Territories and to the Central/State Organisations.

(b) The proposals have been received from the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for Rs. 25.00 lakh and Rs. 5.50 lakh, respectively, during the year 2003-04.

(c) The funds have already been released to the State Governments during 2003-04, as under, by considering the proposals received earlier.

S.No.	State	Funds Released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Goa	7.20
2.	Haryana	4.00
3.	Himachal Pradesh	3.20
4.	Karnataka	4.80
5.	Kerala	8.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	4.80
7.	Maharashtra	4.96
8.	Nagaland	1.20
9.	Orissa	4.24
10.	Tamil Nadu	5.60
11.	Uttar Pradesh	8.00

[English]

Profit of Steel Industry

*211. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the profit of all steel companies has gone up during the last six months;

(b) if so, the financial result of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) and other steel companies for last two quarters;

(c) the performance of private steel industries during this period;

(d) the details of orders received from China for steel;

(e) whether the Government propose to explore more and more steel markets/demands of China;

(f) if so, the steps being taken in this direction;

(g) whether any coordinated efforts by steel industries and some ministries are also being made in this regard;

(h) if so, the details thereof and whether the Ministry of Steel has prepared any plan to give it a momentum; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Net profit of the public sector companies producing steel i.e. SAIL and RINL has gone up during the last six months. The financial result of these companies for the last two quarters is given below:

Net Profit:

(Rs. in crore)

Quarter	SAIL	RINL
Jan.' 03-March' 03	242	314
Apr.' 03-Jun.' 03*	255	160
Total	497	474

*Provisional

(c) Although the performance of private sector steel industries is not monitored by the Ministry of Steel, however, all reports indicate that the private sector industries have also performed quite well during this period, both in quantitative and financial terms.

(d) The orders are directly received and processed by the respective companies/exporters and are not monitored by the Government. Indian Companies are exporting items such as special steel, hot and cold rolled coils, galvanized coils and pre-painted coils. The details of India's total exports of iron and steel to China from the year 1999 to date is as follows:

(Amount in Millions of US$)

Jan-Dec. 1999	Jan-Dec., 2000	Jan-Dec., 2001	Jan-Dec., 2002	Jan-June. 2003
5	20	64	262	621

(Source: Embassy of India, Beijing)

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) to (i) The Minister of State for Steel led a delegation to China from May 18—23, 2002. The purpose of the visit was to explore opportunities of cooperation in the Iron and Steel sector. At times, the public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel send delegations to China to promote exports, source raw materials and explore areas of co-operation. Apart from these Ministry and PSU initiatives, the Embassy of India, Beijing has also identified products under the Harmonised System Code 72 (Iron and Steel) which are in demand in the Chinese market and the necessary information has been forwarded to the concerned Indian Chambers of Commerce/Export Councils and industry players active in the field of Iron and Steel. The Indian Steel Alliance, working under the aegis of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), has already initiated talks with the Chinese government and steel companies in China to increase trade between the two countries.

The Ministry is thus actively involved in various promotional efforts in consultation with the industry and their Associations. The Government is fully discharging its role as a facilitator in a liberalised environment and helping the industry to adequately exploit the market potential.

Bonus Parameters

*212. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether bonus parameters for eligibility and calculation have been reviewed;

(b) if so, whether the proposed amendments in Bonus Act have been finalized;

(c) if so, the details alongwith the likely number of beneficiaries as a result thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA): (a) to (d) The proposal regarding amendment to the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 to enhance eligibility limit from Rs. 3500 to Rs. 5000 and calculation from Rs. 2500 to Rs. 3500 has been under consideration of the Government for quite some time. Meanwhile, the Second National Commission on Labour (NCL) has submitted its report recommending suitable enhancement in the ceilings for reckoning entitlement and for calculation of bonus to Rs. 7500 and Rs. 3500 respectively. The issue is being examined afresh in the light of NCL's recommendations, as the benefits of bonus are required to be extended to the employees of Public Sector Undertakings (both Central & State), Central & State Governments and Autonomous Organisations besides Private Sector having huge financial implications. Given the procedures/steps involved, it is not possible at present to specify a definite timeframe for carrying out the amendment to the Act.

No specific information regarding number of employees who would become eligible is centrally maintained because the coverage under the Payment of Bonus Act is very vast as it covers employees both in public and private sectors and is mainly administered by the State Governments.

Losses Due to Labour Unrest

213. SHRI A.F. GOLAM OSMANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is suffering losses worth crores of rupees every year due to labour unrest;

(b) if so, the details of States which are more prone to labour unrest;

(c) whether the Government have drawn any plans to check such labour unrest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During 2002, West Bengal recorded the largest number of incidents of labour unrest followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.

(c) and (d) The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides a legal framework for maintaining harmonious industrial relations. This facilitates intervention, mediation and conciliation by Conciliation Officers of the Industrial Relations Machinery for resolution of industrial disputes.

Outstanding User-Charges

*214. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Airports Authority of India (AAI) charges all airlines for providing route navigation and landing facilities, parking, using airport premises for cargo handling and having office facilities within the building;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outstanding dues against foreign airlines still to be recovered by AAI on this count, airlines-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the AAI to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Airports Authority of India (AAI) collects the following charges from airlines—

(i) Route Navigation Facility Charges

(ii) Terminal Navigation Facility Charges

(iii) Landing, Parking and Housing Charges

(iv) Extension of Watch Hour charges

(v) Licence Fee for land & space

(vi) Charges for Cargo Terminal Services

(vii) X-ray baggage inspection charges

(viii) Passenger Service Fee.

(c) The Total outstanding dues against foreign airlines is Rs. 110.13 crores as on 31.3.2003. The airlines-wise details are given in the Statement attached.

(d) AAI is vigorously pursuing recovery of outstanding dues by taking up the matter with concerned Airlines, embassies etc. Steps like charging of interest of delayed payments and stoppage of credit facility are also taken. There is also a proposal to charge security deposit from foreign airlines in future.

Statement

Outstanding dues against Foreign Airlines as on 31.3.2003

Airlines with dues more than Rs. 25 lakhs:

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Aero Flot	50.83
2.	Air Asia	92.45
3.	Air Europe	201.57
4.	Air France	238.46
5.	Air France Cargo	89.63
6.	Air Lanka	85.97
7.	Air Maldives Services	74.20
8.	Alitalia	71.55
9.	Australia Airlines	26.31
10.	Biman Bangladesh	145.18
11.	British Airways	189.90
12.	Brittania Airways	68.75
13.	Caldeonien Airways Ltd.	25.01
14.	Cargolux	103.83
15.	Cathey Pacific	118.72
16.	China Airlines	82.42
17.	CSA Czech Airlines	30.95
18.	Druk	53.28
19.	El Al Israel	72.09
20.	Emirates	314.20
21.	Ethiopean Airlines	97.94
22.	Eurofly Spa	40.67
23.	Eva Airways	116.35
24.	Garuda Indonesia	706.49
25.	Gulf Air	283.50
26.	Iraqi Airways	34.92
27.	Jes Air	32.56
28.	Jugoslonski Airlines	60.82
29.	Kenya Airways	36.08
30.	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	83.75
31.	Kuwait Airways	148.29
32.	Lauda Air Spain	33.96
33.	Luft Air	60.51
34.	LTU International Airlines	106.18
35.	Lufthansa	335.70

1	2	3
36.	Lufthansa Cargo	33.60
37.	Malaysian Airlines	255.68
38.	Martin Air Holland	47.79
39.	MIC	51.36
40.	Monarch Airlines	35.11
41.	My Travels Airways	31.74
42.	National Air Services	25.01
43.	Nordic European	25.93
44.	Nordstress Australia Pvt. Ltd.	25.28
45.	Northwest Airlines	36.06
46.	Nova Air	30.21
47.	Olympic Air	102.93
48.	Oman Air	48.06
49.	Panorma Airlines	27.77
50.	Pheonix Air	32.01
51.	Phillippines Airlines	114.69
52.	Polar Air Cargo	29.25
53.	Quantas	88.02
54.	Quatar	184.58
55.	Royal Brueni	86.70
56.	Royal Jordanian	88.46
57.	Royal Nepal	227.51
58.	Saudi Arabian	233.53
59.	Saudi Arabian Airlines	250.38
60.	Scan Air	47.95
61.	Scandinavian	50.83
62.	Singapore Airlines	342.67
63.	Singapore Airlines Cargo	110.85
64.	Sky Cabs	42.16
65.	South African Airways	30.05
66.	Springbok	33.75
67.	Sri Lankan Air	205.29
68.	Syrian Arab Airlines	28.03
69.	Tarom Romanian	42.66
70.	Thai International	521.64
71.	Turkish International	225.47
72.	United Airlines	25.28
73.	United Arab Emirates	45.98
74.	US Airforce	46.75
75.	US Defence	147.13
76.	US Navy	129.60
77.	Uzbekistan Airways	49.16
78.	Ventours Aviation	25.10
79.	Vietnam Airlines	27.59
80.	Viking Al	25.70
81.	Vinway	25.70
82.	Virgin Atlantic	25.75
83.	Volga Airlines	25.00
84.	Volga DNEPR UK	26.24
85.	World Airways	25.31
86.	Yemen Embassy	25.11
87.	Yemenia	34.73
	Sub Total 'A'	8816.16
	'B' Airlines with Dues less than Rs. 25 lakhs	2214.47
	Grand Total 'A'+'B'	11030.63

[Translation]

Labour Laws

*215. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Union Labour Laws framed for safeguarding the interests of labourers and other workers in the country;

(b) whether exploitation of labour is continuing despite these laws being in force; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to ensure cent percent compliance of the labour laws?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SAHIB SINGH VERMA): (a) The Central Government has enacted about 50 Labour Laws to protect the interests of labourers and other workers in the country.

(b) and (c) The compliance of the provisions of various labour laws is secured through inspections by the inspecting officers of the Central and State Governments. When the cases of irregularities, breaches, violations and non-compliance with the provisions of labour laws are detected during the inspections, the employers are advised to rectify the irregularities, violations and to comply with the provisions of labour laws, action is initiated to file prosecutions against them in the courts of law. Due to inadequate number of inspecting officers, it is difficult to secure cent percent compliance of the labour laws. However, providing for deterrent punishment in the labour laws and simplifying the labour laws and procedures being contemplated may lead to better compliance by the employers.

[English]

Enforcement of Forestry Laws

*216. SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various guidelines issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests on forestry programmes are not properly followed by certain State Governments;

(b) if so, the names of such States;

(c) whether some State Governments are still continuing with the old guidelines on forestry programmes due to which protection of forests have been affected; and

(d) if so, the concrete steps the Union Government propose to take to ensure that State Governments follow the guidelines strictly?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI T.R. BAALU): (a) to (d) No, Sir. No instance of a State Government's failure to follow the various guidelines issued under any Forest Act or forestry programme by the Ministry of Environment and Forests has come to the notice except in the case of the Joint Forest Management (JFM) Programme. Under the JFM Programme, all the States have followed the guidelines and adopted resolutions for its implementation and strengthening except Meghalaya. The Government of Meghalaya has been asked to initiate JFM Programme and follow the guidelines.

Entertainment Facilities at Tourist Places

*217. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether tourist spots in the country lack sufficient entertainment facilities;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government are providing financial assistance to the State Governments for creation of entertainment facilities at tourist places to promote tourism;

(d) if so, the total assistance provided to each State during each of the last three years for the same;

(e) whether private sector's participation has been encouraged by State Governments to provide such facilities at tourist places;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the directions, if any, issued to State Governments to promote entertainment facilities at tourist places?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) There is scope for increase and improvement in entertainment facilities at tourist places.

(c) The Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to the State Governments for development of tourism infrastructure. Assistance is also provided for information technology projects, promotion of fairs and festivals, sound and light shows, landscaping and development of parks at tourist destinations etc.

(d) State-wise details of tourism projects sanctioned during the last three years are given in the Statement attached. These include tourism infrastructure, information technology, fairs & festivals, sound and light shows etc.

(e) Department of Tourism has introduced a scheme of Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects. Under this scheme, assistance is provided for tourism projects which can generate revenue. Even private sector can participate in such projects.

(f) and (g) Entertainment industry is primarily in the private sector and Department of Tourism is in favour of expansion of this industry within the rules and regulations governing this sector and in keeping with the cultural ethos of the country.

Statement

State-wise Tourism Projects sanctioned during the years 2000-01, 2001-02 and 2002-03

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	2000-01			2001-02			2002-03		
		No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.	Amount Released	No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.	Amount Released	No. of Projects Sancd.	Amount Sancd.	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13	299.50	228.50	6	167.85	129.76	2	507.50	195.0
2.	Assam	12	338.35	134.47	7	397.50	195.68	9	768.13	618.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	49.75	17.50	14	321.90	205.88	5	41.30	32.50
4.	Bihar	13	324.48	148.52	1	1.35	1.35	8	505.00	505.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	120.28	37.25	3	35.00	23.50	9	308.00	98.50
6.	Goa	10	93.30	29.90	9	93.73	49.85	1	0.05	0.50
7.	Gujarat	18	469.20	155.62	11	305.50	120.30	2	197.12	59.13
8.	Haryana	6	123.31	74.75	7	125.44	82.89	8	332.25	311.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	19	397.29	246.75	12	157.64	78.95	30	779.32	760.38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	12	474.93	328.63	3	65.50	60.95	3	94.38	89.47
11.	Jharkhand	6	206.49	115.14	2	80.00	24.00	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	19	489.30	295.66	8	254.76	166.99	6	902.49	625.49
13.	Kerala	14	717.60	471.44	11	680.08	356.62	11	861.36	829.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	12	262.33	91.14	11	256.37	105.44	18	711.18	574.79
15.	Maharashtra	10	282.69	97.40	10	1128.20	965.91	8	623.46	546.25
16.	Manipur	18	782.77	234.92	0	0	0.00	2	5.24	2.62
17.	Meghalaya	5	105.59	46.10	5	87.87	36.95	3	70.35	21.20
18.	Mizoram	14	311.19	265.73	6	73.25	44.20	6	141.6	48.46
19.	Nagaland	8	156.53	95.95	5	41.54	22.70	5	360.50	323.43
20.	Orissa	4	156.94	65.52	4	38.05	28.82	2	47.50	15.75
21.	Punjab	6	203.05	61.33	3	17.50	12.34	3	23.00	14.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22.	Rajasthan	22	454.96	253.71	2	5.00	2.50	13	1098.70	1096.20
23.	Sikkim	31	368.62	267.63	5	108.83	68.70	13	346.24	269.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	9	368.62	267.63	20	108.83	167.26	5	559.00	316.10
25.	Tripura	12	333.23	166.09	5	114.40	64.87	5	216.13	67.78
26.	Uttaranchal	7	70.19	33.53	3	65.51	40.79	3	548.00	418.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18	423.74	182.66	5	55.74	46.87	3	295.00	295.00
28.	West Bengal	23	432.99	311.03	17	229.85	98.63	5	201.10	60.00
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1.78	0.89	0	0	0.00	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	5	22.13	16.14	2	8.00	7.12	3	7.75	6.63
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	8.00	2.40	1	3.70	1.85	2	8.07	6.46
32.	Delhi	2	17.70	9.99	6	55.01	37.30	14	504.00	449.02
33.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00	1	5.00	1.50	3	49.50	16.90
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	1	17.00	5.10	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	3	26.18	9.09	3	78.61	55.98	2	7.87	6.30
	Total	363	8647.67	4544.20	209	5609.35	3311.55	212	11121.10	8680.93

Arrival of Foreign Tourists

*218. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have targeted an increase in the growth rate of inflow of foreign tourists in the country during Tenth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the Government have identified various sectors for getting special funding in the Tenth Plan to meet such targets;

(c) if so, whether the Steering Committee and Working Group on Tourism has emphasised on tourism development during the Tenth Plan; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Department of Tourism has introduced schemes of Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits, Product/Infrastructure and Destination Development and Assistance for Large Revenue Generating Projects during the 10th Plan to improve tourist infrastructure in the country. It has been decided to develop tourism hubs which synthesize elements of tourism, culture and civic governance.

To upgrade human resources in tourism sector, the Government has embarked on a plan to strengthen the existing Institutes for Human Resources Development as well as setting up new Food Craft Institutes and Institutes of Hotel Management. Capacity Building for Service Providers scheme has been introduced which entails training programmes for workers in the tourism sector including those in the unorganized sector. A comprehensive scheme of training of tourist guides is also underway.

To position India as an attractive tourist destination in various markets overseas, the Department of Tourism has embarked on an aggressive Action Plan which includes an integrated electronic campaign on the leading T.V. Channels across the globe supplemented by the print advertisement campaign. The plan also includes participation in the select Travel Shows and Marts, road

shows and seminars, press and travel trade briefings, direct mailing, web marketing and production of publicity and information material, including CD ROMs and collaterals and synergized promotions with Indian Missions, Travel Trade and Airlines. In order to provide first hand knowledge of Indian Tourism Products and Services, international tour operators, media personalities and opinion makers are invited on familiarization trips to India to help promotion of tourism to India.

Improvement in Quality of Steel

*219. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is exporting iron ore in big way and importing steel made of Indian iron ore;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of quantity of iron ores exported and steel imported during the last three years;

(d) whether Indian steel plants are not capable of processing and producing matching quality of imported steel; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of steel produced by the Indian Steel Plants to that of international standard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) India has large reserves of iron ore, and some Indian companies export iron ore, based on commercial considerations. Government does not monitor the source of iron ore used for making steel imported by India.

(c) The details of iron ore exported and steel imported during the last three years is given below:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Item	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Export of Iron ore*	37.49	41.64	48.02
Import of Steel**	1.417	1.271	1.555

(Source: *MMTC, **JPC)

(d) Some imported grades of steel are not produced by Indian steel plants.

(e) Government has taken several steps, to enable steel industry to produce steel of international quality. Some of them are:

(i) Removal of iron and steel industry from the list of industries reserved for the public sector and exempting it from the provisions of compulsory licensing under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(ii) Deregulation of prices and distribution of Iron & Steel.

(iii) Inclusion of Iron & Steel Industry in the list of high priority industries for automatic approval for foreign equity investment up to 100%.

(iv) The Global Environment Facility (GEF) project has been undertaken with UNDP's aid with a view to improve the efficiency of operation of secondary sector particularly re-rolling sector and help it to become technically advanced.

(v) Several modernisation, upgradation and renovation programmes have been taken up for the steel industry in addition to the extensive in-house restructuring works undertaken by steel plants like SAIL, VSP and TISCO.

(vi) Access to best quality of raw material/inputs from anywhere in the World/access to world-class technology and capital goods.

(vii) Facilitating setting up new steel plants based on the latest state of art technologies.

Temperature Controlled Large Food Storage Godowns

*220. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the current demand of temperature-controlled large food storage godowns in the country;

(b) the details of said godowns functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(c) whether there is shortage of said godowns in the country;

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

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to establish said godowns as per demand in the country during 2003-04?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): (a) to (e) The Working Group on Agriculture Infrastructure/Warehousing/Rural Godowns/Marketing/Post Harvest Marketing/Processing and Cold Storages constituted by Planning Commission for Xth Five Year Plan has set a target of creation of new 40 lakh tonne capacity and renovation of 10 lakh tonne of existing cold storage capacity during Xth Five Year Plan based on progressive increase in production. A statement indicating State-wise detail of cold storage functioning in the country as on 31.12.2002 is enclosed as Statement-I.

The National Horticulture Board is implementing a Central sector Scheme, namely, Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storage/Storage of Horticulture Produce" since 1999-2000. Under the scheme, back-ended capital investment subsidy is provided to the eligible organisation @ 25% of the project cost not exceeding Rs. 50.00 lakh per project and @ 33.33% of the project cost upto a ceiling of Rs. 60.00 lakh per project for North Eastern States. The Board has, so far, approved assistance of Rs. 208.17 crore under the scheme for creation of additional storage capacity of 31.79 lakh MT in 716 Nos. of cold storage projects in the country given in Statement-II. A budget provision of Rs. 46.75 crores has been made for continuation of the Scheme during 2003-04.

Statement I

Sector-wise Distribution of Cold Storages As on 31.12.2002

S. No.	State/UT	Private Sector		Cooperative Sector		Public Sector		Total No.	Capacity in Metric Tonnes
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	01	170	00	00	01	40	02	210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	213	556147	13	9270	08	1190	234	566607
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	01	5000	00	00	00	00	01	5000
4.	Assam	18	62556	00	00	04	320	22	62876
5.	Bihar	203	721850	12	56700	00	00	215	78550
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	05	11216	00	00	00	00	05	11216
7.	Delhi	73	94731	01	2701	16	17680	90	115112
8.	Gujarat	315	801942	19	21543	08	7739	342	831224
9.	Goa	21	1961	00	00	02	281	23	2242
10.	Haryana	215	332700	04	3403	06	11399	225	347502
11.	Himachal Pradesh	08	11413	02	767	07	6195	17	18375
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	40689	03	2134	01	46	19	42869
13.	Jharkhand	14	42750	04	11415	00	00	18	54165
14.	Kerala	145	28205	06	1080	12	1880	163	31165
15.	Karnataka	85	62952	18	7456	13	2739	116	73147
16.	Lakshadweep (UT)	00	00	00	00	01	36	01	36
17.	Maharashtra	322	372805	53	19839	29	7851	404	400495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	M.P. & Chhattisgarh	177	796749	20	98877	06	2475	203	898101
19.	Manipur	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
20.	Meghalaya	00	00	00	00	003	2500	03	2500
21.	Mizoram	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
22.	Nagaland	01	500	01	1150	00	00	02	1650
23.	Orissa	72	207435	16	32340	00	00	88	239775
24.	Pondicherry (UT)	02	115	01	50	02	35	05	200
25.	Punjab	356	1171738	18	39092	00	00	374	1210830
26.	Rajasthan	79	255990	09	3832	01	14	89	259836
27.	Sikkim	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
28.	Tamil Nadu	98	121685	13	9150	07	4587	118	135422
29.	Tripura	02	6950	01	2000	05	7500	08	16450
30.	U.P & Uttaranchal	1143	6938118	86	277480	03	8000	1232	7223598
31.	West Bengal	345	3792981	53	355301	00	00	398	4148282
	Total	3929	16439348	353	955580	135	82507	4417	17477435

Statement II

Details of Sanctioned Projects under the Scheme Capital Investment subsidy for construction/expansion/modernisation of cold storage and storage for horticulture produce cumulative from 1999-2000 to 2003-04

(As on 13.6.03)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Projects	Capacity (lakh/MT)	Total Financial Outlay	Eligible Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Punjab	42	1.34	44.67	10.25
2.	Haryana	29	1.01	37.89	8.46
3.	Tamil Nadu	22	0.69	35.09	6.40
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3	0.03	0.93	0.18
5.	Uttar Pradesh	243	14.72	307.80	71.52
6.	Uttaranchal	2	0.09	1.97	0.49
7.	Maharashtra	56	1.48	80.42	13.75
8.	Rajasthan	37	1.50	44.23	10.65

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Karnataka	20	0.77	29.72	6.29
10.	Gujarat	65	1.79	77.62	14.83
11.	Orissa	11	0.53	18.19	4.42
12.	Madhya Pradesh	44	1.59	42.41	10.15
13.	Chhattisgarh	18	1.14	26.44	6.16
14.	West Bengal	37	1.21	52.37	9.42
15.	Andhra Pradesh	31	1.61	56.65	12.67
16.	Assam	11	0.51	21.92	5.90
17.	Bihar	28	1.27	38.57	9.19
18.	Jharkhand	6	0.23	9.01	2.16
19.	Tripura	2	0.08	4.10	1.00
20.	Delhi	5	0.14	7.99	3.26
21.	Kerala	2	0.01	0.30	0.05
22.	Nagaland	1	0.05	3.46	0.60
23.	Goa	1	0.04	2.12	0.36
	Total	716	31.79	943.86	208.17

[Translation]

Majuli Island

1872. SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:
SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Majuli island situated between the two banks of Brahmaputra river is in danger due to soil erosion; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to protect the same?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): (a) Some reaches along the banks of Majuli island have been affected by soil erosion due to floods in river Brahmaputra.

(b) Brahmaputra Board has prepared Detailed Project Report with an estimated cost of Rs. 102.43 crore for the protection of Majuli Island. For implementing anti-erosion and drainage development schemes during the 10th Plan, Ministry of Water Resources has provided an outlay of Rs. 42 crore for "New Scheme of Majuli Island in Assam, Dibang Project, etc".

The Government of Assam has also taken up three number of short-term flood management schemes costing about Rs. 10 crore to protect the Majuli Island.

[English]

Night Landing Facility at Kozhikode

1873. PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government to establish night landing facility at Kozhikode Airport;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and

(c) by when it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) High Intensity runway edge lights, Precision Approach Path Indicator, abridged approach lighting facility and four obstacle warning lights have already been provided at Calicut (Kozhikode) airport. As per the requirement of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), additional obstruction lights and runway lead-in-lights are to be provided for runway 28 approach before commencing night operations. Order has already been placed. Inspection on import of light fitting and control units has been completed. Materials are expected to be received in August, 2003.

(c) Installation of the system is expected to be completed by August, 2003. Integration and commissioning of the system would then be completed in coordination with DGCA for night operations.

[Translation]

Connection of State Capitals with Delhi

1874. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI:
SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State capitals which have not been connected by air to Delhi so far;

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to connect them by air route;

(c) by when these are likely to be connected by air route; and

(d) the adverse affect on development of these State capitals noticed for want of air services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) State Capitals of Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and Uttaranchal *viz.* Itanagar, Shimla, Gangtok, Kohima and Dehradun are not airlinked with Delhi by scheduled airlines.

(b) and (c) Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government.

(d) It is not possible to estimate adverse impact on development of these State capitals due to non-availability of air links.

[English]

Preservation of Monuments in Tamil Nadu

1875. SHRI M. DURAI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many monuments under ASI in Tamil Nadu are in a very dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to repair/ renovate them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Preservation and conservation of centrally protected monuments, including those in Tamil Nadu, is a continuous process, 193 ouf of 410 centrally protected monuments in Tamil Nadu have been identified for maintenance, conservation, preservation and/or environmental development during the current financial year, i.e. 2003-2004.

Shifting of Coconut Research Institute

1876. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coconut Research Institute is functioning in Bihar instead of the major coconut producing States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to shift the institute to a location more beneficial to coconut growers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

New Guidelines for Pesticide Industry

1877. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue new guidelines for the pesticide industry to make it mandatory for the dealers of the product to have dispensing knowledge of the product as in the case of pharmaceutical industry;

(b) if so, whether the guidelines in this regard have been finalized by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Government is considering to incorporate a new provision in the insecticides Act, 1968 by amending the Act, so as to make it mandatory for persons involved in manufacture, sale, stock, exhibit for sale or distribute any insecticide or undertake commercial pest control operations with the use of any insecticide, to posses or employ a person possessing qualifications, as may be prescribed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.

(d) Since the said proposal forms a part of the proposed amendments to the Insecticides Act, 1968, it can be implemented only after the Amendments to the Insecticides Act, 1968 are finalized and approved by the Parliament.

Secret Ballot System

1878. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees/workers' Union associations which got recognition through secret balloting elections; and

(b) the steps the Government have taken for adopting secret ballot system in various companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) In the central sphere, 26 unions got recognition through secret ballot elections in the last three years.

(b) As per the Code of Discipline, secret ballot election is held in an industrial establishment when the management and all the unions operating therein, give consent for secret ballot election.

[Translation]

Promotion of FPI

1879. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fruits produced in the upper and lower parts of Himachal Pradesh separately;

(b) whether the number of food processing industries is less in comparison to the production of fruits;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for the promotion of Food Processing Industry in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) According to Indian Horticulture Database 2002 published by National Horticulture Board, production of fruits in Himachal Pradesh in 2000-01 was 4.38 lakhs MT. Separate break-up for fruits produced in upper and lower parts of Himachal Pradesh is not available.

(b) and (c) Food processing industries are both in organised and unorganised sector. However, as per FPO (Fruits Products Order, 1955) administered by Ministry of Food Processing Industries, there are 115 FPO Licensees in Himachal Pradesh. Number of food processing industries set up in the State depends on a number of factors including available marketable surplus, price of such raw material, availability of processable raw material, availability of trained manpower, demand for fresh and processed products, price of final products etc.

(d) For promotion of food processing industries, Government have taken up the tasks of strengthening infrastructure, providing assistance for technology upgradation, modernisation/expansion of existing units, providing support for Backward and Forward Linkages and through assistance in training human resources. Himachal Pradesh falls under the category of difficult area and is entitled to higher scale of assistance compared to the rest of the country.

[English]

Duty-Free shops at Tourist Centres

1880. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Govt. have any proposal to set up duty-free shop at Tuticorin sea-port in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more duty-free shops at tourist centers to attract tourists; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Tuticorin Port Trust has earmarked an area in the Port for setting up a Duty Free Shop. The said proposal is under consideration in ITDC at present. The time-frame for setting up a Duty Free Shop there shall be decided after allotment of area in the Port to ITDC.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. ITDC is exploring possibilities of opening up Duty Free Shops at other sea-ports in India such as Mumbai, Kochi and Goa.

Assistance for Pulses and Oil Seeds

1881. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to States for milling of pulses and oilseeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when assistance will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) MFPI does not provide assistance to states but to individual entrepreneurs.

(c) Grant is provided to the applicant unit if the project is techno-commercially viable, recommended by State Government and meets the norms of the Ministry.

Establishment of Marine Institute

1882. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a marine institute to preserve marine and coastal bio-diversity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the Institute is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has entrusted the task of setting up a national institute for coastal and marine biodiversity to Wildlife Institute of India (WII), Dehradun.

(b) and (c) WII has taken steps to set up the Institute at Kanyakumari. The Institute will be inter alia conducting studies relating to management of coastal and marine biodiversity. The Government has already sanctioned an amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs so far for this purpose.

Problems of Farmers

1883. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the firing on agitating farmers in Andhra Pradesh resulting in a number of casualties;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps since taken by the Government to assist the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An incident of Police firing and lathi charge occurred on 25.6.2003 near police station at Chevella, Ranga Reddy district to disperse farmers who stormed police station and threw stones alleging police high handedness. In the firing incident a farmer and another person were hit by the bullets and were admitted to hospital. Another person running a mutton shop was injured during lathi charge at that time and he died on 26.6.2003.

(c) Steps taken by the State Government to assist the farmers are given in statement enclosed.

Statement

Following steps are taken by the Andhra Pradesh Government to assist farmers:—

(1) Government have decided to supply all seeds of dry crops except cotton on 50 percent subsidy during 2003-04.

(2) As on date against overall planned quantity of 1.14 lakh quintals, 85,121 quintals were positioned and 47,521 quintals were distributed on 50% subsidy.

(3) Besides this against 4.0 lakh quintals of groundnut seed planned for supply 3.84 lakh quintals were positioned and 3.8 lakh quintals were sold on subsidy of about Rs. 925 to Rs. 990 per quintal.

(4) 36,600 quintals of certified seeds of soyabean were positioned and 32,435 quintals were sold at a subsidy rate of Rs. 600/- per quintal.

(5) Overall plan for supply of seeds of all crop including subsidy sale, was about 12.26 lakh quintals for Kharif, 2003. So far 11.21 lakh quintals were positioned and 9.17 lakh quintals were distributed.

(6) Government agencies viz. Andhra Pradesh State Seeds Development Corporation, A.P. OILFED and HACA have been asked to organize seed production, sufficient to cater needs to future requirement.

(7) Enhanced seed production of varieties, which are in demand, of both notified and private bred varieties.

(8) Steps are being taken to maintain seed chain in groundnut, for supply of quality seed to the farmers.

(9) "Seeds Village Programme" is being implemented by supplying foundation seeds of self pollinated crops in small packs to produce their own seed, and to make available seeds in demand locally.

EPF Beneficiaries

1884. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of EPF beneficiaries in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the steps proposed to bring down the administrative costs of this organisation;

(c) whether any cost benefit study has been done of this organisation and its diverse activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The total number of beneficiaries in the country under the Employees' Provident Fund as on 31.03.2003 is 394.99 lakhs. The details are enclosed as statement.

(b) The administrative cost is linked with the growth of business. However, the Organisation is conscious of containing the same to the barest minimum level. As a percentage of the corpus managed, the administrative expenditure was only 0.37% during 2002-03. Further, the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has undertaken a modernisation project, 'Re-inventing EPF India', which also addresses the issue of keeping Employees' Provident Fund operation cost efficient.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise list of EPF members as on 31.3.2003

Sl. No.	Region	Exempted	Unexmpted	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,75,029	28,32,247	31,07,276
2.	Bihar	67,433	2,15,705	2,83,138

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	78,668	2,14,166	2,92,834
4.	Delhi	3,30,471	17,71,870	21,02,341
5.	Goa	7,865	2,52,813	2,60,678
6.	Gujarat	2,04,236	33,00,901	35,05,137
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10,363	1,82,874	1,93,237
8.	Haryana	61,997	15,62,368	16,24,365
9.	Jharkhand	2,48,985	3,91,142	6,40,127
10.	Karnataka	3,34,206	33,19,433	36,53,639
11.	Kerala	46,190	11,53,668	11,99,858
12.	Maharashtra	6,98,728	67,77,613	74,76,341
13.	Madhya Pradesh	49,128	13,59,428	14,08,556
14.	North East Region	37,612	1,68,715	2,06,327
15.	Orissa	83,814	6,01,875	6,85,689
16.	Punjab	35,724	21,36,940	21,72,664
17.	Rajasthan	1,11,069	12,29,170	13,40,239
18.	Tamil Nadu	2,50,160	48,40,020	50,90,180
19.	Uttar Pradesh	1,78,053	14,20,239	15,98,292
20.	Uttaranchal	73,403	1,32,023	2,05,426
21.	West Bengal	5,68,088	18,84,179	24,52,267
	Total	37,51,222	3,57,47,389	3,94,98,611

[Translation]

Rate of Entry Ticket for Zoos

1885. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Delhi Zoo administration three months ago regarding increasing the rate of entry ticket by more than times of the existing rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether maximum increase has been suggested in the entry tickets for children and minimum increase for foreigners;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the efforts made to remove the disparity and give relief to children for visiting the zoos?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Based on the proposal received from the Director, Delhi Zoo and keeping in view the prevailing entry ticket rates at other zoos in the country, the rate of entry tickets for various categories of visitors to Delhi Zoo has been revised as under:

S.No.	Visitor	Pre-Revised Rate	Revised Rate
1.	Adult	Rs. 5 per head	Rs. 10 per head
2.	Child (Below 5 years)	Free	Free
3.	Child (5-12 years)	Rs. 2 per head	Rs. 5 per head
4.	Foreigner	Rs. 40 per head	Rs. 50 per head
5.	Educational Organised Party/Group	Rs. 2 per head for both, adults and children	Adult: Rs. 5 per head Child: Rs. 2 per head
6.	Physically/Mentally challenged person	Free	Free

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As even after the revision of rates, there is no entry ticket for children below 5 years, and the rate of entry ticket for children between 5-12 years visiting in groups has been maintained at Rs. 2 per head, the question of disparity and giving further relief to children does not arise.

[English]

International Service from Kolkata Airport

1886. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any international airlines has proposed to introduce new air service from Kolkata Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made an agreement with any international airlines to operate flights from Kolkata Airport; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) No foreign airlines have proposed to introduce new international services from Kolkata Airport in recent past.

(c) and (d) Under India's Air Services Agreements with various countries, designated airlines of more than 35 countries are having rights to operate scheduled services to/from Kolkata Airport. Actual operations, are, however matters of commercial judgement of the airlines concerned.

Sprinkler Irrigation System

1887. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are encourage sprinkler irrigation system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether its initial cost is very high for farmers to afford;

(d) if so, whether any assistance is being provided by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of financial assistance released for the Sprinkler irrigation programme during 2002-2003 in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government is encouraging the farmers for installing sprinkler irrigation system through the following schemes:—

1. Macro Management in Agriculture—Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plan. Under this scheme the State Governments can take up various developmental activities including installation of sprinkler irrigation as per their felt needs and requirement.
2. Technology Mission on Oilseeds & Pulses.
3. Technology Mission on Cotton.

(c) and (d) In order to meet the high cost of the system the Government is providing a maximum assistance of 50% of the cost of the system to Small, Marginal, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe farmers and 33% of the cost to other category farmers.

(e) The State-wise details of assistance provided under different schemes during 2002-03 is given as per statement enclosed.

Statement

State-wise details of release of funds under different schemes during 2002-03

S.No.	States	Macro Management (whole Scheme)	TMOP	
			Pulses Development Programme	Oilseeds Production Programme
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1900.00	25.00	760.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	463.00	5.00	15.00
3.	Assam	350.00	15.00	110.00
4.	Bihar	1250.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Jharkhand	600.00	2.50	5.00
6.	Goa	162.00	1.00	3.00
7.	Gujarat	1600.00	50.00	615.00
8.	Haryana	1600.00	10.00	130.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1600.00	2.50	15.05
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1932.00	4.50	5.00
11.	Karnataka	5338.00	67.00	456.95
12.	Kerala	2762.00	4.00	25.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4350.00	132.50	675.00
14.	Chhattisgarh	1138.00	45.00	70.00
15.	Maharashtra	7612.00	147.00	575.00
16.	Manipur	300.00	40.00	72.00
17.	Mizoram	810.00	51.00	79.00
18.	Meghalaya	701.00	15.00	25.00
19.	Nagaland	660.00	37.00	90.00
20.	Orissa	1250.00	10.00	25.00
21.	Punjab	850.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Rajasthan	6700.00	254.00	815.00
23.	Sikkim	330.00	10.00	50.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	3360.00	93.00	420.00

1	2	3	4	5
25.	Tripura	900.00	37.00	60.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6885.00	68.00	100.00
27.	Uttaranchal	1290.00	4.50	25.00
28.	West Bengal	1427.00	4.50	95.00
29.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Daman & Diu	80.00	1.00	0.00
32.	Delhi	100.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Lakshadweep	100.00	0.00	0.00
34.	Pondicherry	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	58600.00	1136.50	5315.00

[Translation]

Tapping of Water Resources

1888. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the percentage of water resources tapped in the States, State-wise, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): The annual average flow in the river systems of the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Owing to the topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1122 BCM of which surface water is 690 BCM and annual replenishable ground water resources is 432 BCM. Presently, 605 BCM, which is 53.92% of the utilizable water, is being utilised from surface and ground water resources. The storage capacity created of tapping the water resources in different States are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Storages

S.No.	State	Storages created
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.85
2.	Bihar	4.66
3.	Goa	0.04
4.	Gujarat	14.92
5.	Himachal Pradesh	13.81
6.	Karnataka	21.56
7.	Kerala	4.62
8.	Madhya Pradesh	18.58
9.	Maharashtra	22.10
10.	Manipur	0.40
11.	Meghalaya	0.70
12.	Orissa	14.29
13.	Punjab	0.02
14.	Rajasthan	8.32
15.	Tamil Nadu	6.72
16.	Tripura	0.31
17.	Uttar Pradesh	16.35
18.	West Bengal	1.48
	Total	173.73

Note: 1. Projects having a live storage capacity of 10 M.Cum. and above only are included. An additional live storage capacity of 3 B.C.M. (approx.) has been created through medium projects each having a capacity of less than 10 M.Cum. thus making a total live storage capacity of 177 B.C.M. in completed projects.

2. Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

Setting up of Livestock Development Corporation in U.P.

1889. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to provide financial and other assistance to Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Livestock Development Corporation in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided/to be provided for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government propose to set up livestock Research Centres at Thekama and Jamuawah in Muzaffarnagar and Azamgarh respectively; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Government of Uttar Pradesh has set up "Uttar Pradesh Livestock Development Board" for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'National Project for Cattle & Buffalo Breeding'. The project proposal has been approved for implementation in the State from 2002-03 to 2004-05 at an approved project cost of Rs. 55.64 crores out of which Rs. 10.63 crores has already been released to the Board for implementation the project during 2002-03. Further release of funds will be considered on receipt on the Utilization Certificate and financial & physical progress report from the State.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Rise in Water Level of Wells in Gujarat

1890. SHRI MANIBHAI RAMJIBHAI CHAUDHRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been rise in water level of wells in Gujarat due to construction of check dams;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the State Government for construction of check dams at the places where water level has gone down as well as other places in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance proposed to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Promotion of Tribal Culture

1891. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provide any financial assistance to voluntary organisations engaged in preservation and promotion of tribal culture in the country;

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

(c) the number of such organisations functioning in States including Gujarat at present; and

(d) what has been the performance of these organisations in the States so far?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAGMOHAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. There is a Scheme entitled "Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture". The details of Scheme are enclosed in the Statement-I attached. The Scheme is applicable to all States and Union Territories in the country. State-wise details of the number of such organizations are given at Statement-II attached. The organizations have carried out the work for which they have received grant.

Financial assistance under the Scheme was not given to any organisation in the State of Gujarat during the last two years.

Statement I

Scheme of Financial Assistance for Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture

The scheme below is intended to give a thrust to the promotion and dissemination of folk and tribal arts in culture:

Scheme:	Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal/Folk Art and Culture
Objective:	The Scheme will address itself mainly to the well-identified and

urgent need for the preservation, promotion and dissemination of tribal and rural art and culture. Its objective will be:

(a) To provide the tribals with opportunities to conduct their cultural activities in their environment and to collect and preserve their arts and crafts in their milieu so as to ensure the continuity to the tradition of the Tribal Arts and Crafts.

(b) To promote and support documentation research and survey.

(c) To assist the educational authorities to the State Government concerned, in identifying projects which will help to integrate the educational system in Tribal areas with the cultural tradition of the tribal and rural communities.

(d) To disseminate the awareness of the richness of tribal/rural culture, particularly amongst urban educated people.

(e) To Promote the preservation and development of tribal arts and crafts and other facts of tribal culture by all other means.

Applicable to: Voluntary Organisations/individuals engaged in the preservation and promotion of tribal/folk art and culture.

Financial Assistance: The maximum grant envisaged under the scheme is Rs. 2 lakh per project. The grants are sanctioned on the recommendations of an Expert Committee specifically constituted for the purpose.

Statement II

State-wise list of Organisations recommended for grants during 2001-2002

Sl.No.	State	No. of the Organisation functioning in the States
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	1
5.	Chandigarh	1
6.	Chhattisgarh	–
7.	Delhi	4
8.	Gujarat	–
9.	Haryana	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	–
12.	Karnataka	10
13.	Kerala	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	–
15.	Maharashtra	1
16.	Manipur	16
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Nagaland	11
19.	Orissa	24
20.	Punjab	1
21.	Rajasthan	3
22.	Tamil Nadu	1
23.	Tripura	2
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23
25.	Uttaranchal	3
26.	West Bengal	18

Agricultural Land

1892. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agricultural lands are becoming deficient in organic matter, carbon contents and micro nutrients;

(b) whether the organic matter which was about 2% has come down to about 0.3% and eight nutrients viz. copper, iron, phosphorus, zinc, potassium, sulphur manganese, boron have also shown a declining trend;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the deficiency of micro-nutrients through food chain is also appearing in human beings and animals with severe consequences; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Indian soils are generally poor in organic matter (Organic Carbon less than 0.5%). There are instances of falling organic carbon contents and decline in some major and micro nutrients in soils in certain parts of the country especially, rice-wheat belts of Indo-gangetic plains due to non-judicious and imbalanced use of fertilizers and limited use of organic manures.

(c) Deficiency of micro nutrients through food chain normally do not develop deficiency disorders in animals except of Iodine in human beings.

(d) Government is promoting the soil test based judicious & balanced use of chemical fertilizers including micronutrients in conjunction with organic manures and bio-fertilizers to cope up with the emerging situation. Also the Government has introduced the sale of universal iodised salt throughout the country to overcome the Iodine deficiency in human beings. It also advocates the use of feed supplements containing required micronutrients to animals to avoid deficiency disorders.

Training of Officers

1893. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the officers of Ministry of Environment and Forests are being sent on foreign training and projects quite frequently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of such training and projects undertaken by them during each of the last three years and the expenditure incurred in this regard;

(d) whether the officers who are due to retire/ repatriate within a year or so are being/were sent abroad on training; and

(e) if so, the benefits expected to be drawn from such officers in the long run?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) In order to ensure capacity building within the country, officials of Central Pollution Control Board, State Pollution Control Boards, State Environment and Forest Departments, and Ministry of Environment & Forests are deputed for foreign training and projects to learn about management of natural resources, best international practices and to familiarize themselves with the state of art technologies.

(c) A list showing the details of foreign training and projects during each of the last three years and expenditure is given in the Statement attached.

(d) and (e) Selection of officers for training programmes is made keeping in view their educational qualifications and relevant professional experience. Instructions of the Government regarding age, experience and qualification are invariably taken into account while recommending such cases. After completion of the training, the concerned officer is expected to contribute his/her expertise even after repatriation to State Government or other Central Government departments.

Statement

Year-wise details of foreign training attended by the officers of MoEF

August 2000 to July 2001

Sl. No.	Name of training programme/country of training	Sponsoring agency/project	No. of Persons	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Women in management, Sweden/Vietnam	Swedish International Development agency	1	Rs. 30990

1	2	3	4	5
	(21 Aug to 15 Sept. 2000 and 5-10 Nov, 2000)			
2.	Industrial and Hazardous Waste Management, Singapore (4-15 June, 2001)	Singapore-UNDP/TCDC Joint Training Programme	1	Nil
3.	Forest Certification, South Africa (15-24 Nov, 2000)	Swedish International Development Agency	1	Rs. 22,001
4.	Exposure visit to Sewage Treatment Facilities under USAID Programme, USA (27.8.2000 to 05.09.2000)	USA	1	Nil
5.	Study Tour for AIWPS & others Sewage Treatment Systems, USA. (27.8.2000 to 5.9.2000)	USA	1	Nil
6.	Environmental Economics for Development Policy of World Bank at Washington D.C., USA (July 16-27, 2001)	D/o Eco. Affairs, M/o Finance	1	Nil
7.	Community Forestry, Thailand (21st August to 6th October, 2000)	Ministry of Environment and Forests	1	Rs. 2,48,700
		August 2001 to July 2002		
1.	Environmental Technology, Singapore (3-14 December, 2001)	Singapore-UNDP/TCDC Joint Training Programme	1	Nil
2.	Environmental Policy and Environmental System, Japan (3 June, 25 July, 2002)	Japan International Co-operation Agency	1	Nil
3.	Training Programme-cum-Field Visit on STPs at Tokyo, Japan, (Nv. 17-26, 2001)	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2	Rs. 2,50,290
4.	Course on Environmental Economics for Development Policy, USA (15-26th July, 2002)	Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project aided by World Bank	3	Rs. 9.00 lakhs
5.	Training programme on Environmental Management Strategies for Pollution Control and Implementation of Standard in Pesticides Manufacturing Industries, Germany and Switzerland (November 11-24, 2001)	-do-	1	Rs. 2.00 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Training Programme on Ozone Layer Protection and Alternative Technologies, Japan (14th Jan-2nd March, 2002)	Japan	1	Nil
7.	Training on commercial Refrigeration and Foam for for Indian Enterprises, Italy, Germany (20-30 October, 2001)	UNDP	1	Nil
8.	Course on Environmental Economics for Development Policy, USA (15-26 July, 2002)	Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project aided by World Bank:	3	Rs. 9.00 lakhs
9.	IInd International Study Tour (Institutional Strengthening of the EMCB Mining Component), USA, Canada (12-29th July, 2002)	-do-	1	Rs. 3.68 lakhs
10.	Training, Programme under YAP (Extended Phase) at Tokyo, Japan (Feb. 2-16, 2002)	Tokyo Engg. Co.	2	Nil
11.	ITTO Project, formulation Training Workshop, Myanmar (11-9 December, 2001)	ITTO	2	Nil
12.	Workshop on Processing on Tropical Trimber in the Asia-Pacific Region, Korea. (9-12 July, 2002)	ITTO (KFRI Korea)	1	Nil
		August 2002 to July 2003		
1.	Environmental management and Soil Management, Germany (4-26 Sep, 2002)	UNEP/UNESCO/BMU	1	Nil
2.	Local environmental Management, Sweden (22nd April to 22nd May 2003)	Swedish International Development Agency	1	Rs. 17,454
3.	Environmental issues in the Asia Region and Sustainable Environmental Policy and Technology, South Korea (10-24 June, 2003)	Korea International Cooperation Agency, Govt. of Korea	1	Rs. 42769

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Policy Implementation and Alternative Technologies concerning Ozone Layer Protection, Japan (14 Jan to 2nd March, 2003)	Japan International Co-operation Agency	1	Nil
5.	Environmental Management and Development, Sweden (26th May to 27th June, 2003)	Swedish International Development Agency	1	Rs. 17,463
6.	Mining and Environment, Sweden (16 Sep to 11 Oct, 2002)	Swedesh International Development Agency	1	Rs. 16,144
7.	Training Programme under YAP (Extended Phase) at Tokyo, Japan (20.5.2002 to 7.6.2002)	Tokyo Engg. Co.	1	Nil
8.	Training Programme under UNIDO (ITPO) at Tokyo, Japan (24.9.2002 to 2.11.2002)	UNIDO	1	Nil
9.	Training Programme under JICA at Tokyo, Japan (16.10.2002 to 2.11.2002)	JICA	1	Nil
10.	Study tour to South Africa (20-26 July 2002)	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2	1,64,000
11.	Train the trainers (Senior Level on Spatial Environmental Planning in Germany (19th Oct. to 9th Nov. 2002)	Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project aided by World Bank:	1	Rs. 2.00 lakhs
12.	Regional workshop on Better Air Quality in Asia & Pacific Rim Cities (16-18, December, 2002)	-do-	2	Rs. 2.41 lakhs
13.	Overseas Training Programme on Capacity Building on Environmental Research Management, Sweden, U.K. and USA. (10-22 November, 2002)	-do-	7	Rs. 28.00 lakhs
14.	Training programme on Capacity Building on Environmental Research Management, Sweden, U.K. and USA. (21st April-13th May, 2002)	-do-	7	Rs. 28.00 lakhs
15.	Environmental Management Strategies for Pollution Control Implementation of Standards in Oil Refinery in USA, Netherlands and Germany. (9.9.2002 to 9.10.2002)	-do-	3	Rs. 12.60 lakhs

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Group study tour on Cleaner Production to Adelaide University, Australia (9-23, March, 2003)	-do-	2	Rs. 5.50 lakhs
17.	Study tour-cum-workshop on Laboratory Quality System, USA (9-24 August, 2002)	-do-	1	Rs. 2.78 lakhs
18.	Environmental management strategies for pollution control and implementation of standards in Petrochemical Plants, USA (27-29 May 2003)	-do-	1	Rs. 2.75 lakhs
19.	Participate in the International Symposium for Environmental Software Systems, Austria (27-29 May 2003)	-do-	1	Rs. 2.25 lakhs
20.	Competency Based Training in Forestry, 1 U.K. (11 June to 10 July, 2003)	Forestry Training Project funded by DFID	3	Nil
21.	Workshop on the ITTO Guidelines for the restoration, Management and Rehabilitation of degraded and secondary Tropical Forests, Thailand. (31 March-10 April, 2003)	ITTO	1	Nil
22.	Training Course on guidelines for establishing Audition System Timber Organization, Philippines (24th-28th February, 2003)	ITTO	1	Nil
23.	Advance Training under Technical collaboration Project of European Commission, Netherlands, Sweden, Finland & Belgium	European Commission	1	Nil
24.	Training Programme on Marine Protected Areas, Australia. (9-30 August, 2002)	Aus-Aid	3	Nil

Funds for Promotion of Animal Husbandry and Dairy in Orissa

1894. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocate dto Orissa to promote animal husbandry and dairy during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying does not make State-wise allocation of funds and funds are released to the State Government on the basis of viable proposals received from them. A statement indicating the funds released under various Plan schemes to the State of Orissa and funds utilized by the State Government for the development of Animal Husbandry & Dairying during the last three years is attached.

Statement

Scheme-wise details of funds released and funds utilised in the State of Orissa for the development of Animal Husbandry & Dairying

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of Schemes	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
		Released	*Utilised	Released	*Utilised	Released	*Utilised
1.	National project on Cattle & Buffallo Breeding	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	551.60	0.00
2.	National Ram/Buck Production Programme	2.75	2.75	2.54	2.54	0.00	0.00
3.	Assistance to State Poultry Farms	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	0.00
4.	Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases	18.00	5.02	2.00	18.00	11.00	15.25
5.	Professional Efficiency Development	0.00	2.75	1.50	1.50	5.00	0.20
6.	National Project on Rinderpest Eradication	11.67	11.47	20.00	19.80	19.80	18.95
7.	Integrated Sample Survey for livestock production	21.66	21.66	15.00	15.00	15.30	15.30
8.	Livestock Census	2.50	2.50	12.50	12.50	11.33	11.33
9.	Integrated Dairy Development Project	238.43	0.00	0.00	143.83	288.21	225.43
	Total	295.01	46.15	93.54	213.17	682.03	286.46

*Fund utilized may also include unspent balances of previous years.

Research Projects in ICAR

1895. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of research projects in agriculture funded by ICAR during 2002-2003 in the country;

(b) the details of projects earmarked for Karnataka;

(c) the amount released to Karnataka during 2002-2003 for these projects;

(d) the number of projects to be taken up ICAR in Karnataka during 2003-2004;

(e) the number of ad-hoc projects to be funded by the Government in Karnataka during 2003-2004?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Forty Nine National Research Institutes, 12 Project Directorates, 5 National Bureau, 33 National Research Centres and 89 All India Coordinated Research Projects were funded by the ICAR during 2002-03 in the country. A list is given in the Statement-I attached. In addition, 77 ad-hoc Projects/Schemes in different disciplines were funded.

(b) Two National Research Institutes, 2 Project Directorates, one National Research Centre, 57 AICRPs, and 15 Regional Centres of different ICAR Research Institutes have been earmarked for Karnataka. a list is given in the statement II attached.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2166 lakhs was released during 2002-03 for these projects.

(d) As in Statement-II. In addition, 20 ad-hoc Research Projects will be undertaken.

(e) Twenty.

Statement I

State-wise List of ICAR Institute/NRCs/PDs/AICRPs and its Regional Stations/Research Centres

State	Name of Institutes/NRCs/PDs/AICRPs	Location
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Central Agricultural Research Institute	Port Blair
	Regional Station/Research Centre	
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Port Blair
Andhra Pradesh	Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture	Hyderabad
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Rajamundhry
	National Academy for Agril. Res. Management	Hyderabad
	N.R.C.-Sorghum	Hyderabad
	N.R.C.-Oil Palm	Pedavegi
	NRC-Meat	Hyderabad
	Project Directorate-Oilseed Research	Hyderabad
	Project Directorate-Rice Research	Hyderabad
	Project Directorate-Poultry Research	Hyderabad
	AICRP-Dryland Agriculture	Hyderabad
	AICRP-Sorghum	Hyderabad
	AICRP-Tobacco	Rajamundhry
	AICRP Linseed	Hyderabad
	AICRP Sesame and Niger	Hyderabad
	AICRP-Agro-meteorology	Hyderabad
	Network-Economic Ornithology	Hyderabad
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Eluru
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Vijayawada
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Kandkipada
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Guntur
	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Kakinada
	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Vishakhapatnam
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Kakinada
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Vishakhapatnam
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Guntur
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Jeelugumilli

1	2	3
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Kandukur
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Hyderabad
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Kavvur
Arunachal Pradesh	N.R.C.-Yak	Diang
	Regional Station/Research Centre	
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	West Siang
Assam	**Regional Stations/Research Centres**	
	Central Rice Research Institute	Gerua
	Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres	Bamra
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Guwahati
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kohikuchi
	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	Jorhat
Bihar	ICAR Research Complex for Eastern Region	Patna
	Project Directorate-Water Management	Patna
	NRC Makhana	Darbhanga
	NRC Litchi	Muzaffarpur
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Ranchi
	Central Potato Research Institute	Patna
	Central Rice Research Institute	Hazaribagh
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Pusa
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Pusa
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Ranchi
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Motipur
Chandigarh	**Regional Stations/Research Centres**	
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research and Training Institute	Chandigarh
Goa	ICAR Research Complex for Goa	Ila, Old Goa
Gujarat	N.R.C.-Groundnut	Junagadh
	N.R.C.-Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	Anand
	AICRP-Groundnut	Junagadh
	AICRP-Medicinal and Aromatic Plants	Anand

1	2	3
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Bhuj
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Vadodara
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Surat
	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Veraval
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Veraval
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Valsad
	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Anand
	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Godhra
Haryana	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Hisar
	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Karnal
	National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources	Karnal
	National Dairy Research Institute	Karnal
	N.R.C.-Biotechnology (Part of NDRI)	Karnal
	N.R.C.-Equine	Hisar
	Project Directorate-Wheat Research	Karnal
	AICRP-Arid Fruits	Hisar
	AICRP-Blood Portesta	Hisar
	AICRP-Buffalo	Hisar
	AICRP-Honey Bees	Hisar
	AICRP-Mgmt. of Salt Affected Soils & Use of Saline Water	Karnal
	R&D support for Process Upgradation of indigenous Milk Products	Karnal
	Indo-Dutch ORP on Drainage Water Management	Karnal
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Karnal
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Hisar
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Sirsa
	Central Institute of Cotton Research	Sirsa
	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Rohtak

1	2	3
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Karnal
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Karnal
Himachal Pradesh	Central Potato Research Institute	Shimla
	N.R.C.-Mushroom	Solan
	AICRP-Micro Biological Decomposition	Palampur
	AICRP-Mushroom	Solan
	AICRP-Potato	Shimla
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Potato Research Institute	Kufri
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Garsa, Kullu
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Kullu
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Katrain
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Tutikandi, Shimla
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Amartara, Shimla
	Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute	Palampur
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Palampur
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Shimla
	Project Directorate-Wheat Research	Shimla
	Project Directorate-Wheat Research	Lahul
Jammu & Kashmir	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture	Srinagar
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Sapore, Srinagar
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Srinagar
Jharkhand	Indian Lac Research Institute	Ranchi
	Regional Station/Research Centre	
	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Ranchi
Karnataka	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Bangalore
	National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology	Bangalore
	N.R.C.-Cashew	Puttur
	Project Directorate-Biological Control	Bangalore
	Project Directorate-Animal Disease & Monitoring Surveillance	Bangalore

1	2	3
	AICRP-Tropical Fruits	Bangalore
	AICRP-Betelvine	Bangalore
	AICRP-Cashew	Vittal
	AICRP-Small Millets	Bangalore
	Network-Agricultural Acarology	Bangalore
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Bangalore
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Bangalore
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Dharwad
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Karwar
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Mangalore
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Hirehalli
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Vittal
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Uttara Kannada
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Bellary
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Hunsur
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Dharwad
	Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute	Dharwad
	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research	Chettahalli
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Bangalore
	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	Bangalore
	National Dairy Research Institute	Bangalore
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Jamkhandi
Kerala	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Cochin
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Cochin
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kasargod
	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	Thiruvananthapuram
	Indian Institute of Spices Research	Calicut
	AICRP-Palms	Kasargod
	AICRP-Spices	Calicut

1	2	3
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Alappuzha
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Kollamparambii
	Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture	Narakkal
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Calicut
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Vizhinjam
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Kayangulam
	Indian Institute of Spices Research	Apangala
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Trichur
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Cannanore
Lakshadweep	**Regional Stations/Research Centres**	
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Minicoy
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Minicoy
Madhya Pradesh	Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering	Bhopal
	Indian Institute of Soil Science	Bhopal
	N.R.C.-Soybean	Indore
	N.R.C.-Weed Science	Jabalpur
	AICRP-Energy Requirement in Agricultural Sector	Bhopal
	AICRP-Farm Implements Machinery	Bhopal
	AICRP-Human Engineering and Safety Studies	Bhopal
	AICRP-Micro Secondary Nutrients	Bhopal
	AICRP-Power Tiller	Bhopal
	AICRP-Renewable Energy Sources	Bhopal
	AICRP-Soil Test Crop Response	Bhopal
	AICRP-Soybean	Indore
	AICRP-Utilisation of Animal Energy	Bhopal
	AICRP-Weed Control	Jabalpur
	AICRP-White Grub	Durgapur
	RNAM Phase-VI	Bhopal
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Hoshangabad

1	2	3
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Akola
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Balghat
	Central Institute for Fisheries Education	Powarkhera
	Central Institute for Fisheries Technology	Hoshangabad
	Central Potato Research Institute	Gwalior
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Datia
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Indore
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Bhopal
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	IGKV, Ambikanagar
Maharashtra	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Mumbai
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Mumbai
	Central Institute of Cotton Research	Nagpur
	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	Nagpur
	N.R.C.-Citrus	Nagpur
	N.R.C.-Grapes	Pune
	N.R.C.-Onion and Garlic	Godra (Nasik)
	AICRP-Cotton	Nagpur
	AICRP-Pearl Millets	Pune
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Bhandra
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Nagpur
	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Mumbai
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Mumbai
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Pune
	N.R.C.-Sorghum	Solapur
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Akola
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Amravati
Manipur	Central Agricultural University	Imphal
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region (Regional Centre)	Imphal
Mizoram	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region (Regional Centre)	Kolasaib

1	2	3
Meghalaya	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	Barapani
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Potato Research Institute	Shillong
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	West Garo Hills
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Shillong
Nagaland	N.R.C.-Mithun	Jharnapani
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region (Regional Centre)	Khanakhuru
National Capital Territory of Delhi	Indian Agricultural Researh Institute	New Delhi
	Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute	New Delhi
	National Bureau of Agriculturally Micro-Organisms	New Delhi
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	New Delhi
	N.R.C.-Agricultural Economics & Policy Research	New Delhi
	N.R.C.-on Plant Biotechnology	New Delhi
	N.R.C.-Integrated Pest Management	New Delhi
	N.R.C.-DNA Fingerprinting	New Delhi
	Project Directorate-Maize Research	New Delhi
	AICRP-Agricultural by-Product	New Delhi
	AICRP-Agricultural Drainage	New Delhi
	AICRP-Arid Legumes	New Delhi
	AICRP-Biological Nitrogen Fixation	New Delhi
	AICRP-Engineering Measures for Efficient Land & Water Mgmt.	New Delhi
	AICRP-Floriculture	New Delhi
	AICRP-Long-term Fertilizer Experiments	New Delhi
	AICRP-Nematode	New Delhi
	AICRP-Optimisation of Groundwater Utilisation through Wells	New Delhi
	AICRP-Pesticide Residue	New Delhi
	AICRP-Post Harvest Techn. of Horticultural Crops	New Delhi
	AICRP-Under-utilised & Under-exploited Plant	New Delhi
	AICRP on Home Science	New Delhi
	AICRP Tillage Management of Indian Soils	New Delhi

1	2	3
	Integrated Krishi Vigyan Kendras	New Delhi
	National Seed Project	New Delhi
	Network Scheme-Micronutrients	New Delhi
	Network Scheme-Embryo Transfer Technology	New Delhi
	Indo-Israel Demonstration Project (IARI)	New Delhi
	National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP)	New Delhi
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Issapur
	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	New Delhi
Orissa	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Bhubaneshwar
	Central Rice Research Institute	Cuttack
	NRC for Women in Agriculture	Bhubaneshwar
	Water Technology Centre for Eastern Region	Bhubaneshwar
	AICRP-Tuber Crops	Bhubaneshwar
	ORP on Processing & Utilisation of Organic Waste for Aquaculture	Bhubaneshwar
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Avian Research Institute	Bhubaneshwar
	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology	Burla
	Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture	Puri
	Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres	Bamra
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Koraput
	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute	Bhubaneshwar
	Indian Institute of Horticulture Research	Bhubaneshwar
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Cuttack
Punjab	Central Institute for Post Harvest Engg. of Technology	Ludhiana
	AICRP-Application of Plastics in Agriculture	Ludhiana
	AICRP-Harvest & Post Harvest Technology	Ludhiana
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Ludhiana
	Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes	Nabha

1	2	3
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Ludhiana
	Central Potato Research Institute	Jalandhar
Rajasthan	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Jodhpur
	Central Institute of Arid Horticulture	Bikaner
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Avikanagar
	N.R.C.-Camel	Bikaner
	N.R.C.-Rapeseed & Mustard	Bharatpur
	NRC-Seed Spices	Ajmer
	AICRP-Sheep	Avikanagar
	AICRP Pearl Millet	Jodhpur
	AICRP-Rapeseed & Mustard	Bharatpur
	Network-Rodent Control	Jodhpur
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Pali
	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Jaisalmer
	Central Arid Zone Research Institute	Bikaner
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Sri Ganganagar
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Bikaner
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Bikaner
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Kota
	Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute	Avinakagar
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	RAU, Mandor
	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	Udaipur
Sikkim	N.R.C.-Orchids	Tadong
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region (Regional Centre)	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture	Chennai
	Sugarcane Breeding Institute	Coimbatore
	N.R.C.-Banana	Tiruchirapalli
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Coimbatore
	Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology	Coimbatore

1	2	3
	Central Institute of Cotton Research	Coimbatore
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Mandpam
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Tuticorin
	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute	Chennai
	Central Potato Research Institute	Udhagamandalam
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Kodaikanal
	Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute	Mannavanur
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Udhagamandalam
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Vedassundur
	Central Agricultural Research Institute	Wellington
	Central Agricultural Research Institute	Aduthurai
Tripura	**Regional Station/Research Centre**	
	ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region	Lembucherra
Uttar Pradesh	Central Avian Research Institute	Izatnagar
	Central Institute for Research on Goats	Makhdoom
	Central Institute for Subtropical Horticulture	Lucknow
	Indian Institute of Pulses Research	Kanpur
	Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research	Lucknow
	Indian Institute of Vegetable Research	Varanasi
	Indian Veterinary Research Research	Izatnagar
	National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources	Lucknow
	Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute	Jhansi
	N.R.C.-Biotechnology (Part of IVRI)	Izatnagar
	NRC-Agroforestry	Jhansi
	Project Directorate-Cropping System Research	Modipuram
	Project Directorate-Cattle Research	Meerut
	Project Directorate-Foot & Mouth Diseases	Izatnagar
	AICRP-Chick Pea	Kanpur
	AICRP-Gastointestinal Parasitism	Izatnagar
	AICRP-Goat	Makhadoom
	AICRP-Haemorrhagic Septicaemia	Izatnagar

1	2	3
	AICRP-Jaggery & Khandasari	Lucknow
	AICRP-Pig	Izatnagar
	AICRP-Pigeon Pea	Kanpur
	AICRP-Pulses (MULLARP)	Kanpur
	AICRP-Sugar Crops	Lucknow
	AICRP-Vegetable Research	Varanasi
	AICRP on Management of Diaraland Improvement	Modipuram
	AICRP-Sub-tropical Fruits	Lucknow
	AICRP-Forage Crops	Jhansi
	Vegetable Seed Project (National Seed Project)	Varanasi
	Network Scheme-Crop Based Animal Production System	Jhansi
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Allahabad
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Allahabad
	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Chinhat
	Central Potato Research Institute	Modipuram
	Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres	Pratapgarh
	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Agra
Uttaranchal	Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute	Dehradun
	Vivekanand Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala	Almora
	N.R.C.-Cold Water Fisheries	Bhimtal (Nainital)
	Project Directorate Foot and Mouth Disease	Mukteshwar
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Institute of Temperate Horticulture	Mukteshwar
	N.R.C.-Cold Water Fisheries	Champawat
	National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources	Bhowali
West Bengal	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Barrackpore
	Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres	Barrackpore
	National Institute of Research on Jute & Allied Fibre Technology	Kolkatta
	AICRP-Jute	Barrackpore

1	2	3
	Regional Stations/Research Centres	
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Malda
	Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute	Kolkatta
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Rahara
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture	Kalyani
	Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture-ORP centre	Kolkatta
	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	Kolkatta
	Central Institute of Brackishwater Aquaculture	Kakdweep
	Central Institute of Sub-tropical Horticulture	Malda
	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute	Jalpaigui
	Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres	Bud Bud
	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute	Canning Town
	Central Tobacco Research Institute	Dinhata
	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	Kalimpong
	Indian Veterinary Research Institute	Kolkatta
	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning	Kolkatta
	National Dairy Research Institute	Kalyani
	NRC—Orchids	Darjeeling

NRC—National Research Centre

PD-Project Directorate

AICRP-All India Coordinated Research Project

Statement II

List of ICAR Research Institutes, Project Directorates, National Research Centres and All India Coordinated Research Projects (AICRPs) in Karnataka

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research Bangalore

National Institute of Animal Nutrition & Physiology, Bangalore

N.R.C.-Cashew, Puttur

Project Directorate-Biological Control, Bangalore

Project Directorate-Animal Disease Monitoring & Surveillance, Bangalore

AICRP-Rice, Mandya, Bangalore, Siruguppa, Muga, Ponnampet

AICRP-Wheat, Dharwad

AICRP-Maize, Arabhavi, Mandya/Aganahalli

AICRP-Sorghum, Dharwad, Bijapur

AICRP-Pearl millet, Mysore Bijapur

AICRP-Small millets, Bangalore, Mysore, Mandya

AICRP-Underutilized & Under exploited crops, Bangalore

AICRP-Forage crops, Tiptur

AICRP-Soybean Bangalore, Dharwad

AICRP-Rapeseed-Mustard,

AICRP-Sesame & Niger

AICRP-Groundnut, Chhintamani Raichur, Dharwad

AICRP-Linseed, Raichur

AICRP-Sunflower, Bangalore, Raichur

AICRP-Safflower, Annigeri

AICRP-Mullarp Kathelgeri, Dharwad

AICRP-Chickpea, Bangalore, Gulberga

AICRP-Pigeonpea, Bangalore, Gulberga

AICRP-Arid Legumes, Bangalore

AICRP-Cotton, Dharwad, Siruguppa

AICRP-Sugarcane, Sankeswar, Mandya

AICRP-Tobacco, Shimoga, Nipani

AICRP-Jute & Allied Fibres

AICRP-National Seed Project (Crops), Bangalore, Dharwad, Dharwad, Raichur

AICRP-Biological Control

AICRP-Nematodes, Bangalore

AICRP-Pesticide Residues

AICRP-Rodent Control, Bangalore

AICRP-Agril. Acarology, Bangalore

AICRP-Agril. Ornithology

AICRP-Honey Bee

AICRP-White Grubs-Bangalore

AICRP-Tropical Fruits, Bangalore

AICRP-Betelvine, Bangalore

AICRP-Cashew, Vittal

AICRP-Palms, Arsikera

AICRP-Vegetables, Dharwad

AICRP-Potato, Hassan, Dharwad

AICRP-Spices, Mudigiri, Sirsi

AICRP-Cropping System Research

AICRP-Weed Control

AICRP-Dryland Agriculture

AICRP-Agrometeorology

AICRP-Water Management

AICRP-Salt Affected Soils

AICRP-Long Term Fertilizers, Bangalore

AICRP-Farm Implements & Machinery, Raichur

AICRP-Renewable Energy Sources, Bangalore

AICRP-Post Harvest Technology, Dharwad

AICRP-Utilization of Animal Energy, Raichur

Network-Agricultural Acarology, Bangalore

AICRP-Poultry Breeding, Bangalore

Network Project on Animal Genetic Resources, Bangalore

AICRP-Improvement of Feed Resources & Nutrients Utilization, Bangalore

Network on Micro Nutrients in Animal Nutrition and Production, Bangalore

Network Project on R&D Support, SRS, NDRI

Network on Blue Tongue diseases

Regional Stations/Research Centres

Central Inland Capture Fisheries Research Institute, Bangalore

Central Institute for Freshwater Aquaculture, Bangalore

Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, Dharwad

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Karwar

Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mangalore

Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Hirehalli, Vittal

Central Soil & Water Conservation Research & Training Institute, Bellary

Central Tobacco Research Institute, Hunsur

Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Dharwad

Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Dharwad

Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, Chettahalli

Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Bangalore

National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning, Bangalore

National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore

Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Jamkhandi

List of Ad-hoc Projects in Karnataka during 2003-2004

1. Genetic Enhancement of resistance to *Alternaria* leaf spot in Sunflower population through intermitting and cyclic selections.
2. Induction of haploids by anther and microspore culture in Niger
3. Strategies for increasing variation and efficiency of selection of important productivity traits in Sesame.
4. Development of physiological superior genotypes of Groundnut with higher water-use efficiency.
5. Screening and evaluation of Indian mustard genotypes for non-traditional areas of Karnataka.
6. Over expression of compatible Osmolytes (Mannitol and Prolene) in finger millet to increase the seed germination, seedling establishment under moisture stress.
7. Evolving and Testing superior strains of *Steinernema sp.* and *Heterorhabditis sp.* against *Spodoptera litura* in field.
8. Development of commercial formulations of antagonistic fungi (*paecilomyces lilacinus and Verticillium chlamyosporium*) for biological control of *Meloidegyne incognita & Rotylenchulus enifomus.*
9. Standardization of rice based farming system for small and medium farmers.
10. Plant growth and bio-control activity of enriched compost and molecular characterization of micro-organisms.
11. Development of Microbial based bio seniors for assessment of heavy metal toxicity in soil water plant and organic wastes.
12. Adoption of appropriate equipment for mechanization in mulberry cultivation.
13. Impact of anthropogenic changes on the coastal ecology of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Assessment & forecasting using remote sensing and GIS for sustainable development.
14. Genetic evaluation of *Labeo fimbriatus* stocks for aquaculture.
15. Assessment of microbiological risk associated with cultured shrimp & mollusks along west coast of India.
16. Development of monoclonal antibody (mAb) based competitive ELISA (C-ELISA) for diagnosis of *Brucella melitensis* infection in sheep and goats.
17. Diagnosis of Leptospirosis and maintenance of Leptosppiral cultures
18. Generation of Meaty Aroma in a Meat Model system for Application in Shelf stable poultry meant products.
19. Evaluation of stability of low SNF milk in preparation of indigenous dairy products.
20. Complete feed formulation utilizing locally available cellulosis roughages and their effect on growth and milk production in Dairy animals.

Tours by Scientists

1896. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tours performed by the scientists of Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (IASRI) during the last three years; and

(b) the details thereof including the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) 547 (Details are given in the Statement attached.

(b) Details are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Place of visit	Purpose of visit	Duration	Amount spent (Rs.)	Mode of Transport	Funding Agencies
1	2	3	4	5	6
Details of Tours undertaken by Dr. S.D. Sharma, Director, IASRI, New Delhi					
Hyderabad	To attend the 3rd Executive Development Programme in Agril. Research Management at NAARM.	14-18 July, 2000	12,706.00	Air	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Chandigarh	To attend the High Level Co-ordination Committee meeting on Crop Estimation Survey, Dept. of Agriculture, Haryana.	26 July, 2000	1,215.00	Trains/Bus	IASRI
Kathmandu, Nepal	To attend the IX meeting of the Regional Technical Coordination Committee (RTCC) of the Rice-Wheat Consortium for the Indo-Gangetic Plains.	28 September to 02 October 2000	Expenses borne by Rice-Wheat Consortium	Air	Rice Wheat Consortium
Kumarganj, Faizabad	To attend the 54th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agril. Statistics.	27 November to 01 Dec., 2000	3,436.00	Train/ Road	IASRI
Chennai	To attend Annual Dialogue on Information and Communication Technology for Poverty Eradication at M.S. Swami-Nathan Research Foundation	17-21 January, 2001	16,314.00	Air	IASRI
Bangalore	To attend the National Seminar on Understanding Agricultural Development through National Surveys.	01-03 March, 2001	14,280.00	Air	IASRI
Mumbai	To attend the meeting for finalization of the proposal for appointing a Developer for the Central Database Management System, a data warehouse at the Dept. of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services, Reserve Bank of India.	19 May, 2001	10,859.00	Air	NATP
Mumbai	To attend the meeting for finalization of the proposal for appointing a Developer for the Central Database Management System-Product Demonstration at the Dept. of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services, Reserve Bank of India.	09 June, 2001	11,503.00	Air	NATP
Mumbai	To attend the meeting for finalization of the proposal for appointing a Developer for the Central Database Management System-Product Demonstration at the Dept. of Statistical Analysis and Computer Services, Reserve Bank of India.	16-17 June, 2001	11,213.00	Air	NATP
Pune	Interaction with Dr. P.A. Turbatmath, P.I. of the AICRP on FIM, Agril Engg	24-26 June, 2001	13,936.00	Air	DOAC

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Research centre, College of Agriculture MPKV in the project "Study relating to formulating long-term mechanization strategy for each agro-climatic zone/state".				
Lucknow	To attend the meeting of the State High Level Coordination Committee in Agricultural Statistics, UP at Department of Agriculture.	11 July, 2001	5,886.00	Air	IASRI
Karnal/ Chandigarh	To discuss the progress of the NATP Mission Mode Project on Integrated National Agril Resources Information System with Dr. PK Vij, CCPI of the project at NBAGR, Karnal and to attend the meeting of the High Level Coordination Committee on Crop Estimation Survey at the Dept. of Agri, Haryana	13-15 August, 2001	4,433.00	By Road	NATP
Modipuram	To attend the meeting of the Scientific Advisory Panel (SAP) of Irrigated Agro-Ecosystem under NATP, at Project Directorate of Cropping Systems Research.	23 August, 2001	95.00	By Road	NATP
Jodhpur	To attend PME Sensitization Workshop of Project Investigators under NATP Sub-Project on Arid Agro-System for Monitoring and Evaluation of NATP projects, at Central Arid Zone Research Institute.	03 October, 2001	6,342.00	Air	NATP
Beijing, China	To participate in the International Conference on the Development of Agricultural Information Management, Technology and Markets in the 21st Century.	03-07 November, 2001	Expenses borne by APAARI and organizers	Air	APAARI
Rajkot	To attend the 4th Conference of the Society of Statistics, Computer and Applications at Saurashtra University.	23-26 November, 2001	10,000.00	Air/Road	IASRI
NDRI, Karnal	To inaugurate the workshop on Data base application in dairy research and Management and to deliver the key note address the participants and the faculty at NDRI	19.12.2001	135	By staff car	IASRI
NAARM, Hyderabad	As a member of the ICAR team in connection with the institutional	9-10 January, 2002	14,454	By Air	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
	development plan for NAARM under NATP				
CIAE, IISS, Bhopal	To attend the 55th Annual conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14-18 January, 2002	8139	By Air	IASRI
Bidhan Chander Krishi Vishwa-vidyalaya, Mohan Pur (Nadia), West Bengal	To deliver PV Sukhatme Memorial Lecture and guest of honour for valedictory function	6-7 February, 2002	13,344	By Air/road	IASRI
Bangalore	To attend meeting coordination committee meeting	3.5.02	15,769	By Air	IASRI
Ludhiana	To attend 14th meeting of the ICAR regional committee	12.8.02 to 14.8.02	2,595	Train	IASRI
Chennai	To attend high level coordination meeting on CES	30.9.02	17,177	Air	IASRI
Dharwar	To attend 56th annual conference of ISAS	16.12.02 to 21.12.02	18,049	Air	IASRI
Bangalore	To attend annual meeting of Directors of Central Advance Studies	31.1.03 to 1.2.03	17,725	Air	CAS
Jhansi	To attend Reviuing meeting of NATP in INARIS	25.2.03	2,535	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	To attend NATP PME Project work	3.3.03	14,448	Air	NATP
Muzaffarnagar	Using Small Area Crop Estimation (NAES)	27.2.03 to 28.2.03	270	Staff Car	IASRI
Bhiwani	To act of Chair Man Selection Committee of Field Investigator	24.2.03	135	Staff Car	IASRI
Bangalore	To attend State high level coordinate committee meeting	18.5.03 to 19.5.03	19,522	Air	Plan HRD
Kochi	To attend the project meeting	26.6.03 to 28.6.03	29,559	Air	Coconut
	Details of tours undertaken by Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Joint Director, IASRI, New Delhi				
Bangalore	To participate in a workshop on trainers training programme of integrated sample surveys on estimation of livestock productivity	26.6.2000 to 27.6.2000	14105.00	Air	FAO/SIAP
Bangkok (Thailand)	Participated as resource person in the workshop of FAO/SIAP on Agricultural Surveys based on multiple frame sampling methods	19.11.2000 to 26.11.2000	No financial burden on IASRI/ICAR. Expenditure	Air	FAO

1	2	3	4	5	6
			met by Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Rome.		
Thiruvananth-apuram	To attend third National workshop on environmental statistics	7.2.2001 to 10.2.2001	21,792.00	Air	IASRI
Bangalore	To attend National Seminar on understanding Agricultural Development through National Surveys organized by NSSO	1.3.2001 to 3.3.2001	14,375.00	Air	AP-CESS
Lalitpur (U.P.)	Field work under the project 'Study of Land use Statistics through integrated modeling in GIS'	11.3.2001 to 14.3.2001	2243.00	Train/Road	AP-CESS
Rome (Italy)	To participate in a meeting on the Technical Review of the programme for the World Census of Agriculture at FAO, Rome (Italy)	2.6.2001 to 9.6.2001	No financial burden on IASRI/ICAR. Expenditure met by FAO, Rome	Air	FAO
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend XIII National Conference of Agricultural Research Statisticians	5.11.2001 to 8.11.2001	1735.00	Train	IASRI
ISEC, Bangalore	To attend review seminar on State of Indian farmer millennium study	29.1.2002 to 1.2.2002	16,171	By Air	IASRI
CIAE, Bhopal	To attend 55th Conference of ISAS	14-18 January, 2002	2887	By Train	IASRI
Name of the Officer: Dr. V.K. Bhatia,		**Division: Biometrics**			
Mumbai	To attend training a version 8 of SAS	30.8.2000 to 31.8.2000	11270	Air	NATP
Faizabad	To attend the 54th annual conference of ISAS at NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad	28.11.2000 to 20.11.2000	1871	Train	IASRI
Bhopal	To have discussion with Scientists of CIE & IISS, Bhopal for exploring the availability of Data from CGP-NATP project	26.6.2000 to 27.6.2000	2270	Train	IASRI
Dehradun	To have discussion with Scientist of CSWCRTI, Dehradun for collection of data from CGP-NATP Project	11.9.2001 to 12.9.2001	1088	Train	NATP
Ludhiana	To attend XIII Conference of Agricultural Resources Statistical held at PAU, Ludhiana	6.11.2001 to 7.11.2001	1500	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kolkata	Paper presentation	11.12.2001 to 13.12.2001	14,000	Air	IASRI
Bhopal	Paper presentation	15.01.2002 to 17.01.2002	2,620	Train	IASRI
Hissar	Conference	1.3.2002 to 2.03.2002	564	Road	IASRI
Pune	To attend 8th Technical Committee Meeting	2.5.02 to 3.5.02	14,887	Air	NATP
Dharwar	To attend 56th Annual Conference of ISAS	15.12.02 to 22.12.02	5,803	Rail	HRD Plan
Trivanantpuram	To collect data for Project work on Uniformility trial	28.2.03 to 1.3.03	26,609	Air	NATP
Gohati	Conduct Exam of JRF	13.6.03 to 16.6.03	18,836	Train	HRD Plan
Name of the Officer: Dr. A.R. Rao		**Division: Biometrics**			
Hyderabad	Paper Presentation in International Workshop	7.12.2000 to 17.12.2000	4553	Train	IASRI
Kolkata	Paper presentation	11.12.2001 to 20.12.2001	8000	Train	IASRI
Bhopal	Paper presentation	15.01.2002 to 17.01.2002	2500	Train	IASRI
Lucknow	Training	25.05.2001 to 24.05.2001	2008	Train	IASRI
Karnal	Research work	10.05.2001 to 11.05.2001	618	Train	IASRI
Lucknow	To attend training	25.09.2001 to 27.9.2001	2251	Train	IASRI
Karnal	Research work	29.6.2001 to 30.6.2001	678	Train	NATP
Bhopal	To attend 55th Annual Conference	12.1.02 to 18.1.02	3,009	Train	IASRI
Calcutta	To attend Workshop on Statistical Computer	9.12.02 to 21.12.02	6,417	Train	IASRI
Lucknow	Meeting on Database designing	17.7.02 to 20.7.02	2236	Train	NATP
Jhansi	To attend the progress meeting of NATP	25.2.03 to 26.2.03	1605	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of the Officer: Md. Wasi Alam		**Division: Biometrics**			
Chandigarh	Research project pre testing of schedule eco. Study and tech dualism	28.9.2000 to 1.10.2000	1000	Train	IASRI
NAARM, Hyderabad	FOCARS Training	1.12.2000 to 30.3.2001	17627	Train	IASRI
Chandigarh	Data Collection (Eco. Study of Tech. Dualism in egg production) (Research Project)	22.08.2001	860	Train	IASRI
Name of the Officer: Dr. Prajneshu		**Division: Biometrics**			
NDUAT, Faizabad	To receive 'Best Paper Award' and participate in ISAS Annual Conference	27-29 Nov., 2000	2141	Train	IASRI
P.A.U., Ludhiana	To deliver an invited talk and participate in Agricultural Research Statisticians Conference	6-8 November, 2001	1500	Train	IASRI
Dehradun	Paper presentation	3-7th January, 2002	1088	Train	IASRI
Dehradun	D.P.C.	31st Jan., 2002	1088	Train	IASRI
Lucknow	To attend Indian Science Congress	2.1.02 to 27.1.02	2,946	Train	HRD Plan
Bangalore	To attend the Indian Science Congress	30.12.02 to 8.1.03	9,000	Train	HRD Plan
Name of the Officer: Sh. Himadri Ghosh		**Division: Biometrics**			
Tamil Nadu	3rd Annual Conference of Society of Statistics, Computer and Application	17.11.2000 to 26.11.2000	7559	Train	IASRI
NAARM, Hyderabad	FOCARS	29.5.99 to 9.10.99	15,355	Train	IASRI
Gujarat	4th Annual Conference of Society of Statistics, Computer Application	24.11.2001 to 26.11.2001	5000	Train	IASRI
Rajkot	Paper presentation	24-26th November, 2001	2,500	Train	IASRI
Bhopal	To attend 55th Annual Conference	14-18th January, 2002	3,510	Train	IASRI
Udaipur	To attend 5th Annual Conference of SSC	15.1.03 to 21.1.03	3,074	Train	HRD
Name of the Officer: Dr. V.K. Gupta		**Division: Design of Exriments**			
Tamil Nadu Agricultural	To attend the 3rd Annual Conference of the Society of	19.11.2000 to 23.11.2000	17,709	Air	

1	2	3	4	5	6
University, Coimbatore	Statistics, Computer and Applications				
ND University of Agricultural and Technology, Faizabad (UP)	To attend the 54th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	27.11.2000 to 30.11.2000	2,263	Train	IASRI
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend the 13th Conference of the Agricultural Research Statisticians	5.11.2001 to 8.11.2001	1,500	Train	IASRI
CIAE, Bhopal	Convenor of a Symposium: 55th Annual conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	4,068	Train	IASRI
Lucknow	To meet Dr. A.K. Nigam, Director, ISASDS	10.5.2002 to 12.5.2002	2,360	Train	APCESS Fund
Udaipur	To attend 5th Annual Conference of SSC application	16.1.03 to 20.1.03	8,033	Air	HRD Plan
Name of Officer: VK Sharma					
Modipuram (Meerut)	RAC meeting of PDCSR	15-16 June, 1999	270	Bus	IASRI
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend the 13th Conference of the Agricultural Research Statisticians	5.11.2001 to 8.11.2001	2,099	Train	IASRI
Rajkot	4th Annual Conference of Soc. of Statistics, Computer Applications	24-26 November, 2001	2,500	Train	IASRI
PAU, Ludhiana	Convenor of one technical session and presented an invited paper: 13th National Conference of Agricultural Research Statistician	5.11.2001 to 9.11.2001	1500	Train	IASRI
CIAE, Bhopal	Presented a Paper: 55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	2890	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: P Handa					
Jhansi	Related to project work	May, 2001 (2 days)	1,464	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: PK Batra					
PDCSR, Modipuram (Meerut)	RAC meeting of Project Directorate of Cropping System Research	23-24 Oct., 2000	508	Bus	IASRI
Faizabad (UP)	54th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	28-30th November, 2000	327	Bus	IASRI
Rajkot (Gujarat)	4th Annual Conference of Society of Statistics, Computer and Applications	24-26 November, 2001	5,000	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Officer: Aloke Lahiri					
Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	3rd Annual Conference of Society of Statistics, Computer and Applications	20-23 Nov., 2000	8,502	Train	IASRI
Rajkot (Gujarat)	4th Annual Conference of Society of Statistics, Computer and Applications	24th to 26th November, 2001	3,000	Train	IASRI
CIAE, Bhopal	Presented a Paper: 55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	3360	Train	IASRI
BCKVV, Kalyani West Bengal	Presented a Status Report: National Workshop on STCR	29.1.2002 to 8.2.2002	4233	Train	IASRI
Udaipur	To attend 5th Annual Conference of SSCA	15.1.03 to 21.1.03	3264	Train	HRD Plan
Name of the Office: Dr. R. Srivastava					
CIAE, Bhopal	Presented a Paper 55th Annual of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	3608	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: Rajinder Kaur					
Modipuram	RAC meeting of PDCSR	23-24 Oct., 2000	716	Bus	IASRI
Faizabad	54th Annual Conference of ISAS	28th Nov., to 30th Nov., 2000	2,400	Train	IASRI
Rahuri	24th Workshop of AICRP on Cropping Systems	2-4 Nov., 2000	3,980	Train	IASRI
Trivandrum	Group meeting of Agronomists	23-24th Nov., 2001	7,500	Train	IASRI
Udaipur	25th Workshop of AICRP	10.11.2002 to 16.11.02	3128	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: Mr. Vats					
Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi	Presented a Status Report: Workshop on AICRP on LTFE	11.1.2002 to 16.1.2002	5901	Train	IASRI
Bhopal	To participate in the work shop of AICRP	6.10.02 to 9.10.02	3453	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: Rajender Parsad					
Modipuram	RAC meeting of PDCSR	23-24 Oct., 2000	720	Bus	IASRI
Faizabad	54th Annual Conference of ISAS	28th Nov., to 30th Nov., 2000	2000.00	Train	IASRI
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend the 13th Conference of the Agricultural Research Statisticians	6-8 Nov., 2001	1500	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajkot	4th Annual Conference of Society of Statistics, Computer and Applications	24-26 November, 2001	5,000	Train	IASRI
Hyderabad	Training on Analytical tools & techniques for assessing agricultural sustainability	1-10 August, 2000	7,638	Train	IASRI
CIAE, Bhopal	Presented an Invited Paper: 55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	3600	Train	IASRI
Dehradun	Conference	11.09.2001 to 13.9.2001	1148	Train	IASRI
Kolkatta	To attend Workshop of Exptl. Data	23.11.02 to 1.12.02	4303	Train	Plan HRD
Kolkatta	To attend 9th International Conference	21.12.02 to 24.12.02	3073	Train	Plan HRD
Udaipur	To attend 5th Annual Conference of SSCA	16.1.03 to 20.1.03	2660	Train	Plan HRD
Name of Officer: Seema Jaggi					
University of Lucknow, Lucknow	Presented a Paper: 89th Session of Indian Science Congress Association	2.1.2002 to 8.1.2002	2746	Train	IASRI
Kolkatta	Attending workshop at ISI	23.11.02 to 1.12.02	5217	Train	APCESS Fund
Ludhiana	To attend national symposium	10.2.03 to 12.2.03	1865	Train	Plan HRD
Name of Officer: Ajit Kaur Bhatia					
NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad	54th Annual Conference of ISAS	Nov., 28-30, 2000	2000	Train	IASRI
MPKV, Rahuri	24th Workshop of AICRP on Cropping Systems Research	Nov. 2-4, 2000	3500	Train	IASRI
Udaipur	To attend 25th meeting of AICRP	10.11.02 to 16.11.02	3053	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: NK Sharma					
Rahuri	24th Workshop of AICRP on Cropping Systems	2-4 Nov., 2000	3500	Train	IASRI
Trivandrum	Group meeting of Agronomists	23-24 Nov, 2001	7,500	Train	IASRI
Udaipur	To attend 25th workshop of AICRP	10.11.02 to 16.11.02	2900	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Modipuram	Meeting with Project director PDCSR	5.2.03	314	Bus	IASRI
Name of Officer: Cini Varghese					
Hyderabad	9th International Workshop on matrices & Statistics	9-13 Dec., 2000	3,823	Train	
CIAE, Bhopal	Presented a Paper: 55th Annual Conference of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	2864	Train	
Name of Officer: Rajendra Kumar					
Modipuram	To attend the National Symposium on Farming Systems Research in the New Millenium	15-17 Oct., 2001	712	Bus	IASRI
Name of Officer: Anil Kumar					
Modipuram Meerut	To attend the conference (National Symposium on Farming Systems Research on New Millenium)	15-17 Oct., 2001	712	Bus	IASRI
Shri Amrender Kumar, Scientist		**Division: Forecasting Techniques**			
Hyderabad	FOCARS (72nd)	28.11.2000 to 31.3.2001	15,000	Train	IASRI
Anand	Presenting the Paper,	26.09.2001 to 27.9.2001	3,500	Train	IASRI
Dharwar	To attend 56th Annual Conference of ISAS	1612.02 to 23.12.02	5965	Train	PLAN HRD
Dr. L.M. Bhar, Scientist					
CIFA, Bhubaneshwar	For the project 6 forecasting fish production from ponds.	7.7.2000 to 11.7.2000	3,800	Train	IASRI
CIFA, Bhubaneshwar	To deliver lecture and to attend national workshop; cum training on Bio-informatics and Statistics in Aquaculture.	7.1.2002 to 12.1.2002	4000	Train	IASRI
Kasargod	Study on cost production	17.3.2002 to 24.3.2002	7623	Train	IASRI
Dr. Ramasubramanium V, Scientist					
Nagpur, Callicut, Kasargod, Hyderabad	INARIS (NATP) Project	24.6.2001 to 15.7.2001	8,000	Train	NATP
NRC on Camel, Bikaner, Rajasthan	To deliver lecture in the training on Advance in IT and DBMS	28.2.2002 to 2.3.2002	1600	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dharwar	To attend 56th annual Conference ISAS	16.12.02 to 23.12.02	5778	Train	HRD Plan
Dr. S.C. Mehta, Scientist					
Bharatpur, Rajasthan	Review meeting of Mission Mode Project 'Development of weather based foerwarning system for crop pests and diseases'	26.2.2002 to 27.2.2002	1200	Road	NATP
CRIDA, Hyderabad	Group meeting of Mission Mode Project 'Development of weather based foerwarning system for crop pests and diseases'	14.2.2002 to 17.2.2002	4500	Train	NATP
Gujarat GAU, Anand	To present paper in National Seminar on Agra Meterological Research for sustainable Agril. Production.	27.9.2001 to 28.09.2001	3,600	Train	IASRI
Dr. Ranjana Aggarwal, P.S.					
Hyderabad	Development of weather Based Forewarming system for crops pests & Diseases at CRIDA (under NATP Project)	17.5.2001 to 19.5.2001	12,956	Train	NATP
Izatnagar and Nainital	Training programme on gender issues at Nainital, and project on forecasting of Milk Production, Izatnagar	5.10.2001 to 13.10.2001	1,500	Train	IASRI
Hyderabad	NAARM Course	16.10.2001 to 24.10.2001	16,000	Train	NATP
CSWCRTI, Dehradun	Workshop on Monitoring of Diseases insects and weeds of wheat, maize and rice crop, organised by PPKS Almora.	9.12.2001 to 11.12.2001	2500	Train	IASRI
CICR, Nagpur	Review meeting of cotton programme of Mission Mode Project 'Development of weather based foerwarming system for crop pests and diseases'	18.1.2002 to 19.1.2002	10,000	Air	NATP
ISRO, Ahmedabad	Training programme organized by SAC (ISRO)	11.2.2002 to 15.2.2002	11000	Air	IASRI
Bhopal	Conference	18.01.2002	3428	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Ahmedabad	To attend the training programme of SAC	11.2.2002 to 15.2.02	9992	Air	IASRI
Hyderabad	To attend Review meeting	8.7.02 to 9.7.02	13,657	Air	NATP (PD)
Hyderabad	To attend the Review Meeting	17.9.02 to 20.9.02	13,814	Air	NATP (PD)
Dharwar	To attend the Symposium	16.12.02 to 22.12.02	5589	Train	Plan HRD
Mumbai	To attend the meeting	14.1.03 to 16.1.03	12794	Air	Plan HRD
Hyderabad	Discussion meeting with the Project leader	5.3.03 to 7.3.03	14909	Air	NATP (PD)
Hyderabad	To attend annual Meeting	19.6.03 to 21.6.03	16,619	Air	NATP (PD)
Dr. R.K. Pandey, Principal Scientist		**Division: Econometric**			
Banswara	Jai Vigyan, NATP	5 days (October, 2000)	7,770	Train	NATP
Chennai	Jai Vigyan, NATP	5 days (Dec., 2000)	7,041	Train	NATP
Kalyani	Jai Vigyan, NATP	7 days (Jan., 2001)	7,162	Train	NATP
Varanasi	To attend the meeting NATP	20.2.02 to 25.2.02	2902	Train	NATP
Chennai	To attend the meeting	26.12.01 to 2.1.02	7,684	Train	NATP
Makdoom	For discussion on technology production	27.4.02 to 28.4.02	2524	Own Car	NATP (Jai Vigyan)
Ms. Sushila Kaul, Scientist					
Jodhpur	Jai Vigyan, NATP	05.7.2000 to 08.07.2000	2,760	Train	NATP
Ajmer	Jai Vigyan, NATP	01.8.2000 to 2.8.2000	1,900	Train	NATP
Banswara	Jai Vigyan, NATP	17.10.2000 to 20.10.2000	7,600	Train	NATP
Lucknow	Jai Vigyan, NATP	13.11.2000 to 15.11.2000	2,300	Train	NATP
Jaipur	Jai Vigyan, NATP	27.5.2001 to 29.5.2001	2,000	Train	NATP
Vellore	To attend 84th Annual Conference of Indian Economic Association	26.12.2002 to 2.1.2002	7515	Train	IASRI
Varanasi	Reg. Jai Vigyan Project	19.3.2002	3000	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dr.S.P. Bhardwaj, Scientist					
Faizabad	Statistical Annual Conference	27.11.2000 to 1.12.2000	2,059	Train	IASRI
Chandigarh	To attend meeting on Animal Husbandry, Govt. of Punjab	17.12.2000 to 19.12.2000	1,772	Train	IASRI
Chandigarh	Collaborative Project with Direct Animal Husbandry.	24.04.2001 to 25.4.2001	1,307	Train	IASRI
Patna	NATP-INARIS, MIS	03.6.2001 to 7.6.2001	4,516	Road	NATP
Bhopal	To attend 55th Annual Conference of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics	14.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	4000	Train/ Road	IASRI
Faridabad	To Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, Faridabad for discussion-required in the project on Lac Marketing (AP Cess Fund)	11.1.2002	900	Road	AP-CESS
Mumbai	To attend 15th National Conference on Agricultural Marketing	22.2.2002 to 28.2.2002	6700	Train	IASRI
Chennai	To attend the annual Conference on IEA	26.12.01 to 2.1.02	6944	Train	IASRI
Chandigarh	To discuss progress of Project	20.11.02 to 21.11.02	1590	Train	IASRI
Mumbai	To attend the Conference	13.1.03 to 18.1.03	4833	Train	HRD Plan
Jaipur	Data collection for Phase-III	27.11.02 to 28.11.02	1495	Train	NATP (JV)
Chandigarh	Project discussion	10.3.03	1415	Train	NATP
Dr. Dharam Raj Singh, Scientist					
Ajmer	Household fund-NATP	07.08.00 to 12.8.2000	1500	Train	NATP
Ajmer	-do-	18.9.2000 to 22.9.2000	1392	Train	NATP
Banswade	Data Collection	16.11.2000 to 23.11.2000	2800	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	NAARM	28.11.2000 to 01.4.01	10,200	Train	IASRI
Jodhpur	Data Collection	3.11.2000 to 7.11.2000	2119	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	NAARM	01.12.2000 to 31.3.2001	8000	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Banswara	Data Collection	15.11.2000 to 22.11.2000	3308	Train	NATP
Muzzaffarnagar	Data Collection	11.11.2000 to 12.11.2000	516	Bus	NATP
Malpur	Data Collection	13.09.01 to 15.09.01	1500	Train	NATP
Jaipur	Household Fund-NATP	13.9.01 to 15.9.01	1781	Train	NATP
Dr. Ashok Kumar					
Nainital	Trg. on general issue	5.10.01 to 13.10.01	2330	Train	IASRI
Dehradun	Workshop	24.8.2001 to 25.8.2001	1678	Road	IASRI
Dehradun	Workshop	19.7.01 to 20.7.01	1678	Road	IASRI
Jodhpur	To collect U.S.K.	6.01.2002 to 9.1.2002	2875	Train	IASRI
Dharwar	To attend 56th Annual Conference of ISAS	16.12.2002 to 22.12.2002	5653	Train	Plan HRD
Name of Officer: Dr. P.K. Malhotra		**Division: Computer Application**			
PD, SCR, Modipuram	Attend workshop of NATP Project	23.8.2001	95	Bus	NATP
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend XIII Conference of Agricultural Research Statistics	6-8 Nov., 2001	1500	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: Sh. Anil Kumar		**Division: Computer Application**			
Cirg. Makhdoom	Training on development for internet Linux O/S.	10-15 Sept., 2001	1172	Bus	IASRI
Name of Officer: Sh. Pal Singh		**Division Computer Application**			
NAARM, Hyderabad	71st FOCARS	4 Months 25.8.2000 to 22.12.2000	30,000,00	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: Sh. K.K. Chaturvedi		**Division: Computer Application**			
NAARM, Hyderabad	73rd FOCARS	29.5.2001 to 2.10.2001	22,865	Train	IASRI
NAARM, Hyderabad	73rd FOCARS	1.6.2001 to 28.9.2001	5,844	Train	IASRI
IISR, Calicut	To attend & participate in the workshop' codification of databases' Project NRIS under NATP	3.2.2002 to 9.2.02	9,909	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Calicut	For designing data basis of project	30.6.2002 to 8.7.2002	6548	Train	NATP (ARIS)
Name of Officer: Dr. V.K. Mahajan		**Division: Computer Application**			
Ludhiana	To attend the XIII National Conference of Agricultural Statistics.	5-9 Nov., 2001	1500.00	Train	IASRI
Name of Officer: S.N. Islam		**Division: Computer Application**			
NAARM, Hyderabad	FOCARS Training	4 Months 29.5.2001 to 28.9.2001	30,000.00	Train	IASRI
Karnal	To collect information for institute project	25.3.2003 to 26.3.03	1106	Bus	IASRI
Name of Officer: Vipin K. Dubey		**Division: Computer Application**			
NAARM, Hyderabad	73rd FOCARS Training	1.6.2001 to 28.9.2001	5844	Train	IASRI
NAARM, Hyderabad	73rd FOCARS Training	29.5.2001 to 30.9.2001	23,000	Train	IASRI
Ernakulan Cochin	Training	5.3.2002 to 11.3.2002	7751	Train	IASRI
Ludhiana	Oil Seed Data collection	22.4.2002 to 23.4.2002	1615	Train	NATP (PH)
Avika Nagar	Training of software	21.5.2002 to 22.5.2002	1632	Train	NATP (PH)
Karnal	Training on software harvest	6.5.2002 to 8.5.2002	856	Bus	NATP, PH
Jhansi	For designing data base project	2.7.02 to 4.7.2002	1860	Train	NATP, PH
Bareily	To Impart training of software	28.5.2002 to 1.6.2002	1587	Train	NATP, PH
Patna	For designing database project	9.7.2002 to 13.7.2002	3924	Train	NATP
Ludhiana	Impart training of software	28.8.2002 to 30.8.2002	1709	Train	NATP
Bangalore	To finalize basic data design	22.10.2002 to 29.10.2002	8519	Train	NATP
Ludhiana	Computer Training	19.12.2002 to 20.12.2002	1534	Train	NATP
Jhansi	To design the ERD of Agro-forestry	10.12.2002 to 12.12.02	1635	Train	NATP IN ARIS

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Officer: Dr. R.C. Goyal		**Division: Computer Application**			
CAZRI, Jodhpur	Implementation of PIMS	20-23 Sept., 2000	2,445.00	Train	NATP
NAARM, Hyderabad	Implementation of PIMS.	26-29 Sept., 2000	13,260.00	Train	NATP
NRC Mithna, Nagaland	Implementation of PIMS.	18-21 Oct., 2000	18,000.00	Air	NATP
UAS, Bangalore	SAP & PI Meeting for M & CE under NATP	30-31 July, 2001	16,000.00	Air	NATP
CRIDA, Hyderabad	PMT Sensatization workshop for M&CE presentation.	26-28 Aug., 2001	15,100.00	Air	NATP
IISR, Lucknow	To attend SAP Meeting of NATP & M&CE.	20.8.2001	6,437.00	Train	NATP
CAZRI, Jodhpur	PME Sensatization workshop of NATP & M&CE	3.10.2001	6,845.00	Train	NATP
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend Agricultural Research Statistics Conference.	5-9 Nov., 2001	1,500.00	Train	NATP
CRIDA, Hyderabad	Implementation of Monitoring through PIMS	15.1.2002 to 17.1.2002	15,500	Air	NATP
Lucknow	To attend workshop of MLE	18.4.02 to 19.4.02	7290	Air	NATP
Dharwar	To deliver the Research Paper	16.12.02 to 22.12.02	5799	Train	NATP
Bhagalpur	To conduct the Exam.	28.5.02 to 4.6.03	4458	Train	HRD. ICAR
Name of Officer: Sudeep		**Division: Computer Application**			
Hyderabad	Demonstratoin training of PIMS (NATP)	25.9.2000 to 1.10.2000	6000	Train	NATP
Dehradun	Demonstration training of PIMS (NATP)	20-22 Sept., 2000	1500	Train	NATP
Bikaner	Sensitization workshop for Research Prioritisation (NATP)	23-24 Feb., 2001	2005	Train	NATP
Bhopal	Pre-Requirement Analysis Workshop under INARIS (NATP)	14-16 May, 2001	2,477	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	NAARM Training (FOCARS)	29.5.2001 to 28.9.2001	25,000	Train	IASRI
Shimla	FOCARS (FET) under NAARM	2.10.2001		Train	IASRI
NDRI, Karnal	Lecture delivery in Workshop	20.12.2001	625	By bus	IASRI
CIAE Bhopal	IASS Conference	15.1.2002 to 18.1.2002	2927	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
CSWCR & TI	PIMS Presentation	22.1.2002 to 23.1.2002	1503	Train	NATP
HAU, Hissar	PRT Workshop NATP-CGP	28.2.2002 to 3.3.2002	743	Bus	NATP
Varanasi	Collect data for the Project	7.5.2002 to 12.5.2002	3861	Train	NATP
Calicut	For designing data of Project	30.6.02 to 10.7.2002	8002	Train	NATP
Hissar	Collection of Data	29.5.2002 to 31.5.2002	360	Train	NATP
Bhopal	For preparing ER Diagrams	22.8.2002 to 26.8.2002	3568	Train	NATP
Dharwar	Presenting the Research Papers	15.12.2002 to 23.12.2000	5632	Train	NATP
Nagpur	For designing database of Project	11.12.02 to 14.12.2002	3029	Train	NATP
Name of Officer: Dr. Anil Rai		**Division: Computer Application**			
NBFPR, Lucknow	Project work of INARIS NATP Project	22-24th May, 2001	1,300.00	Train	NATP
CPCRI, Kasargod	Project work of INARIS. NATP Project.		21,988.00	Train	NATP
NBAGR, Karnal	Project work of INARIS. NATP Project	18.7.01	622.00	Bus	NATP
CIPHET, Ludhiana	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project.	20-21st July, 2001	1,500.00	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project.	11-13th July, 2001	14,924.00	Air	NATP
IIHR, Bangalore & NBSSLUP, Nagpur	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project.	23.7.01 to 4.8.2001	18,492.00	Air	NATP
CIAE Bhopal	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project	23.8.2001 to 25.8.01	2,000	Train	NATP
PDCSR, Modipuram	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project	02.5.01	120.00	Bus	NATP
PDSCR, Modipuram	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project	13.8.01	536.00	Bus	NATP
NRCAF, Jhansi	Project work of LOSSES NATP project	03-06th Sept. 2001	1,930.00	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
DCOMR, Patna	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project	10-12th Sept., 2001	9,461.00	Train	NATP
NBFGR, Lucknow	Project work of LOSSES NATP Project	25-28th Sept., 2001	2,376.00	Train	NATP
PAU, Ludhiana	Annual Conference of Agricultural Statisticians	05-08th Nov., 2001	1500	Train	IASRI
NDRI, Karnal	LOSSES project for attending meeting of NATP Project	10-11th May, 2001	622	Bus	NATP
Lalitpur	GIS Project survey of AP Cess Fund Project	21-24th Feb., 2001	2700	Train	AP-CESS
Lalitpur	GIS Project survey of AP Cess Fund Project	11-14th Mar., 2001	2796	Train	AP-CESS
Faizabad	Conference of ISAS	27.11.2000 to 1.12.2000	2291	Train	IASRI
Kandla Port	Fertilizer Project of Ministry of Agriculture.	12-22nd Aug., 2000	5487	Train	IASRI
ISI, Calcutta	Training on Large databases.	6-26th Feb., 2000	5144	Train	IASRI
NDRI, Karnal	Lecture on Training	21.12.2001	Paid by NDRI, Karnal	Train	IASRI
Trichurapalli	Conference of ISAS	29.11.1999 to 6.12.1999	8575	Train	IASRI
IISR, Calicut	INARIS, Workshop	7.2.2002 to 10.2.2002	19,000	Air	NATP
Ludhiana	For Oilseed data collection	22.4.02 to 23.4.02	1585	Train	NATP, PH
Hyderabad	Liby consultation	19.8.02 to 27.8.02	14,794	Air	NATP, PH
Ludhiana	Discussion regarding training plan	28.8.01 to 1.9.02	1969	Train	NATP, PH
Lucknow	To discuss Administration and Financial Problems	14.9.02 to 17.9.02	2501	Train	NATP
Coimbatore	Designing of database Horticulture crop preparation	24.10.02 to 30.10.02	21,223	Air	NATP
Ludhiana	Supervision of Field Work	19.12.02 to 21.12.02	2066	Train	NATP, PH
Bharatpur	Supervision of Field Work	13.1.03 to 15.1.03	740	Train	NATP, PH
Bangalore	To attend the Meeting	28.1.03 to 4.2.03	23591	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad	To attend the progress report	16.2.03 to 18.2.03	15339	Air	NATP
Jhansi	To attend the progress review meeting	24.2.02 to 26.2.03	1910	Train	NATP
Name of Officer: Sh. Saurabh Prakash		**Division: Computer Application**			
Hyderabad	NAARM	29.5.01 to 02.10.01	17,000	Train	IASRI
Bikaner	NATP (PME)	23-25th Feb., 2001	1685	Train	NATP
Jodhpur	NATP (PME)	20-23rd Sept., 2000	2000	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	NATP (PME)	25.09.00 to 01.10.2000	6000	Train	NATP
Meetzipka	NATP (PME)	18-21st Oct., 00	1,800.00	Train	NATP
Kanpur	NATP (PME)	23.10.00 to 25.10.00	2,000	Train	NATP
Jodhpur	NATP (PME)	20.09.00 to 22.09.00	2,576	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	NATP (PME)	25.09.01 to 01.10.00	5904	Train	NATP
Name of Officer: Dr. H.V.L. Bhatia		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Bhopal	FIM project	13-15 Nov., 2000	2000	Train	DOAC
Faizabad	Conference	27 Nov. to 1 Dec. 00	2100	Train	IASRI
Chandigarh	Meeting, Deptt. A.H.	24-25th April, 2001	1900	Train	IASRI
Gwalior	Study tour-International training	21-23 April, 2001	Training fund	Train	IASRI
Samastipur	ICAR All India Exam.	18-21 May, 2001	Paid by ICAR	Train	ICAR
Ludhiana	XIII Conference	30-31 May, 2001	2500	Train	IASRI
Karnal	NATP Project	18.7.2001	135	Bus	NATP
Cochin	NATP project	26-28 July, 2001	20000	Air	NATP
Vishakhapatnam	NATP project	12-15 Aug., 2001	18000	Air	NATP
Izatnagar	NATP project	3.9.2001	2000	Train	NATP
Avikanagar	NATP project	21-23 Oct., 2001	2000	Train	NATP
Udaipur	As an expert	9.11.2001	Paid by University	Train	University
P.A.U., Ludhiana	Convenor of ARS Conference	05-08th Nov., 2001	1500	Train	IASRI
ICAR Research Compx, Benapani	FIM Project	17-25 Nov., 2001	21000	Air & Road	DOAC
CIAE, Bhopal	Annual conference of ISAS	15-17th Jan., 2002	2000	Train	IASRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
CIFT, Cochin	Mission Mode NATP Project	28-31st Jan., 2002	24,000	Air	NATP
Kasargod	Study on coconut	20.03.2002 to 23.3.2002	18693	Air	Coconut Board
Coimbatore	Data collection and participating in workshop	17.4.02 to 22.4.02	21,721	Air	NATP
Kharagpur	Data collection work	2.4.02 to 5.4.02	15,751	Air	NATP
Vishakhapatnam	Supervision data collection work	24.5.02 to 26.5.02	19,532	Air	NATP
Sikkim	Solve the data collection problem	6.7.02 to 11.7.02	15401	Air	NATP
Ludhiana	Training-cum-workshop for survey work	28.8.02 to 1.9.02	3139	Train	NATP
Dharwar	To present paper in Symposium	16.12.02 to 22.12.02	5839	Train	PLAN, HRD
Sambalpur	To inspect Data collection work	12.11.02 to 15.11.02	21256	Air	NATP, PH
Izzatnagar	To attend the meeting	22.12.02 to 28.12.02	2972	Train	NATP
Karnal	To discuss the progress work of data	28.10.02 to 29.10.02	755	Bus	NATP, PH
Gwalior	Discuss regarding the workshop of SASA	3.2.03	2565	Train	Plan, HRD
Chandigarh	Implementation of the Project in Haryana (Crop Yield)	10.2.03	2365	Train	Crop Yield
Bhiwani	Selection of Field Investigator	24.2.03	95	Govt. Vehicle	Crop Yield
Bharatpur	Discussion with the Agril. Expert	18.2.03 to 19.2.03	270	Govt. Vehicle	NATP, PH
Ghaziabad	To see crop cutting experiment	16.11.02	135	Govt. Vehicle	IASRI
Muzzaffarnagar	To see data collection work under project	27.2.03 to 28.2.03	270	Govt. Vehicle	IASRI
Name of Officer: Dr. Jagbir Singh		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Faizabad	ISAS conference	28-30 Nov., 2000	2000	Train	IASRI
Avikanagar	NATP Project	31 July to 3rd Aug., 2001	1500	Train	NATP
Avikanagar	NATP Project	21-23 Oct., 2001	1600	Train	NATP
CIAE, Bhopal	ISAS Conference	15-17th Jan., 2002	3411	Trian	IASRI
CSWRI, Avikanagar	Mission Mode NATP project	19-21 Feb., 2002	2200	Train	NATP
Avikanagar	Impart the training on software	21.5.02 to 22.5.02	1577	Train	NATP
Avikanagar	Supervise the field data collection	18.9.02 to 21.9.02	1945	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Dharwar	Depute the present the paper in ISAS	16.12.02 to 23.12.02	5788	Train	Plan HARD
Name of Officer: Dr. D.L. Ahuja		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Bhopal	FIM project	17-20 Dec., 2000	2000	Train	DOAC
Faizabad	ISAS conference	28-30 Nov., 2000	2000	Train	IASRI
Bhopal	FIM project	1-3 May, 2001	2000	Train	DOAC
Lucknow	FIM project	9-13 July, 2001	2000	Train	DOAC
Jorhat	Data collection	10.3.02 to 17.03.02	18272	Air	DOAC
Name of Officer: Sh. D.C. Mathur		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Kanpur	Conduct exam.	3-6 June, 2001		Train	ICAR
Kerala	Cost of prod. Project	5-16 Aug., 2001	9500	Train	DOAC
Kerala	FIM Project	16-24 Sept., 2001	9500	Train	DOAC
Kerala	Supervise field work	28th March to 9 April, 2001	9500	Train	DOAC
Pune	To impart training under FIM project	14-19 Jan., 2001	4668	Train	DOAC
Kasargod	Data scrutiny under coconut project	26th Feb. to 6th March, 2002	8000	Train	Coconut Board
Sonepat	Technical discussion	16.8.02	356	Bus	IASRI
Bhiwani	Discussion with Dy. Director	18.2.03	270	Bus	Crop Yield
Sirsa	Data collection	9.4.03 to 10.4.03	470	Bus	Crop Yield
Bhiwani	Field Investigation training	21.3.03	84	Bus	Crop Yield
Sirsa	Data collection	24.4.03 to 25.4.03	476	Bus	Crop Yield
Bhiwani	Inspection of Data collection	5.5.03	250	Bus	Crop Yield
Bhiwani	Collect information from Investigator	19.5.03 to 20.5.03	368	Bus	Crop Yield
Name of Officer: Dr. Tauqueer Ahmed		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Patna	INARIS project	3-7 June, 2001	4676	Train	NATP
Bangalore	INARIS workshop	28 July to 1 Aug., 2001	8998	Train	NATP
Vishakhapatnam	NATP project	10-16 Aug., 2001	4500	Train	NATP
Mumbai	Conference	19-22 Dec., 2000	6944	Train	IASRI
Calcutta	Winter School	6 Feb. to 2 March 2000	3000	Train	IASRI
IISR, Calicut	INARIS Workshop	2.11.2001 to 10.11.2001	9500	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Calicut	Workshop on database	6.02.02 to 11.02.02	11000	Train	IASRI
Vishakhapatnam	Supervision of primary data collection	25.10.02 to 1.11.02	6418	Train	NATP, PH
Nagpur	Designing database for project	11.12.02 to 14.12.02	3204	Train	NATP, PH
Allahabad	Present paper in 9th International Conference	20.11.02 to 24.11.02	3192	Train	HRD Plan
Name of Officer: Dr. G.K. Jha		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Faizabad	ISAS conference	28-30 Nov. 2000	2100	Train	IASRI
Bareilly	NATP project	21.7.2001	1000	Train	NATP
Bareilly	NATP project	3-4 Sept., 2001	1400	Train	NATP
Izzatnagar	Supervision of data collection	2.4.02 to 5.4.02	1603	Train	NATP
Izzatnagar	Training on software	28.5.02 to 31.5.02	1603	Train	NATP, PH
Dharwar	Attend 56th Annual Conference on ISAS	16.12.02 to 24.12.02	5665	Train	Plan, HRD
Izzatnagar	Supervision of data collection	28.1.03 to 31.1.03	1390	Train	NATP, PH
Sirsa	Discussion with State Govt.	24.3.03 to 25.3.03	616	Bus	Crop Yield
Name of Officer: Sh. Satya Pal		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Ludhiana	FIM project	8-10 Aug., 2001	1688	Train	DOAC
Palampur	FIM prject	3-8 Nov., 2001	1972	Train/Bus	DOAC
Hissar	FIM project	3-6 Jan., 2002	672	Bus	DOAC
Anand	Training to Field investigator	26.6.02 to 30.6.02	3714	Train	FM
Dharwar	Present in ISAS Conference	16.12.02 to 23.12.02	5848	Train	Plan, HRD
Name of Officer: Sh. V.K. Jain		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Lalitpur	GIS project	21-24 Feb., 2001	2104	Train	AP-CESS
Bhopal	INARIS project	14-16 May, 2001	2349	Train	NATP
Lalitpur	GIS project	31 May to 2 June, 2001	1941	Train	AP-CESS
Bhopal	INARIS project	23-25 Aug., 2001	2349	Train	NATP
Jhansi	INARIS project	3-6 Sept., 2001	1818	Train	AP-CESS
Lalitpur	GIS project	4-6 Oct., 2001	2000	Train	AP-CESS
Hyderabad	Visit to NRS Liby.	19.8.02 to 27.8.02	15319	Air	AP-CESS
Jhansi	To attend Progress report meeting	25.2.03 to 26.2.03	1805	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Officer: Sh. R.S. Khatri		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Avikanagar	AP Cess fund project	4-6 Sept., 2000	1600	Train	AP-CESS
Kolkatta	Conference	6-11 Dec., 2000	6500	Train	IASRI
Faizabad	ISAS conference	25 Nov. to 1 Dec., 2000	2700	Train	IASRI
Bikaner	Training to field staff	2-8 Sept., 2001	3500	Train	IASRI
Kolar distt.	AP cess fund project	6-12 Oct., 2001	8000	Train	AP-CESS
Nehru Centre, Worli, Mumbai	Dairy Industry Conference	5-9 Feb., 2002	5939	Train	IASRI
Khanpur	To attend meeting	4.03.02 to 5.03.02	3140	Train	IASRI
Bangalore	To check data collection of II Session	14.11.02 to 17.11.02	17,978	Train	AP-CESS
Jaipur	National Seminar on Strength challenge	29.12.02 to 31.12.02	1660	Train	AP-CESS
Chandigarh	To attend 36th annual Conference	6.3.02 to 9.3.03	2289	Train	AP-CESS
Varanasi	Under Graduate Entrance Exam.	28.5.03 to 2.6.03	3,736	Train	Plan, HRD
Name of Officer : Dr. U.C. Sud		**Division : Sample Survey**			
Kandla Port, Gujarat	Research study	Aug., 2000	5000	Train	AP-CESS
Bhavnagar	Research study	March, 2000	20000	Train	IASRI
Bangkok	Training on GIS	Sept.-Dec., 2000	AHRD, Ag. Edu., Div. ICAR	Train	FAO
Kasargod	Coconut project	Jan., 2001	10000	Train	Coconut Board
Kakinada Port	Research study	Feb. 2001	7000	Train	AP-CESS
Ludhiana	Conference	Nov. 2001	2000	Train	IASRI
Kasargod	Coconut project	June 2001	18,000	Train	Coconut Board
PAU, Ludhiana	To attend ARS conference	5-7 Nov., 2001	1500	Train	IASRI
Kasargod	Discussion meeting with Investigator	17.3.02 to 23.3.02	16901	Air	Coconut Board
Dharwar	Presentation of paper 56th Annual Conference	16.12.02 to 23.12.02	5607	Train	HRd Plan
Chandigarh	Discussoin with the Director	10.2.03	2305	Train	IASRI
Bhiwani	Selection of Field Investigator	24.2.03	135	Staff Car	Crop yield
Sirsa	Discussed with State Govt.	24.3.03 to 25.3.03	597	Bus	Crop yield
Bhiwani	Training for hired field investigator	21.3.03	135	Staff Car	Crop yield
Bhiwani	Assessment of Data work	16.4.03 to 17.4.03	512	Bus	Crop yield

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kochi	Project meeting with Co-ordinator	26.6.03 to 28.6.03	29,672	Air	Coconut
Name of Officer: Dr. K.K. Tyagi		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Bhopal	FIM Project	13-15 Nov, 2000	2000 approx.	Train	DOAC
Ghaziabad	FIM Project	12.10.2000	1500 approx.	Bus	DOAC
Faizabad	ISAS conference	27 Nov. to 1 Dec. 2000	2000 approx.	Train	IA&RT
Bhopal	FIM Project	17-20 Dec., 2000	2000 approx.	Train	DOAC
Bhopal	FIM Project	30 May-3 June, 2001	2000 approx.	Train	DOAC
Bhopal	FIM Project	30 Sept. to 2nd Oct. 2001	2000 approx.	Train	DOAC
Agra	Eritria Training Prog.	25-26 April, 2001	1000 approx.	Train	IASRI
Jorhat, Umiam, Imphal	FIM Project	17-25 Nov. 2001	21000 approx.	Air/Road	DOAC
Hisar	Sport Meet	5-7 Nov., 2001	400 approx.	Bus	IASRI
CIAE, Bhopal	Annual conference of ISAS	15-17 Jan., 2002	2500 approx.	Train	IASRI
GAU, Ahmedabad	Farm Mechanization Project	22-23 Jan., 2002	9500 approx.	Air	DOAC
Kolkata	Data collection of participants	9.4.02 to 10.4.02	14,138	Air	FM
Coimbatore	Data collection of participants	17.4.02 to 28.4.02	21308	Air	FM
Ahmedabad	Data collection of participants	22.1.02 to 23.1.02	9500	Air	FM
Bhopal	55th Annual Conference	14.1.02 to 18.1.02	2680	Train	IASRI
Sikkim	Problem about Sikkim Govt. data	6.7.02 to 11.7.02	14989	Air	FM
Faizabad	Trainnig to programme to FI	9.10.02 to 12.10.02	2025	Train	FM
Dharwar	To attend 56th Annual Conference	16.12.02 to 23.12.02	5514	Train	HRD Plan
Umami	To attend workshop	27.4.03 to 1.5.03	18565	Air	HRD Plan
Bhopal	To attend meeting of AICRP	1.5.03 to 4.5.03	5178	Train	HRD Plan
Name of Officer: Dr. Ranbir Singh		**Division: Sample Surey**			
Karnal	Expert Committee	13.9.2000	300	Bus	IASRI
Bhubaneshwar	DPC meeting	11-12 June, 2001	Paid by CRRI	Train	CRRI
Ludhiana	Selection Committee Meeting	1.8.2001	Paid by Ludhiana .	Train	PIU
Jaipur	DPC meeting	31.8.2001	Paid by CSWRI, Avikanagar	Train	CSWRI

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad	NAARM course	17-24 Oct. 2001	16000	Air	IASRI
Ludhiana	Conference	5-9 Nov. 2001	1600	Train	IASRI
Lucknow	NATP project	26-27 Sept., 2001	2176	Train	NATP
Bhopal	INARIS project	24-25 Aug., 2001	2488	Train	NATP
Mumbai	To attend Remote Sensing and GIS project	5-7 Dec., 2001	10000	Air	AP-CESS
CIAE, Bhopal	Paper presentation at annual conference of ISAS	15-17 Jan., 2002	2000	Train	IASRI
SAC, Ahmedabad	ESCAP/ISRO seminar	12-15 Feb, 2002	10240	Air	NATP
Bhopal	To attend 55th Annual Conference	14.1.02 to 18.1.02	2932	Train	IASRI
Dharwar	T attend 56th Conference of ISAS	16.12.02 to 22.12.02	5743	Train	Plan HRD
Panchkula	Discussed project proposal	1.12.02 to 3.12.02	906	Train	IASRI
Shilong	Meeting of project, NECAC	4.6.03 to 7.6.03	18,119	Air	SAC
Nagpur	Progress review meeting	25.4.03 to 27.4.03	13,350	Air	SAC
Name of the Officer: Sh. Bhagwan Dass		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Lakhan (U.P.)	FIM Project	12.10.2000	84	Bus	DOAC
Ranchi	FIM Project	14.8.01 to 21.8.01	4018	Train	DOAC
Trivandrum	FIM Project	16.9.01 to 24.9.01	9000	Train	DOAC
Samstipur	FIM Project	3.11.01 to 9.11.01	4000	Train	DOAC
OAUT, Bhubaneshwar	FIM Project	17.12.01 to 23.12.01	5325	Train	DOAC
Name of the Officer: Shri K.K. Kher		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Bhopal	FIM Project	25.4.2001 to 4.5.2001	4237	Train	DOAC
Arnakhlam	FIM Project	5.8.2001 to 16.8.2001	9000	Train	Coconut Board
Bhopal	FIM Project	30.8.2001 to 2.9.2001	2547	Train	DOAC
Calicut	FIM Project	5.8.2001 to 16.8.2001	9549	Train	Coconut Board
Akola	FIM Project	17.11.01 to 26.11.01	6500	Train	DOAC
Pune	FIM Project	14-19 Jan., 2002	4668	Train/Taxi	DOAC
Jabalpur, M.P.	FIM Project	18-22 Feb., 2002	3759	Train/Taxi	DOAC
Kasargod	Pilot Study of coconut	17.3.02 to 24.3.02	7623	Train	Coconut

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name of Officer: Dr. M.S. Narang		**Division : Sample Survey**			
Bhopal	FIM Project	30.4.01 to 3.5.2001	2563	Train	DOAC
Bhopal	FIM Project	14.5.01 to 16.5.01	2413	Train	DOAC
Bhopal	FIM Project	23.8.01 to 25.8.01	2513	Train	DOAC
Ludhiana	FIM Project	8.8.01 to 10.8.2001	1762	Train	DOAC
Raichur	FIM Project	6.10.01 to 13.10.01	8000	Train	DOAC
Palampur	FIM Project	3.11.01 to 8.11.2001	2000	Train	DOAC
Hissar	FIM Project	3-6 Jan., 2002	792	Bus	DOAC
Ludhiana	Field Data collection for FM	4.4.02 to 6.4.02	1870	Train	FM
Name of the Officer: Sh. A.K. Gupa		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Kumarganj	FIM Project	27.11.00 to 1.12.00	2128	Train	IASRI
Bhopal	FIM Project	25.4.01 to 4.5.01	4500	Train	DOAC
Kanpur	FIM Project	5.6.01 to 12.6.01	4000	Train	DOAC
Varanasi	FIM Project	6.7.01 to 13.7.01	5000	Train	DOAC
Varanasi	FIM Project	23.7.01 to 28.7.01	4231	Train	DOAC
Rajindra Nagar	FIM Project	23.9.01 to 29.9.01	7000	Train	DOAC
Akola	FIM Project	17.11.01 to 26.11.01	6500	Train	DOAC
AAI, Allahabad	Checking of Filled in schedules in r/o FIM Project	12-16 Dec., 01	3009	Train/Taxi	DOAC
CIAE, Bhopal	ISAS conference	14-18 Jan., 2002	3000	Train/Taxi	IASRI
Jammu	Training to FI	28.4.02 to 2.5.02	3073	Train	FM
Aligarh	5th International Conference	28.12.02 to 31.12.02	1470	Train	Plan HRD
Name of the Officer: Sh. R.M. Sood		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Bhopal	FIM Project	17.12.00 to 20.12.00	2579	Train	DOAC
Coimbatore	FIM Project	24.7.00 to 31.7.00	6202	Train	DOAC
Ranchi		14.8.2001 to 21.8.01	4394	Train	DOAC
Rajendra Nagar		23.09.01 to 29.9.01	5416	Train	DOAC
OAUT, Bhubaneshwar, Orissa	FIM Project	17-23 Dec., 2001	5460	Train	DOAC
Jorhat	Data collection work	9.03.02 to 18.3.02	7424	Train	DOAC
Name of the Officer: J.P. Goyal		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Avikanagar	FIM Project	4.6.2000 to 6.6.2000	1670	Train	DOAC

1	2	3	4	5	6
Avikanagar	FIM Project	14.5.01 to 16.5.01	1500	Train	DOAC
Bikaner	FIM Project	16.6.01 to 21.6.01	2500	Train	DOAC
Karnal	FIM Project	18.7.2001	120	Bus	DOAC
Bikaner	FIM Project	2.8.2001 to 8.9.01	2340	Train	DOAC
Bangalore	FIM Project	6.10.2001 to 12.10.01	9000	Train	DOAC
Bangalore	FIM Project	17.11.01 to 27.11.01	9000	Train	DOAC
Bangalore	FIM Project	5.1.2002 to 15.1.02	9055	Train	DOAC
Bangalore	Checking data of II round and supervision	20.4.02 to 30.4.02	9109	Train	AP CESS
Bikaner	Training to Field Investigator	24.7.02 to 31.7.02	2785	Train	APCESS
Bangalore	Check data collection during II Session	2.9.02 to 13.9.02	9470	Train	APCESS
Bangalore	Check data collection	11.11.02 to 19.11.02	8840	Train	APCESS
Dharwar	Attend 56th Annual Conference	15.12.02 to 23.12.02	6028	Train	HRD Plan
Jaipur	Attend National Seminar	29.12.02 to 31.12.02	1810	Train	APCESS
Chandigarh	To attend the 32nd Conference	6.3.02 to 9.3.03	2439	Train	APCESS
Varanasi	To conduct under graduate exam.	28.5.03 to 2.6.03	3807	Train	HRD
Bangalore	To conduct JRF Exam.	10.6.03 to 18.6.03	13220	Train	HRD
Name of the Officer: Sh. S.C. Agarwal		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Lakhan	FIM Project	12.10.2000	408	Bus	DOAC
Bhopal	FIM Project	25.4.01 to 4.5.01	3371	Train	DOAC
Allahabad	FIM Project	5.6.2001 to 10.6.01	4347	Train	DOAC
Coimbatore	FIM Project	24.7.01 to 1.8.01	5978	Train	DOAC
Bhopal	FIM Project	30.8.01 to 2.9.01	2547	Train	DOAC
Ludhiana	FIM Project	8.8.2001 to 10.8.01	1746	Train	DOAC
Pant Nagar	FIM Project	26.9.2001 to 30.9.01	1737	Train	DOAC
Raipur	FIM Project	6.10.01 to 13.10.01	8000	Train	DOAC
Udaipur	To impart training to Field investigators under the project "Study relating to formulating long-term Mechanization Strategy for each agro-climate Zone/State"	05.01.2002 to 10.01.2002	3149	Train	DOAC
Khatauli, Muzaffarnagar	To impart training to Field investigators under the project "Study relating to formulating long-term Mechanization Strategy for each agro-climate Zone/State"	16.01.2002	435	Train	DOAC

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	To impart training to Field investigators under the project "Study relating to formulating long-term Mechanization Strategy for each agro-climate Zone/State"	18.2.2002 to 22.2.2002	3594	Train	DOAC
Name of the Officer: Sh. R.C. Gola		**Division: Sample Survey**			
Ranchi	Long Term Mech. Project	14.8.01 to 21.8.2001	4298	Train	DOAC
Name of the Officer: Dr. P.S. Rana		**Division: Econometrics**			
Chennai	Attending 10th Annual Conference to Ramanujam Mathematical Society	3.6.2000 to 13.6.00	5000	Train	IASRI
Kureshetra	Attending National Symposium on Stock Modelling and Operation Management	19.10.2000 to 21.10.2000	659	Bus	IASRI
Hyderabad	Training Programme Analytical Tools and Techniques	30.7.00 to 11.8.00	7258	Train	IASRI
Muzaffarnagar		11.11.00 to 14.11.00	726	Bus	IASRI
Ranchi	Supervise the project work	10.2.03 to 13.2.03	5834	Train	APCESS
Ranchi	Data supervision project	25.5.03 to 30.5.03	5320	Train	APCESS
Nagpur	Data supervision	28.4.03 to 5.5.03	8383	Train	APCESS
Name of the Officer: Ms. Sangeeta Ahuja		**Division: Computer Application**			
Hyderabad	FOCARS	23.8.00 to 22.12.00	14055	Train	IASRI
Name of the Officer: Ms. Anshu Dixit		**Division: Computer Application**			
Hyderabad	FOCARS, NAARM	23.8.00 to 23.12.00	15905	Train	IASRI
Patna	NATP Project	3.6.2001 to 7.6.2001	4634	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	Remote Sensing Training	17.11.01 to 20.02.02	20,000	Train	NATP
Name of the Officer: Dr. D.K. Agarwal		**Division: RCM Unit**			
Ludhiana	Regarding 13th Conference on Agricultural Research Statistics	30.5.01 to 31.5.01	2650	Train	IASRI
Ludhiana	Regarding 13th Conference on Agricultural Research Statistics	25.10.2001	2069	Train	IASRI
Ludhiana	For attending 13th Conference on Agricultural Research Statistics	5.11.01 o 9.11.01	2607	Train	IASRI
Name of the Officer: Dr. Prachi Mihra					
Karnal	Workshop	10.5.2001 to 11.5.2001	622	Train	NATP
Karnal	Workshop	29.6.01 to 30.6.01	678	Train	NATP

1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow	Training	25.9.01 to 28.9.01	2251	Train	NATP
Hyderabad	To present paper of international symposium	30.11.02 to 8.12.02	8213	Train	HRD Plan
Shri S.C. Sethi, Scientist					
Sirsa	Assess the data collection	9.4.03 to 10.4.03	880	Bus	Crop Yield
Bhiwani	Training to new field investigators	21.3.03	84	Bus	Crop Yield
Sirsa	Training to Field Staff	27.3.03 to 29.3.03	930	Bus	Crop Yield
Sirsa	Assess to field data collection	24.4.03 to 25.4.03	802	Bus	Crop Yield
Sirsa	Assess to field data collection	8.5.03 to 9.5.03	802	Bus	Crop Yield
Sirsa	To collect the information from field investigator	15.5.03 to 17.5.03	984	Bus	Crop Yield
Dr. B.C. Saxena, Scientist					
Aligarh	Internation workshop	27.12.02 to 31.12.02	1398	Train	HRD Plan
Dr. Chandrahas, Scientist					
Dharwad	Attent 56th annual conference of ISAS	16.12.2002 to 24.12.2002	5983	Train	HRD Plan
Shri Hukamchand, Scientist					
Bhopal	To attend 6th agricultural science congress	12.2.03 to 16.02.03	2831	Train	HRD Plan
Shri Kishan Lal, Scientist					
Udaipur	5th annual conference of society	16.1.03 to 20.1.03	2525	Train	HRD Plan
Shri Shivaraman N, Scientist					
Hyderabad	5th training	24.9.02 to 19.9.02	5467	Train	IASRI
Hyderabad	FET training	31.7.02 to 30.11.02	24,106	Train	IASRI

Land Allocation to Flying Clubs

1897. SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details and the purpose of allotting land/hanger by Airports Authority of India (AAI) to various flying clubs for Re. 1 per annum;

(b) the details of revenue collected by each of the flying clubs during the last three years by means other than pilot training;

(c) whether the flying clubs are not paying the landing and RNFC charges;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the AAI is not allotting land/hanger on lease at Re. 1 per annum to new upcoming flying clubs; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a)

Airports Authority of India (AAI), after its formation, has not allotted any land to flying clubs @ Re 1 for construction of hanger.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) AAI allots land to private flying clubs at market rate of licence fee for construction of hangar.

(f) As per Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, AAI has to work on commercial principles.

Floods in Pobitora Sanctuary

1898. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entire core area of the Pobitora sanctuary has been under unprecedented floods during July this year;

(b) if so, the period for which and the extent to which Pobitora sanctuary suffered loss of life, particularly wildlife thereby; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent flooding of the Sanctuary and restore normalcy indicating the cost involved and the Central aid extended?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) The Chief Conservator of Forests (Wildlife), Government of Assam has reported that the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary was under flood waters during July this year but the intensity of flood was less than that of the previous year. The flood waters entered the sanctuary on 1.7.2003 and remained for about 20 days. No loss of life has been reported from the area during this period.

(c) Low flooding in the Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary is not a major problem. However, during high floods the animals face problem and take shelter on the highlands constructed artificially for this purpose within the sanctuary. No financial assistance has been asked by the State Government of Assam for prevention of floods in the sanctuary. However, the Central Government has provided financial assistance of Rs. 51.64 lakhs under the scheme, "Assistance for Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries", during last three years for development and management of Pobitora Wildlife Sanctuary.

[Translation]

Layout of Coal Mines

1899. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has issued any instructions of the private sector coal companies to examine whether the layouts of their coal mines conform to their geological status;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any time-limit has been fixed to complete the examination of the accuracy of layout of the underground mines;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management of all coal companies including private companies have been addressed by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) to do check survey of their respective underground coal mines and make the plan up-to date and accurate.

(c) and (d) In the instructions issued to the managements, no time limit has been prescribed. However the officers of the DGMS have been instructed to check whether the check survey of underground coal mines have been done by the coal companies and the plan is up-to-date. They have also been instructed to issue improvement notice to the management specifying time limit to complete the check survey.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Reserved Forest in Daman and Diu

1900. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain restrictions have been imposed in the name of "Reserved Forest" in Union Territory of

Daman and Diu despite the fact that there is no forest in Daman; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to lift such restrictions to save the people from unnecessary harassment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) No special restriction has been imposed in the name of "Reserved Forest" in Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

[Translation]

Budget for Unemployment

1901. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any provision in the budget for the year 2003-04 to tackle the problem of unemployment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Employment generation is attempted through normal growth process and also through special employment generation programmes. Therefore, it forms an integral part of the budget allocation of various Ministries/Departments for various projects/ schemes. However, the budget allocation for Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojana (SGRY), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) for the year 2003-04 was as follows:

Scheme	Budget Allocation (in crores)
SJSRY	100.74
SGRY	4900.00
SGSY	800.00
PMRY	169.00

Fire in Coal Mines

1902. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:
SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level committee was constituted to go into the incidents of fire in the coal mines in order to check such incidents;

(b) if so, the date on which this committee was constituted and the report of the committee; and

(c) the recommendations of the report which have not been implemented so far alongwith the reasons for their non-implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) A High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coal) was constituted on 19.12.1996 to look into the problem of subsidence and fire in Raniganj and Jharia Coalfields to suggest remedial measures. The Committee submitted its report in January, 1998.

(c) The Committee had recommended for shifting of all settlements of unstable areas to non-coal bearing zones, total ban on any new construction over declared unsafe areas and intensive stabilization work in unstable areas. The respective Coal companies, with the co-operation of State Governments are making efforts for this large exercise. The Coal India Limited (CIL) had agreed to release funds to the tune of Rs. 160 crores per year for combating fire and subsidence problems within CIL. For 10th Plan, Rs. 163 crore has been allocated for Environmental Measures and Subsidence Control (EMSC) Schemes for this job.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Dam

1903. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any action plan for distribution of water among the States on completion of Sardar Sarovar Dam;

(b) if so, the quantum of water proposed to be supplied to Rajasthan; and

(c) the time by which the water channels would be constructed to bring water from Sardar Sarovar Dam to the States including Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The Narmada Water

Disputes Tribunal, in its award apportioned the utilizable quantum of 28 million acre feet (MAF) of Narmada Waters among the four party States as below:

Name of the States	Quantity of Waters (In MAF)
Madhya Pradesh	18.25
Gujarat	9.00
Maharashtra	0.25
Rajasthan	0.50
Total	28.00

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is planning 29 major, 158 medium and about 3,000 minor projects in the Narmada basin for utilization of their share of water.

Government of Gujarat is constructing a canal network comprising 458 kilometre (km) long Main Canal (off taking from Sardar Sarovar Project) and 66,000 km long distributaries system for irrigating 17.92 lakh hectare in Gujarat.

Government of Rajasthan would draw their share of water from Gujarat-Rajasthan border from the Narmada Main canal off taking from Sardar Sarovar Project. Government of Rajasthan has formulated the Narmada Canal Project (estimated cost Rs. 487.53 crore at 1989-90 price level) for utilizing their share of water drawn at Gujarat border.

Government of Maharashtra has not made any proposals for utilization of their share of 0.25 MAF of Narmada Water.

(c) As per the construction programme of the Government of Gujarat, the Narmada Main Canal is proposed to be completed up to Rajasthan border by June, 2005.

Agricultural Insurance Company

1904. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd. has started functioning;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its Chairman and Members of Board of Directors;

(c) the details of organisational structure or proposed posts likely to be created in the Company; and

(d) the manner in which its is likely to be helpful to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Agricultural Insurance Company of India Ltd. (AICI) was incorporated on December 20, 2002. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) has given 'in principle' approval for transacting crop insurance business, and AICI has started functioning from April, 2003. The composition of the Board of Directors of the AICI is given as under:—

Chairman-cum-Managing Director	1
Nominee of GIC	1
Nominee of 4 public Sector Insurance Companies	4
Nominee of NABARD	1
Representative of Ministry of Finance	1
Representative of Ministry of Agriculture	1
Financial/Accounting/IT Expert	1
Agricultural Economist/Statistics/Marketing/ Research experts	2
Total	12

(c) Presently, the existing structure of the Crop Insurance Cell of the GIC having 16 offices in India is working for the AICI on 'as is where is' basis. The Organisational structure of the AICI has not been finalized.

(d) The AICI has been set up to provide risk cover to farmers in the form of Crop Insurance and other allied activity insurance.

[Translation]

Development of High Yield Seeds

1905. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the details of the

high yield seeds developed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed/released and notified about 130 high yielding varieties/seeds of crops during the last one year. The crop-wise list of released and notified varieties/seeds are enclosed herewith as Statement.

Statement

Centrally released and notified varieties during 2002 to 2003

Kind	Varieties/hybrids developed
1	2
Cereals:	
1. Paddy	Anjali (IET-16430) (RR-347-166), Dhanrasi (IET-15358), Karnataka Hybrid Rice-2 (KRH-2) (IE)-15065)
2. Wheat	Kaushambi (HW-2045), Aditya (HD-2781), VL Gehun-804 (VL-804), Shivalik (HS-420), Himgiri (HS-375), Amrita (HI-1500), PBW-14, VL Gehun-829 (VL-829), GW-322, Narendra Wheat-2036, MP-4010
3. Barley	DWR-28 (Malt barley), Himadri (BHS-352)
Millets:	
1. Maize	Narmada Moti (IC-9001), Priya Sweet Corn
2. Pearl gram	MP-406 (CZP-9802), GHB-558 (MH-946), GHB-526 (MSH-105), HHB-146 (MH-960)
Pulses:	
1. Bengal gram	Anubhav (RSG-88), Phule G-95311, Jawahar Gram Kabuli-1 (JGK-1)
2. Green gram	Malviya Jyoti (HUM-1), Malviya Janchetna (HUM-12)
3. Pigeon pea	Malvia Vikash (MA-6)
4. Rajmash	Amber (IIPR 96-4)
5. Moth bean	Maru Bahar (RMO-435)
6. Cluster bean	RGC-1017
7. Fodder cowpea	UPC-607
Oilseeds:	
1. Groundnut	GG-14 (JSP-28)
2. Niger	JNC-6
3. Mustard/Indian mustard	Agrani (Sej-2), Pusa Swarnim (IGC-01), Maya (RK-9902), Geeta (PB-9901) Swarn Jyoti (RH-9801), Vasundhara (RH-9304)
4. Sesame	Nirmala (OS-Sel.-164), Pragati (MT-75)
5. Sunflower	KBSH-44
6. Soybean	JS 93-05, Pratikar (MAUS-61), Pratishtha (MAUS-61-2), Samrudhi (MAUS-71)
Fibre Crops:	
1. Tossa Jute	JRO-128 (Surya)
Vegetable Crops:	
1. Pumpkin	Sooraj (CM-350)
State released and notified varieties during 2002 to 2003	
ICAR/ICAR institutes	SAU's/research Institutes
Cereals:	
1. Paddy	Sarala CR-260-77 (IET-10279), Vandana (RR-167-982), Shah Sarang-1 (RCPL-1-87-8), Lum Pnah-1 (RCPL-1-87-4), Bha Lum-1 (RCPL-1-27), Bha Lum-2 (RCPL-1-29)
	KAU M 57-18-1-1 (Krishnanjana) (IET-15096), RM-1 (IET-14083) (Mangala Mahsuri), KAU 87117 (Karuna), Deepti (WND-III), KAU-M 57-9-1-1 (MO-18-

1	2
	Karishna), KAU-M 45-20-1 (Revathy) (IET-15322), KAU-M 42-6-3 (MO-16-UMA) (IET-14758), KAU-M-20-19-4 (Remanika) (IET-13981), KAU M 61-6-1-1-2) (Panchami) (IET-14260), KAU M 59-29-2-1-2 (IET-13983), Makaram (KTR-2), KAU A 4-4-2 (Harsha), Kumbhan (KTR-3), Mugad Sugandha-1 (IET-13549), Jagabandhu, GR-8, Dandi (IET-14906)
2. Barley	Narendra Barley-3 (NDB-1020), BH-393
3. Wheat	Swarna (HI-1479), NIAW-301 (Trimbak), WH-912, WH-711, PDW-274, MACS-3125, Sudha (MPO-1106), Raj-3777
Millets:	
1. Maize	DMH-2, Gujarat Makai-3, NAC-6002, Jawahar Makka-216, Gujarat Makai-6
2. Finger Millet	L-5
3. Pearl Millet	HC-20 (HMP-9102)
4. Sorghum	DSH-4R, SPH-837
Pulses:	
1. Black gram	Sumanjana
2. Cowpea	Shubhra (Culture-502-2-2-2)
3. Bengal gram	Virat (Phule G-95418), Haryana Kabuli-1 (HK 89-131), Jawahar gram-130 (JG-130), PGD-4, Gujarat gram-2, GNG-1292, CSJD-884 (Akash)
4 Green gram	BPMR-145, Vaibhav (Phule M-9339), SML-668, RNG-4012, GM-4
5. Lentil	LL-699
6. Pigeon pea	BSMR-853 (Vaishali), Selection-31
7. Rajmash	Varun (ACPR-94040)
Oilseeds:	
1. Castor	RHC-1
2. Groundnut	Snigdha, Sneha, AK-159, GG-6
3. Linseed	RL-914
4. Mustard	Kranti (RK-9807), RGN-13
Fibre Crops:	
1. Cotton	HHH-223, H-1117, RS-2013, Jawahar Kapas-4 (JK-4), Phule-492, Phule-388, F-1861, G. Cot-19 (G AM-31), G. Cot. MDH-11 (GSGDH-2), Gujarat Cotton-23 (G Bhr-179)
Other Crops:	
1. Sugarcane	Madhumathi
Vegetables Crops:	
1. Brinjal	Gujarat Brinjal Long-1 (GBL-1)
2. Grain Amaranthus	Grain Amaranthus-2 (GA-2)

[English]

Unapproved Hybrid BT Cotton Seeds in Gujarat

1906. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the market in Gujarat are being flooded by unapproved hybrid Bt. Cotton seeds; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Gujarat has been advised to take appropriate action against the manufacturers of spurious Bt. cotton seeds under the Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous

Micro Organisms/Genetically Engineered Organisms or Cells, 1989 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and the seeds legislation.

VRS In IA

1907. DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has decided to offer Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to its employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present strength of its employees alongwith the expected strength of the same after implementation of the proposed VRS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Indian Airlines has already circulated its Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for 2003 for its employees on 12.5.2003 which came into effect on 19.5.2003 and remained in force till 17th July, 2003. The Scheme has now been extended for a further period of two months i.e. upto 17th September, 2003.

(b) The highlights of the Scheme are as under:—

- applicable to permanent employees of the Company who are in Indian scales of pay and have rendered a continuous service of a minimum of 10 years in Indian Airlines or have reached a minimum age of 40 years as on the date of the closure of the Scheme.
- The ex-gratia payment equivalent to salary of 35 days for every completed year of service and 25 days for each year of service left until superannuation, subject to a minimum of Rs. 25,000 or 250 days salary, whichever is higher.
- The scheme covers all the categories of employees except employees on contract/ Government servants on deputation.
- The number of employees targeted is 1000.
- The financial outgo is estimated at around Rs. 72 crores on account of ex-gratia payment, encashment of leave and payment of gratuity.

(c) The strength of employees in Indian Airlines is 19392 as on 30th June, 2003. The targeted number of employees is approximately 1000.

Identity Cards to Beedi Workers

1908. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to issue identity cards to all the beedi workers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of identity cards issued so far in Orissa; and

(c) by when the remaining workers are likely to get their identity cards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) As per the provisions of Rule 41(1) of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1978, the owner of an establishment, factory or contractor engaged in the manufacture of beedi, shall issue identity cards to every employee.

1,75,268 beedi workers have been issued identity cards in Orissa. Issuing of identity cards to the beedi workers is an ongoing process and with the close co-operation of State Governments and employers, the Labour Welfare Organisation has been making all efforts to issue identity cards to as many beedi workers as possible.

Setting up of Food Parks

1909. DR. N. VENKATASWAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently launched a scheme for setting up "Food Parks" in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of food parks sanctioned and set up as on date, State-wise; and

(d) the total amount sanctioned and spent under the scheme as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) The scheme for setting up of food parks is in existence since Eighth Five Year Plan period. The assistance is provided for creation of common facilities in Food Parks, such as cold storage/warehousing facilities, effluent treatment plant, quality control and analytical laboratory etc. The Ministry does not set up food parks of its own.

(c) The Ministry have provided financial sanction in respect of 38 food parks—one each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu & Tripura; two each in Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur & Rajasthan; three each in Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, UP & West Bengal; four in Maharashtra and six in Madhya Pradesh. Work on one food park each in Tamil Nadu and Kerala has been completed.

(d) Till 30.6.2003 the Ministry had released assistance to the tune of Rs. 84.71 crores under the scheme for setting up of food parks.

Scheme to Recharge Ground Water Level

1910. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central sector scheme "Study to Recharge Ground Water" launched during the Ninth Five Year Plan is being continued during the Tenth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the projects approved under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Central Sector Scheme on "Study of Recharge to Ground Water" launched during the IX Five Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 25.00 crore is being continued for the first 2 years of the X Five Year Plan at a revised cost of Rs. 35.81 crore. State-wise details of recharge projects approved under the scheme are given in Statement attached.

Statement

State-wise details of Artificial Recharge projects under Central Sector scheme on "Study of Recharge to Ground Water"

Sl. No.	States/Union Territory	No. of projects sanctioned	Cost of projects approved (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released upto 30.6.2003 (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of projects completed	No. of projects in progress
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	54.55	52.25	10	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	20.00	20.00	1	0
3.	Assam	1	63.50	63.50	0	1
4.	Bihar	2	10.52	9.84	1	1
5.	Chandigarh	7	64.23	60.49	5	2
6.	Delhi	18	96.07	92.22	15	3
7.	Gujarat	3	20.05	20.05	3	0
8.	Haryana	8	107.17	107.17	4	4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6	81.65	81.65	6	0
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	78.96	78.96	6	2
11.	Jharkhand	5	25.73	25.73	0	5
12.	Karnataka	2	43.30	43.30	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Kerala	13	88.18	88.18	8	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5	53.85	53.85	5	0
15.	Maharashtra	4	126.63	81.63	3	1
16.	Meghalaya	1	20.32	18.65	1	0
17.	Mizoram	1	28.00	28.00	1	0
18.	Nagaland	3	116.43	110.47	1	2
19.	Orissa	8	1508.29	1152.46	1	7
20.	Punjab	17	361.92	361.92	15	2
21.	Rajasthan	18	122.80	122.24	12	6
22.	Tamil Nadu	10	161.14	161.14	8	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	10	139.07	103.31	5	5
24.	Uttaranchal	1	2.00	2.00	1	0
25.	West Bengal	7	154.09	130.23	2	5
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3	12.92	8.39	0	3
27.	Lakshadweep	2	19.85	19.85	0	2
	Total	174	3581.22	3097.48	115	59

[Translation]

Assistance for Gaushalas

1911. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in some States of the country, particularly in Gujarat the amount provided for gaushalas is being taken back;

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

(c) the amount provided by the Government for gaushalas during each of the last three years and thereafter, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide additional funds for gaushalas particularly in Jharkhand; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) No Sir. The grants in aid sanctioned under the scheme of provision of Shelter House for looking after animals in distress is not being taken back.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The funds provided during the last three years and thereafter, State-wise is appended as at statement enclosed.

(d) and (e) The proposals received from various organisations of different States including Jharkhand are considered for provision of assistance for construction of shelter houses. Seven Animal Welfare Organizations from Jharkhand have been recognized by Animal Welfare Board of India.

Statement

Funds provided by the Government for Gaushalas State-wise in last three years and thereafter

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	State	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.83	18.86	1.25	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	38.00	–
3.	Assam	–	–	0.00	–
4.	Bihar	17.23	15.98	1.95	–
5.	Chhattisgarh	7.25	16.10	8.62	–
6.	Chandigarh	–	–	17.85	–
7.	Delhi	95.95	59.12	25.16	–
8.	Goa	4.18	19.99	0.00	–
9.	Gujarat	97.01	146.40	185.84	2.70*
10.	Haryana	87.32	181.77	107.74	–
11.	Himachal Pradesh	0.38	0.68	7.68	–
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	1.35	14.76	–
13.	Jharkhand	5.00	11.81	3.66	–
14.	Karnataka	29.92	42.78	9.67	–
15.	Kerala	–	–	0.00	–
16.	Madhya Pradesh	62.95	124.53	97.60	–
17.	Maharashtra	45.18	62.04	24.47	–
18.	Manipur	13.99	1.58	30.87	–
19.	Nagaland	–	–	0.00	–
20.	Orissa	11.72	6.40	24.20	–
21.	Pondicherry	–	–	0.00	–
22.	Punjab	23.15	42.50	47.82	7.70*
23.	Rajasthan	189.70	433.77	207.35	–
24.	Sikkim	–	–	0.00	–
25.	Tamil Nadu	41.20	20.06	9.52	–
26.	Tripura	–	–	9.00	–
27.	Uttar Pradesh	88.58	161.15	113.33	–
28.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.10	4.47	–
29.	West Bengal	11.80	17.48	21.55	–
	Total	868.32	1384.44	1012.34	10.40

*The funds have been sanctioned, cheques are under process for issue.

New Company under Air India

1912. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has decided to set up a new company named "Air India Air Transport Services Limited";

(b) if so, the utility of this company;

(c) whether fresh staff would be recruited for this company;

(d) if so, the details of terms and conditions of recruitment; and

(e) the area of operation of this company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Company has been incorporated with the objective of carrying on the business of providing services at airports to any entities or persons engaged in transporting passengers, goods, mail and cargo by air such services to include, ground handling and ramp handling services etc.

(c) and (d) No final decision has been taken so far.

(e) To carry on the business of providing services at airports to any of the entities or persons engaged in transporting passengers, goods, mail and cargo by air, such services to include ground handling, ramp handling services, including passenger embarking and disembarking and handling, cargo and baggage loading and unloading and handling aircraft dispatch, load control, aircraft loading, handling of dangerous goods, security, departure control, facilitation of cabin cleaning services, flight assistance, post flight activities, communication and training of personnel in any part of the world.

Opening of Agro-Clinics

1913. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have opened some agro-clinics in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on March 31, 2003, State-wise;

(c) the places where such agro-clinics are likely to be opened during the current year; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir. The Government have not opened any agro-clinics in any State. However, Government have taken up a scheme for promoting agri-clinics and agri-business centres to be set up by agriculture graduates. The Government have only provided training to agriculture graduates with a view to equip them with necessary skills to set up such centres.

The training component of this scheme was approved during the last year of 9th Five Year Plan (2001-2002). This scheme was continued in the first year of 10th Plan also. At present a scheme for promoting agri-clinics and agri-business centres with a larger scope is under consideration.

(b) The details of agri-clinics and agri-business centres set up by entrepreneurs in various States are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) As the Government do not open agri-clinics, the places where such clinics would be opened will be decided by the entrepreneur concerned.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of Agri-Clinics and Agri-Business Centre

S. No.	State	No. of Agriculture Graduates Trained (As on 31.3.03)	No. of Agri-Clinics /Agri-Business Centres set up by Trained Agriculture Graduates (As on 25.7.03)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	312	60
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	13	4
4.	Bihar	212	16
5.	Chadigarh	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
7.	Goa	-	-
8.	Gujarat	200	41
9.	Haryana	46	12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18	-
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	25	-
12	Jharkhand	106	3
13.	Karnataka	315	130
14	Kerala	55	8
15.	Madhya Pradesh	170	13
16.	Maharashtra	378	105
17.	Manipur	32	15
18.	Meghalaya	-	-
19.	Mizoram	-	-
20.	Nagaland	-	-
21.	New Delhi	-	-
22.	Orissa	204	28
23.	Pondicherry	5	1
24.	Punjab	55	4
25.	Rajasthan	410	105
26.	Sikkim	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	159	45
28.	Tripura	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	227	21
30	Uttaranchal	52	11
31.	West Bengal	64	6
	Total	3058	628

[English]

Survey of Surplus Water in States

1914. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey to identify the States which have surplus water;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to share the surplus water with the States which face scarcity of water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (d) As the river basin/sub-basin are natural hydrological units, Water balance studies, to identify whether a particular river basin/sub-basin is surplus or deficit in water, are carried at basin/sub-basin level. Ministry of Water Resources/Central Water Commission has prepared a National Perspective Plan (NPP) during 1980. Water balance studies for the basins/sub-basins/at diversion points have been carried out for Peninsular and Himalayan Components of NPP. Water balance studies of 137 basins/sub-basins and at 52 diversion points have been conducted under Peninsular Component while water balance studies at 19 diversion points have been conducted under Himalayan Component. Based on these water balance studies, interbasin water transfer proposals for surplus to deficit basins have been proposed. 30 water transfer links, 16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component have been identified for preparation of feasibility reports, National Water Development Agency completed feasibility reports of 8 link projects.

[Translation]

Utilisation of Funds for Setting up of Food Parks

1915. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain States have not utilized the funds allocated by the Union Government for setting up food parks and their operation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the States with whom the Government have held talks in this regard during the last six months alongwith the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) and (b) Financial assistance of Ministry of Food Processing Industries is not allocated to State Government but is released to the implementing agencies through the concerned Banks based on physical and financial progress of the project.

(c) Ministry has reviewed at various levels progress of implementation of all food parks in the last six months and given necessary guidelines.

[English]

Production of Palm Oil

1916. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) has been asked by the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation to procure additional palm oil from Karnataka under market intervention scheme;

(b) if so, the total quantity of palm oil procured by the NAFED from Karnataka during 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 till date;

(c) whether the India has achieved self-sufficiency in palm oil production; and

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to achieve self-sufficiency in palm oil production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The Government of India included Oil Palm cultivation under the Technology Mission on Oilseeds, Pulses & Maize in 1991-92. As part of the mission, a comprehensive Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Oil Palm Development Programme (OPDP)" has been implemented to augment oil palm cultivation in the country.

Production of Foodgrains in Gujarat

1917. SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per hectare production of wheat, rice, oilseeds, cotton, bajra and pulses in Gujarat as on date;

(b) whether improved seeds have been developed in the field of agricultural research in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The figures of per hectare production in respect of various crops in Gujarat for 2002-03 are given below. As the figures for 2002-03 reflect the impact of severe drought that affected several parts of the country including Gujarat during 2002, normal production figures in respect of Gujarat (average for the 3 years 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02) are also given below:—

Yield (in Kg/hectare)

Crop	2002-03*	Normal
Wheat	1769	2272
Rice	1156	1300
Total Oilseeds	593	844
Cotton	213	172
Bajra	984	1028
Total Pulses	463	474

*Fourth Advance estimates released on 1st July, 2003.

(b) and (c) The list of improved seeds (varieties/ hybrids) developed by Gujarat State from 2000 to 2003 is placed below:—

Crop	Varieties/hybrids developed by public sector organisations	Varieties/hybrids developed by private organisations
Paddy	GR-8 Dhandi (IET-14906)	
Wheat	GW-1139 (Durum)	—
Groundnut	GG-7 (J-38) GG-6 GG-14	—
Cotton	G. Cot. 18	VICH-9
	G. Cot. 19 (G.A m-31)	VICH-5
	G. Cot MDH.11 (GSGDH-2)	
	Gujarat Cotton-23 (GBhr. 179)	
Bajra	GHB-558 (MH-946) GHB-526 (MSH-105)	Nandi-356 (MH-889)
Bengal Gram	Gujarat Gram-4 (GCP-105) Gujarat Gram-2	
Green Gram	GM-4	

Availability of Mackerel

1918. SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge colonies of mackerel have been located in the Bay of Bengal off the Visakhapatnam coast;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to identify reasons for its abundant availability;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken to export the excess quantity of mackerel which is in great demand abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Heavy landings of Indian mackerel by mechanized boats operating from Visakhapatnam fishing harbour has been reported during the months of January-April, 2003. The investigations showed that the concentrations were mainly found in the areas of Pudimadaka and Bhimunipatnam at a depth range of 40-56 mtr. It has been reported that though the mackerel is an important fishery along the west coast of India, high incidence of shoals of this fish along the West Bengal, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh coast is not uncommon. The scientific investigations points to fluctuation in sea surface temperature, shortage of food in upper mixed layers and sinking of mixed layers during north-east monsoon as probable reasons for abundant availability of mackerel in this region.

(d) Due to the increased availability, the export of frozen mackerel has recorded almost four-fold increase from the port of Visakhapatnam, both in terms of quantity and value. Besides, a substantial quantity is being transported to the metropolitan cities in the neighbouring states in fresh/iced form. Curing and drying is also practiced for preservation and movement of excess catch to distant destinations.

[Translation]

Exploitation of Beedi Workers

1919. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to save beedi workers from the exploitation of their employers; and

(b) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government have enacted the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, to protect the beedi workers from exploitation of the employers. This Act regulates the conditions of employment in the beedi and cigar industry and lays down responsibilities on the employers in regard to various facilities to be provided to the beedi workers like cleanliness, sanitation, drinking water, ventilation, creches, washing facilities, first aid, canteen etc. It also prescribes the hours of work, wages for overtime work, interval for rest, weekly holidays, wages during leave period etc. It empowers the State Governments to frame rules in regard to various matters including the manner in which sorting or rejection of beedis and disposal of rejected beedis is to be carried out, the fixation of maximum limit of the percentage of the rejection of beedis, manner of payment of wages, supervision by the inspectors over distribution of raw materials, settlement of disputes etc.

Further, under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, beedi making is included as a scheduled employment in the State sphere. State Governments are the appropriate Governments to fix and revise minimum wages and enforce payment thereof including overtime working hours, authorized deductions etc.

The enforcement of the provisions of above mentioned Acts, has contributed towards improving the working conditions of beedi workers and reduced their exploitation by regulating the rejection of beedis, supply of raw material and enforcement of minimum wages.

[English]

Macro Package for Shifting of Polluting Industries

1920. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a special comprehensive macro package for shifting polluting units from residential areas of the Capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the package is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) to (c) The Government of Delhi is implementing a Scheme for Relocation of Industries operating in residential/non-conforming areas to conforming industrial areas. Under this 'Relocation Scheme', 27,028 applicants have been cleared by the Land & Flat Allotment Committee and 18,347 eligible applicants have been allotted industrial plots/flats at Bawana, Narela, Badli, Jhilmil and Patpar Ganj industrial areas of Delhi.

Plan Outlay for Culture

1921. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARSTE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the play outlay for the Department of Culture alongwith its annual grant sanctioned by the Government for current financial year;

(b) whether there has been any reduction in the amount;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the amount earmarked for capital works for this Department is also reflected in the Demands for Grants of the Urban Development Ministry;

(e) whether the Government propose to allocate the amount for capital works in the Demand for grants of the Department of Culture and place at its disposal to ensure its better implementation and control; and

(f) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government to protect and maintain all the monuments/sites under its charge?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) The details on the Plan outlay of the Department of Culture for the 10th Five Year Plan and for the first two years, including the allocation for Capital Works is indicated in the table below:

(In crores of rupees)

Year	Total Plan Allocation	Out of which amount allocated for Capital Works
10th Five Year Plan (2002-07)	1720.00	180.00
2002-2003	250.00	45.00
2003-2004	250.00	24.80

(b) and (c) No Sir. B.E. for 2002-03 was Rs. 250 crores and B.E. for 2003-04 is also Rs. 250 crores.

(d) Yes Sir.

(e) Yes Sir. The Ministry of Finance have stated that they have no objection to this proposal; however, the Ministry of Urban Development has been approached for their concurrence.

(f) The Archaeological Survey of India has a programme of regular upkeep and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments. However, under perspective plan for the Tenth Five Year Plan period, 578 of the centrally protected monuments have been identified for comprehensive conservation programme.

Professionalism in ASI

1922. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade and professionalise the Archaeological Survey of India(ASI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the mode of selection of manpower to lead the new set-up; and

(d) by when the new set-up is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to create a separate service, Indian Archaeological and Heritage Service to bring in more professionalism in the management of archaeological monuments and optimal utilization of the resources of the Archaeological Survey of India in integrating cultural assets.

(c) and (d) The norms as applicable to other Central Services and a training period of two years are being considered.

Allocation for Water Resources

1923. SHRI B. VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of allocation made during the Ninth Plan for conservation of water resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): The details of the allocation made during the Ninth Plan for the Water Resources Sector including conservation of water resources is given in enclosed statement.

Statement

Approved outlay for Irrigation & Flood Control during IX Plan (1997-2002)

States		Outlay in Rs. crore				
		M&M	MI	CAD	FC	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5027.16	775.73	76.50	127.41	6006.80
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.30	202.48	5.65	69.52	279.95
3.	Assam	135.12	429.99	25.07	120.44	710.42
4.	Bihar	1450.00	725.00	125.00	400.00	2700.00
5.	Goa	237.02	27.31	7.31	6.46	278.10
6.	Gujarat	7358.00	963.55	50.00	10.00	8381.55
7.	Haryana	1372.43	172.13	68.22	60.41	1673.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	35.00	196.55	7.30	20.00	258.85
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	183.00	156.00	23.50	85.00	447.50
10.	Karnataka	5500.00	500.00	120.00	50.00	6170.00
11.	Kerala	650.00	250.00	40.00	88.00	1028.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1915.76	782.90	18.69	4.67	2722.02
13.	Maharashtra	8969.08	1568.56	388.46	2.70	10928.80
14.	Manipur	222.00	44.00	12.60	42.00	320.60
15.	Meghalaya	15.00	60.00	5.00	18.00	98.00
16.	Mizoram	0.40	17.52	0.19	0.00	18.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Nagaland	9.85	40.28	1.50	5.37	57.00
18.	Orissa	3084.76	267.32	16.50	20.00	3388.58
19.	Punjab	238.25	252.82	384.47	409.70	1285.24
20.	Rajasthan	1855.54	196.30	422.86	51.16	2525.86
21.	Sikkim	0.00	10.00	1.00	30.00	41.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1000.00	357.65	90.00	0.00	1447.65
23.	Tripura	60.55	105.36	0.10	28.00	194.01
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2600.12	490.00	120.00	80.00	3290.12
25.	West Bengal	710.93	347.87	16.33	328.44	1403.57
	Total-States	42632.27	8939.32	2026.25	2057.08	55654.92
	Total-UTs	6.10	45.52	1.04	165.28	217.94
	Total-States+UTs	42638.37	8984.84	2027.29	2222.36	55872.86
	Central Sector*	330.12	385.00	860.00	716.13	2291.25
	Grand Total	42968.49	9369.84	2887.29	2938.49	58164.11

* Outlays for Sectt. & Eco. Services (Rs. 8.75 cr.) & R&D (Rs. 37.79 cr.) are included under M&M and Outlay for Transport Sector (Rs. 110.00 cr.) are included under Flood Control.

M&M Major & Medium CAD Command Area Development

MI Minor Irrigation FC Flood Control.

Setting up of Welfare Boards under BCWWC Act, 1996

1924. SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act (1996) was promulgated for the benefit of workers in this sector;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the schemes like accident assistance, pension, premium for group Insurance etc.;

(c) whether very few States have set up welfare boards provided under the Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in setting up of the welfare boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir, with a view to regulate the Employment and Conditions of Service of Building and Other Construction Workers as also their safety, health and welfare measures, the Government have enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 and the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996. Section 18 of the Building and Other Construction Workers (RECS) Act, 1996 provides that every State Government shall constitute a Building and Other Construction Worker's Welfare Board in order to provide relief to the building workers in case of accident, payment of pension, premium for group insurance etc.

(c) and (d) Welfare Boards under the Act have so far been constituted in the State of Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Delhi, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry. Implementation of these acts are being monitored regularly and the States/UTs. have been advised to speed up the process of implementation.

Illegal Auction of Antiques

1925. SHRI VINAY KUMAR SORAKE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some rare Indian antiques/sculptures are reported to have made illegal entry in overseas markets through auction houses in UK and USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the legendary Vagdevi idol is presently displayed at the British Museum; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to retrieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. According to information received from the concerned unit of CBI, during the last three years, one case of illegal export of antique Stamps of Indian origin to UK & USA was registered by them.

(c) and (d) The matter of retrieval of the image of Vagdevi presently on display at the British Museum in London through the diplomatic channels has been taken up with the Ministry of External Affairs.

Differences in Ceiling Amount per I.P.

1926. SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are some anomalies in the ceiling amount per Insured Person from State to State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have received any requests from Government of Andhra Pradesh to increase the ceiling amount; and

(d) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The ESI Corporation has increased the ceiling to Rs. 700/- per IP per annum from Rs. 600/- per IP per annum w.e.f. 1.4.2003 for all the States.

Rehabilitation of Farmers in Orissa

1927. SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to discourage the shifting cultivation (Podu Chasa) in KBK district of Orissa; and

(b) the measures taken to rehabilitate the affected farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) A Scheme for survey, identification and rehabilitation of podu cutlivators in the KBK districts has been taken by the State Government under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for such districts.

A two pronged podu prevention strategy is being followed under the scheme: (i) survey of podu land by State Remote Sensing Application Centre, (ii) Erstwhile podu cultivators taking up remunerative crops and/of working in plantation programmes on the podu revaged patches.

A sum of Rs. 1 crore was provided for the survey during 2001-02 and an equal amount was provided for initiating the rehabilitation programme during the year 2002-03 under RLTAP.

Transfer of AI Revenue

1928. SHRIMATI PRABHA RAU:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have urged upon the Air India to surrender its revenue earned from commercial and royalty agreements to the Consolidated Fund of India;

(b) if so, the total amount of revenue being earned by the Air India therefrom annually;

(c) to what extent the profit of the Air India is to be affected by surrendering such revenue to the Consolidated Fund of India; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make up the deficiency in the earnings of the Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Air India earned nearly Rs. 144 crores from different types of commercial agreements including royalty during the year 2001-02. Their earnings on this account during 2002-03 are expected to be more than Rs. 180 crores.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Growth of Unemployment

1929. SHRI N.N. KRISHNADAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government or any other agency have made any study regarding the growth of unemployment in rural and urban areas among educated and uneducated youth of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation on a quinquennial basis. Last such surveys were conducted during 1993-94 and 1999-2000. As per these surveys, estimated percentage of unemployed youth (Age-group 15-29 years) as compared to Labour Force in rural and urban areas were as given below:

Youth	Unemployment Rate during			
	1993-94		1999-2000	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Educated & uneducated together	2.9	10.8	3.7	11.2
Educated youth	17.0	20.8	12.5	18.3

[Translation]

Indian Agriculture Captured By Multinational Companies

1930. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the Indian agriculture is being captured by the Multi-National Companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the companies who have taken on lease the lands of farmers as on date, State-wise; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Subsidy to Entrepreneurs for FPI

1931. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of subsidy and other facilities provided to the entrepreneurs during the last three years for setting up of Food Processing Industries (FPI) in various parts of the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Union Government have conducted a detailed study in regard to Tamil Nadu and other States; and

(c) if so, the names of FPI which are practically and economically viable in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries under its plan schemes provide financial assistance in the form of grant to Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Cooperatives, Private Industries, Public Sector Undertakings, Human Resource Development (HRD) and Research & Development (R&D) Institutions for the development of food processing industries. While a grant of Rs. 125.96 crores has been provided for infrastructure and for setting up of food processing industries during the last three years in various

parts of the country, grant of Rs. 8.17 crores has been extended for this purpose to the projects in the State of Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not conducted a detailed study for any State including Tamil Nadu. However, the Ministry has written to the Nodal Agencies and Chief Secretaries of all the States including Tamil Nadu to conduct a detailed study to assess the potentiality of their States.

[English]

Cultivable Land

1932. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA:
DR. BALIRAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the area of cultivable land in the country;

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

(c) whether cultivation has not been done on the cultivable land in many parts of Uttar Pradesh during 2002-2003;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to provide assistance to farmers for this purposes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government of India have been implementing schemes for development of degraded lands, such as:

(i) Soil Conservation for Enhancing Productivity of Degraded Land in the catchments of River Valley Projects and Flood Prone Rivers.

(ii) Reclamation of Alkali soil.

(iii) Watershed Development project in Shifting Cultivation Areas in North-Eastern Region.

The area consisting of net sown area and fallow land was 166 Million hectares in 1999-2000. State-wise details are enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The area sown under several crops decreased in Uttar Pradesh in the year 2002-03 as compared to the previous year due to drought in several parts of the State.

(e) and (f) Special Drought Relief price ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 over and above the Minimum Support Prices per Quintal in respect of Kharif and Rabi crops of 2002-03 were announced by the Government to provide relief to the farming community.

Statement

State-wise net area sown and fallow land in the year 1999-2000

(Area in '000 hectares)

State/UTs	Net Area Sown plus Fallow Land
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	14823
Arunachal Pradesh	230
Assam	2927
Bihar	10170
Goa	142
Gujarat	10377
Haryana	3771
Himachal Pradesh	623
Jammu & Kashmir	838
Karnataka	12173
Kerala	2344
Madhya Pradesh	21371
Maharashtra	19997
Manipur	140
Meghalaya	462
Mizoram	312
Nagaland	430
Orissa	6756
Punjab	4288

1	2
Rajasthan	20657
Sikkim	108
Tamil Nadu	7689
Tripura	282
Uttar Pradesh	19356
West Bengal	5714
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42
Chandigarh	3
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	24
Daman & Diu	4
Delhi	52
Lakshadweep	3
Pondicherry	29
Total	166137

[Translation]

Status of Pilgrimage Places as Tourist Places

1933. SHRI SHIVAJI VITHALRAO KAMBLE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide Pandarpur—'Vithal', Barshi 'Bhagwant', Sholapur and Tulja Bhavani mata ji Usmanabad pilgrimages in Maharashtra the status of tourist places;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) by when the same is likely to be done; and

(d) the names of pilgrimages which are already enjoying such status?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) At present there is no practice of granting any place the status of a tourist place by the Department of Tourism, Government of India. However, Pandarpur has been identified for development as a Tourist Destination during the current financial year i.e. 2003-04.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Problems being faced by Onion Growers

1934. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a severe price crash, distress sale of onion leading to huge losses to the onion growers of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether some onion growers/farmers have requested the Union Government for Market Intervention Scheme (MIS);

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) In January, 2003, the Government of Maharashtra reported a decline in prices of onion and consequent distress sale by farmers.

(b) and (c) The Government of Maharashtra requested the Government of India for purchase of 5 lakh M. Tonnes of onion at the rate of Rs. 350/- per quintal under the Market Intervention Scheme.

(d) The Government of India has asked the Government of Maharashtra to submit a detailed proposal as per the guidelines of the Market Intervention Scheme (MIS). The Government of Maharashtra has, so far, not submitted any proposal.

Employment to Women Job Seekers

1935. DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women seeking job through the employment exchanges has increased over the years; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to provide more employment opportunities to women job seekers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Number of women job seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on December 2001, 2002 and April, 2003 (latest available) was of the order of 108.85, 106.50 and 105.58 lakh respectively.

(b) Creation of 50 million employment opportunities is targeted during the 10th Five Year Plan, through the normal growth process and by implementing special employment generation programmes. This will help women job seekers also.

[Translation]

Promotion of Animal Sheds and Gaushalas

1936. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effective steps have been taken by the Government to promote Gaushalas and animal sheds in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of sheds and gaushalas in the country during each of the last three years and the current year as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) The Government of India provides assistance for construction of shelters to Gaushalas in the country for looking after the animals in distress.

(b) The scheme provides for construction of Shelter Houses by Non Government Organizations and Government Institutions for sheltering the sick, infirm, old and abandoned animals. For construction of a shelter house, project amounting to maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs can be sanctioned. 10% share of the project has to be borne by the organization concerned.

(c) The State-wise number of proposals sanctioned during last three years and the current year as on date is appended as at statement.

Statement

Number of Proposals sanctioned for animal sheds and Gaushalas under the scheme for "Provision of shelter house for animals in distress" in various States

S.No.	State	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	2	–	–
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	3	–
3.	Assam	–	–	–	–
4.	Bihar	1	–	–	–
5.	Chandigarh	–	–	2	–
6.	Delhi	10	3	3	–
7.	Goa	1	2	–	–
8.	Gujarat	6	3	5	1
9.	Haryana	9	9	2	–
10.	Himachal Pradesh	–	–	1	–
11	Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	2	–
12	Jharkhand	–	–	–	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Karnataka	3	4	1	–
14.	Kerala	–	–	–	–
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5	–	6	–
16.	Maharashtra	4	4	2	–
17.	Manipur	4	1	3	–
18.	Nagaland	–	–	–	–
19.	Orissa	2	–	3	–
20.	Pondicherry	–	–	0	–
21.	Punjab	2	1	4	1
22.	Rajasthan	7	7	7	–
23.	Sikkim	–	–	–	–
24.	Tamil Nadu	6	1	–	–
25.	Tripura	–	–	1	–
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	8	8	–
27.	Uttaranchal	–	–	1	–
28.	West Bengal	1	1	2	–
	Total	74	46	56	2

[English]

Recasting of Agricultural Policy

1937. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether bad infrastructural planning, lack of coordination between production and distribution, inadequate marketing and storage capacity and the recent unwanted imports of palm oil and sugar and some other agricultural commodities has forced the farmers to commit suicides; and

(b) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to recast the agricultural policy to make it more pro-farmer and agro-rural and enable the farmers to face stiff global competition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Irrigation Projects of Orissa

1938. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has recently accorded approval for 17 irrigation projects in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of such projects alongwith potential of each project; and

(c) the estimated cost and the target fixed for completion of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) The Advisory Committee of Ministry of Water Resources for appraisal of Irrigation/ Multipurpose and Flood Control Projects has accepted 16 nos. of new irrigation projects in Orissa subject to certain observations. The details of these projects alongwith estimated cost, potential of each project and likely year of completion are given in the Statement enclosed.

Statement

Details of Irrigation Projects of Orissa found acceptable by the Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Water Resources for Appraisal of Irrigation/Multipurpose and Flood Control Projects

Sl. No	Project	Estimated Cost original/latest		Benefits in Th.ha.	Date of clearance	Likely year of Completion
1.	Ib Irrigation Project	1140.00		106.28	07.02.2003	2013-14
2.	Mahendratanaya Irrigation Project	68.96	100.98	9.846	24.05.2002	2008-09
3.	Renovation of Salandi Project-Salandi Sansker	99.14	-	7.111 (Stabilisation of Command)/Flood Control/Improvement of drainage system of Bhadrak town	24.05.2002	2008-09
4.	Anandpur Barrage Project	482.26	482.26	56.72	29.03.2001	2008-09
5.	Brutang Irrigation Project	188.7	227.25	31	18.12.2000	2009-10
6.	Ong Dam	45.85	304.66	34.50	29.09.2000	2011-12
7.	Hadua Irrigation Project	61.48	61.48	5.728	29.03.2001	2008-09
8.	Cheligada Dam Project	43.05	52.96	3.12	20.09.2000	2008-09
9.	Manjore	24.02	37.70	10.43	26.03.1993	2008-09
10.	Rukura	15.17	25.21	7.65	27.08.1993	2008-09
11.	Dhauragoth	9.09	16.80	3.01	12.06.1998	2008-09
12.	Bet	16.36	86.14	9.775	03.08.1999	2008-09
13.	Upper Lanth	12.88	48.99	6.105	31.05.2000	2008-09
14.	Samakoi	38.41	43.85	10.906	31.05.2000	2008-09
15.	Upper Kolab Irrigation Project Extension of Ayacut at RD 14.3 Km of Jeypore Main Canal (Nowarangpur Branch Canal) (Major)	71.66		19.283	03.08.1999	2007-08
16.	Improvement to Salki Irrigation Project (Major)	-	11.57 (2000)	20.141	29.09.2000	2006-07

Grants for Cooperatives

1939. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC) has released grants/loans to various State Level Co-operative to carry out developmental activities during the last year in agriculture sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many State Level Co-operative Organisations functioning in the field of agriculture have demanded more money from NCDC recently;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NCDC has released the following grants/loans to various State Level Cooperatives during the last year:

		(Rs. in lakh)
(i)	Grants	1763.38
(ii)	Loans	23851.07
	Total	25614.45

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) NCDC has released the following grants/ loans to various State Level Cooperatives during 2003-04 up to 25.7.2003.

		(Rs. in lakh)
(i)	Grants	6.18
(ii)	Loans	2041.07
	Total	2047.25

International Price of Agricultural Products

1940. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international prices of agricultural products have fallen during the last two years;

(b) if so, the impact of these falling prices on Indian farmers; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken to protect the interests of Indian farmers to face the challenges under WTO regime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Though the prices of many agricultural commodities fell in 2001 compared to 2000, their prices registered significant increase in 2002.

(b) and (c) To minimize the impact of fluctuations in prices on Indian farmers, the Government announces Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for major crops. MSPs enable the farmers to sell their produce at remunerative prices whenever the market prices fall below the MSP. To ensure that the farmers of the country are not put to any hardship under the WTO regime, the Government has put in place a suitable mechanism for monitoring the import of sensitive items and is committed to providing adequate protection to the Indian farmers through various measures, including appropriate calibration of applied tariffs within bound levels, recourse to trade remedies, and governmental support consistent with the provisions of the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

[Translation]

Reduced Cost of Production with Qualitative Improvement

1941. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the cost of production of wheat and rice and improve its quality to compete with the international market; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Constant efforts are being made to reduce the cost of production of wheat and rice and improve its quality to compete with the international market. In wheat, more than 200 varieties have been developed since 1965 and many of these have become popular among farmers. In rice, more than 640 varieties have been developed since 1965. The major thrust has been on enhancing quality of global competitiveness of wheat and rice and increase their production, productivity and profitability with better quality of both common and durum wheat and rice in all the growing ecologies.

All the public sector banks have recently been advised to reduce their landing rate for agriculture to single digit of not more than 9% per annum on crop loans up to a ceiling of Rs. 50000/-. This will lead to reduction in the cost of production.

Advantages/Disadvantages of Eucalyptus Tree

1942. SHRI RAM SAJIVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of advantages and disadvantages of Eucalyptus trees;

(b) whether the Eucalyptus tree has caused severe damage to cultivable and non-cultivable land;

(c) if so, whether any scientific assessment has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) The genus Eucalyptus comprises about 700 species which show a lot of genetic diversity both with regard to qualitative and quantitative traits. Eucalyptus species has been extensively planted in India owing to their faster rate of growth. The species are planted as short-rotation crop (8-10 years). Eucalyptus is subjected to various uses like pulpwood, sawn timber, fencing poles, firewood and extraction of aromatic oils, tannins, oxalic acid. This is one of the short rotation species to meet the demand of pulp and paper based industries, which is increasing day-by-day. Owing to faster rate of growth, it has capability of absorbing more carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and produce more oxygen resulting into more efficient pollution control in shorter duration and conservation of environment. There is no concrete evidence to show that Eucalyptus trees are disadvantageous.

(b) No Sir.

(c) and (d) Eucalyptus is a fast growing tree species. The water requirement of this species is higher than various slower growing tree species. However, Eucalyptus is relatively efficient in terms of production of biomass against per unit quantity of water absorbed. When grown on suitable sites, there are no ill effects to the environment.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Preservation of Visalpur Fort

1943. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the historical Visalpur Fort near Dabhoi in Gujarat is in a dilapidated condition;

(b) the number of ASI employees posted at Visalpur Fort for its preservation and upkeep;

(c) the action proposed by the Government for proper preservation and maintenance of the Fort;

(d) whether other historical sites in Gujarat are also not in good condition; and

(e) if so, the action proposed by the Government for proper preservation of heritage of Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Four gates of the historical fort at Dabhoi, District Vadodara, Gujarat, which was rebuilt by Visaldev Vaghela (1244-61 AD), are under the protection of the Archaeological Survey of India. While the three gates, namely the Hira, Champaneri and Baroda Gates are in a fair state of preservation, the Nandodi Gate has been identified for repairs during 2003-04. Seven employees are posted there for daily watch-and-ward, upkeep and maintenance of the four gates.

(d) and (e) Preservation & conservation of centrally protected monuments, including those in Gujarat, is a continuous process. However, sixty-eight monuments in Gujarat suffered major or minor damages in the earthquake of January 2001. Thirty-five of them, including those with major damage, have already been repaired and conserved.

Impact of delay in Monsoon

1944. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the below normal rains in the pre-monsoon season and the delay in the onset of South-West monsoon had affected sowing of early kharif cereals and rice;

(b) if so, whether this will have any adverse impact on production of these grains; and

(c) if so, the extent of decline in the production of these grains?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The onset of south-west monsoon was delayed by 7-10 days in some parts of the country. Since optimum sowing time of each crop spans between 15-20 days, the delay of 7-10 days in sowing will not have any significant impact on production of kharif crops.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for Labour of Unorganised Sector

1945. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government so far for the welfare and improving the condition of unorganised labour in the country during the last three years and thereafter;

(b) the funds provided to the State Governments during each of the last three years, State-wise and Scheme-wise; and

(c) the number of unorganised labour benefited therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (c) The Government has initiated several measures for the welfare of the labourers in the unorganised sector. Various labour laws like the Minimum Wages Act, 1948; the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923; the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976; the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment & Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 etc. are applicable to the labourers in unorganised sector also. The Government have set up Welfare Funds to provide social security/welfare measures to certain categories of workers i.e. beedi workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc. About 40 lakhs beedi workers, 0.64 lakh cine workers and about 1.00 lakh certain mine workers were benefited under these schemes during the last three years. The details indicating the amount disbursed during the last three years are given in Statement. Further, the Janshree Bima Yojana provide life insurance protection to the rural and urban poor persons including unorganised workers who are below and marginally above the poverty line. Recently, the Government has launched Universal Health Insurance Scheme and Varishth Pension Bima Yojana, which will cover unorganised workers also. In addition to this, the Government is also implementing various welfare and employment oriented schemes and programmes through various Ministries/Departments. Some of such schemes are Swarnjayanti/Gram Swarojgar Yojana, National Social Assistance Programme, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana, Swarnjayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana, Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojana etc.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S.No.	Name of the Fund	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1.	Beedi Workers Welfare Fund	52.06	53.31	65.82
2.	Limestone & Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund	5.48	6.18	6.22
3.	Iron Ore Mines, Manganese Ore Mines & Chrome Ore Mines Labour Welfare Fund	8.44	8.92	7.96
4.	Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund	1.36	1.43	1.25
5.	Cine Workers Welfare Fund	0.82	0.51	0.54
	Total	68.16	70.35	81.79

[English]

Flight from Thiruvananthapuram

1946. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce Delhi-Goa Cochin-Thiruvananthapuram and Jaipur-Thiruvananthapuram flights by Indian Airlines or private airlines to encourage tourism; and

(b) if so, the present status of the said proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Bonded Children in Andhra Pradesh

1947. SHRI A.C. JOS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint on Bonded Children in Nellore Sweetmeat shops in Andhra Pradesh has been lodged with NHRC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many States do not comply with the all provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976;

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

(e) the States which do not constitute the Vigilance Committees at District and sub-Divisional levels under the Act of 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The National Human Rights Commission took suo-motu cognisance of a news item under the caption "4 Bonded Children freed from Nellore Units" published in 'The Hindu' dated 23.02.2003 which, *inter-alia*, stated that 4 childrne, including one girl, were rescued from sweetmeat units in Nellore, Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 has been extended throughout the country and the provisions of the Act are reportedly implemented by all the State Governments and Union Territories.

(e) Vigilance Committees as per Section 13 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 have reportedly been constituted at District and Sub-Divisional levels in all the States except the State of Manipur. As there is no incidence of bonded labour in the State of Manipur, the State Government does not consider necessary to constitute the Vigilance Committees.

Cheaper Air Travel

1948. SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government commissioned the Delhi based National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to find out ways of making air travel cheaper;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the NCAER has submitted the report to the Government;

(d) if so, the recommendations made by NCAER;

(e) the response of the Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government propose to lower the air tariff in order to make air travel cheaper; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (g) Government has decided to entrust a study to the National Council for Applied Economic Research to undertake a detailed economic analysis of the domestic aviation sector with a view to evaluate its affordability, viability and growth potential.

[Translation]

National Mission on Water Conservation

1949. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up National Mission for water conservation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign technology is likely to be used for water conservation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The Prime Minister has made an appeal to the Nation for making water conservation a National Mission. The following measures have been suggested in the appeal:

(i) Every household, housing society, colony, panchayat and municipal body should consider how it can save available water and implement rain water harvesting, water recycling and other measures before the end of this rainy season.

(ii) Individual farmers, farmers' cooperatives, panchayats and district administrations in water-scarce areas should take up necessary measures like construction of bonds and check dams; desilting of ponds and wells; repair of canals; and adoption of drip; sprinker and other water-saving irrigation techniques. Implementation of the Union Government's schemes like Swajaldhara and Hariyali, and similar schemes of State Governments should be expedited.

(iii) All industrial units, hotels and commercial establishments, government offices, and other users of water should conduct a water audit and see how significant and targeted saving can be achieved. In this context, the Prime Minister has directed his office to implement a plan to achieve at least a 10% reduction in the usage of water.

(iv) Cleaning of polluted rivers, lakes and ponds as well as measures to prevent their further pollution should become a matter of widespread debate and action.

(v) The scientists should take up development of low-cost water-saving technologies as a major challenge.

Various activities have been taken up by the Government such as mass awareness programmes, seminars & workshops, water harvesting/conservation schemes, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Betel Crop

1950. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of farmers in Bihar are dependent on the farming of betel leaves for their livelihood;

(b) whether the Government are aware that betel crop was destroyed during the cold wave last year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to immediately stop the recovery of loans and provide various relief measures to the farmers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Betelvine is cultivated in 18 districts of Bihar in an area of 2,500 ha. Bihar Government has reported that they are conducting survey to assess the details of crop damage due to cold wave.

(d) and (e) No proposal has been received from Government of Bihar seeking assistance from Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) for damage to betelvine crop. However, there are standing guidelines of Reserve Bank of India for providing relief to farmers in areas affected by natural calamities which includes conversion/rescheduling of loans; grant of fresh crop loans; grant of consumption loans; conversion of principle as well as interest due on existing loans; not to compound interest in respect of converted/ rescheduled loans; and not to charge penal interest in respect to current dues in default. Government of India is also implementing a National Agricultural Insurance Scheme under which eligible farmers are entitled to receive compensation for crop loss due to natural calamities. Government of Bihar, however, has reported that the situation was reviewed and steps have been taken to provide relief measures for the benefit of betelvine growers.

[English]

Flying Duty Time

1951. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Flying Duty Time Limitation (FDTL) and Flying Duty Limitation (FDL) have been fixed by the Director General, Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these instructions/scheduling are not followed in the case of air hostesses, and flight pursers; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has established Flight Duty Time and Flight Time Limitations for Cabin Crew and Flight Crew members vide CAR Section 7-Flight Crew Standards—Training & Licensing Series 'J', Part-I, Issue-I dated 4.8.1997 and AIC 28 of 1992 respectively.

(c) Operators are following these instructions on Flight Duty Time and Flight Time Limitations requirements for their Cabin Crew and Flight Crew and records of their duty are maintained by them. The requirements as prescribed are monitored by DGCA.

(d) Does not arise.

Middle Vaitrana Project

1952. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received feasibility report on Middle Vaitrana Project from the Government of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware that completion of the project would augment water supply to a considerable extent;

(d) if so, whether the Government have accorded clearance to this project; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and by when the clearance would be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Urban Development, which is the agency to clear the water supply project, referred to the Central Water Commission (CWC) in 1993 for technical scrutiny regarding construction and safety aspects of the Middle Vaitrana Dam Project of the Municipal Corporation of Brihan Mumbai. CWC approved the alignment of dam and spillway and informed the Municipal Corporation of Brihan Mumbai. The revised estimated of the project received in CWC during November, 2002 is under examination.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (Now Municipal Corporation of Brihan Mumbai) has identified Middle Vaitrana Dam Project as a source of water supply to meet the ever increasing water demand of Mumbai Metropolis.

(d) and (e) The clearance of project depends upon the promptness with which the State Government arranges to provide compliance to the observations of the Central appraising agencies. The Ministry of Environment and Forests have informed that construction of the project would affect the Tarsa Wildlife Sanctuary and about 2.5 lakh trees.

Hybrid Rice

1953. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to grow hybrid rice in various States;

(b) the extent of Central as well as other external aid and assistance extended for growing hybrid rice during the last three years; and

(c) the achievements made as a result thereof in various States during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) For promotion of hybrid rice financial assistance is provided for maintenance/purification of nuclear/breeder seed; production of seed of parental lines of hybrid rice, conduct of demonstrations on hybrid rice technologies, training of farmers etc. in the States.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 57.40 lakhs was provided for the promotion of hybrid rice during 1999-2000 to 2001-02.

Besides this a sum of Rs. 846 lakhs was provided for Research and Development activities under externally aided National Agricultural Technology Project (NATP) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

(c) State-wise achievements of hybrid rice seed minikit distribution from 1999-2000 to 2001-02 are as under:—

S.No.	States	Physical achievement (No. of seed minikits)		
		1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	92	Nil
2.	Goa	Nil	260	600
3.	Karnataka	89	100	18681
4.	Maharashtra	Nil	262	Nil
5.	Tamil Nadu	99	100	108
6.	Uttar Pradesh	466	1220	11988
7.	West Bengal	Nil	23390	Nil
	Total	754	25424	31377

Restriction on Use of Private Flights

1954. DR. MAHENDRA SINGH PAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to orders of Government to various Ministries/Departments/Undertakings, officers are prohibited to fly by private airlines on official tours;

(b) if so, the details of the orders issued by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether such an order imposing restriction to fly only by Government owned domestic carrier i.e. by Indian Airlines/Alliance Air amounts to violation of Article 14 of the Constitution and restrict the growth of tourism in India;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider withdrawing the order forthwith and allow the Government officers to fly by private airlines operating in India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instructions issued in May, 1994 on the subject permits travel by Government servants by private airlines where the station to which he/she has to go on official duty is not connected at all by Indian Airlines.

(c) No, Sir. The extant instruction on the subject restricts the travel of entitled Government servants by national carriers only while on official duty/tour. This has no relation with the growth of tourism in India.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Shortage of Fodder in Karnataka

1955. SHRI SHASHI KUMAR:
SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA:
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of acute shortage of fodder due to drought situation in Karnataka during the summer season in the current year;

(b) if so, the number of fodder and seed banks opened in the State during the last three years and the current year so far;

(c) the financial assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka to strengthen the said banks and boost seed production and the funds released to them during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken to strengthen the fodder banks and boost the seed production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There is an overall shortage of fodder in the country, which gets accentuated in drought conditions.

However, the weekly reports received from the State during May-June' 2003 did not indicate an alarming situation regarding fodder availability.

(b) Government of India released Rs. 10.50 lakhs and Rs. 13.55 lakhs for establishment of two fodder banks

during 2000-01 and 2002-03 respectively. State Government has furnished the fund utilization certificate for Rs. 3.05 lakhs only.

There is no provision to provide funds for a fodder seed bank.

(c) The financial assistance sought by the Government of Karnataka and funds released to them for establishment of fodder banks during last three years and current year is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Fund sought	Fund released
2000-01	21.00	10.50 (1 fodder banks)
2001-02	21.00	Nil (Utilization Certificate not received)
2002-03	21.00	13.55 (1 fodder bank)
2003-04	42.00	Nil (Utilization Certificate not received)

(d) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Assistance to States for Fodder Development" has weeded out w.e.f. 2002-03. However, the component of establishment of fodder bank has been revived till March' 2004 to facilitate the States to combat the drought.

Minikits of high yielding varieties of fodder crops are supplied to the States for onwards distributions to the farmers free of cost for fodder/fodder seed production 18151, 15151, 32830 and 6000 fodder minikits have been allotted to the Government of Karnataka during 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03 and current year kharif 2003 respectively.

Central/State Government's fodder farms/NSC have been asked to produce more fodder seeds to cater to the demand of the farmers.

Creek Irrigation

1956. SHRI PRABHAT SAMANTRAY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to State Governments for Creek Irrigation during each of the last three years, district-wise and project-wise; and

(b) the funds utilized by the State Government out of the allocated amount, till-date, district-wise and project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No allocation of funds has been made to State Governments for Creek Irrigation.

(b) Does not arise.

Use of Chemical Fertilizer and Pesticide on Soil

1957. SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to minimize the use of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides on the soil; and

(b) if so, the steps initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The average consumption of fertilizers and pesticides in the country is 91.49 kg/ha and 0.57 kg/ha respectively during 2001-02 which is not considered high. However, to ensure that there is no ill effect of any kind due to imbalanced use of plant nutrients, the Government propagates the use of integrated nutrients combining chemical fertilizers, organic manures and biofertilizers on the basis of soil tests are per the requirement of the crop.

To minimize the use of chemical pesticides the Government is promoting the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) which is an ecofriendly approach which aims at keeping pest below economic thresholds level by employing all available alternate pest control methods and techniques such as cultural, mechanical and biological control with greater emphasis on use of Bio-pesticides and pesticides of plant-origin like Neem formulations.

Package for Sugarcane Farmers

1958. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to give Rs. 600 crore package to sugarcane growers of North India from the Sugar Development Fund;

(b) if so, whether the other sugarcane growing States also have huge share in the Sugar Development Fund;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to provide similar packages to the sugarcane farmers of Western and Southern parts of the country;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the arrangements made to mobilize funds for the Sugarcane Development Fund in order to provide the said package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Good Quality Seeds

1959. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:
SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government recently announced Rs. 250 crore scheme to augment the availability of good quality seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) A concept note on a project for "seed production in agricultural crops and fisheries" has been submitted by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to the Planning Commission. The project envisages quantitative and qualitative enhancement in the availability of seed and planting material of crops as well as fish seed at a tentative outlay of Rs. 225 crores.

Organic Farming for North Eastern Region

1960. SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives and schemes the Government propose for the development of organic farming in the North East Region; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to improve the state of agriculture in the North East and check jhumming which is the biggest agrarian problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A National Programme for Organic production has been finalized by the Government of India for encouraging farmers to take up organic farming in the North Eastern Region. Under the programme, organic farming accreditation agencies have been identified and also guidelines on the regulations and procedures for accreditation have been brought out by the Department of Commerce, Government of India.

The Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Government of India, is promoting enhanced use of bio-fertilizers, green manure, vermin-compost, Farm Yard Manure and also Neem based integrated Pest Management control measures in organic farming system.

(b) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 'Macro management of Agriculture—Supplementation/ Complementation of States' Efforts through Work Plans'. Under this scheme States have greater flexibility to prioritise their needs and accordingly take up programmes for development of agriculture in all its aspects. Identifying the potential for development of horticulture in North Eastern States, the Government of India is implementing, since 2001-02, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on "Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim". The Technology Mission addresses all the issues relevant to horticulture such as supply of planting material, production, post-harvest management and marketing. The plantation of fruits crops in the region would help check the jhum cultivation.

Besides, the Department is implementing, since 1944-45, in seven North Eastern States a Watershed Development Project in Shifting Cultivation Areas (WDPSCA) with a view to check jhum cultivation. The scheme provides 100% grant and encourages settled agriculture through socio-economic upgradation of jhumia families.

Project on Farm Mechanization Strategy

1961. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute is currently running any project on farm mechanization strategy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the project are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Title of the Project

Study relating to Formulating Long-Term Mechanisation Strategy for each Agro-Climatic Zone/State.

About the Project

The programme envisages the conduct of an in-depth study, at micro-level, of the socio-economic, agro-climatic, agronomic, infrastructural and other relevant factors prevailing in the different agro-climatic zones of the country, which have a bearing on the spread of agricultural mechanisation, agricultural productivity therein; and formulation of appropriate long-term farm mechanisation strategies for the respective zones. It is likely that for a number of Zones/States, a single set of strategy/ programme may not be uniformly conducive to the spread of farm mechanisation and all-round and sustainable agricultural development there. As such, appropriate packages of agricultural mechanisation strategies and programmes for the different Zones/States need to be formulated according to the present status, potential and future needs of agricultural mechanisation there.

Objectives of the project

(i) To study the soil types, land topography.

(ii) To study the socio-economic conditions (financial status) of the farmers and farm labourers and assess their capabilities for acquiring and adopting the needed agricultural equipment/ machinery.

(iii) To study the present status, ultimate potential, the gaps, highlighting critical ones; for equipment used in various agricultural operations starting right from tillage to the post-harvest operations.

(iv) To study the types and utility of various agricultural equipment, both conventional and improved ones, presently in use and those needed in future, for different crops/cropping systems in the Zones.

(v) To study the impact of farm mechanisation on employment of labour.

(vi) To study the cropping pattern, both agricultural and horticultural, in the Zones, yields in relation to the national average, and their growth potential.

(vii) To study and assess the use of farm power per hectare, ultimate requirement, ways and means to fulfil the gaps for various farm operations.

(viii) To study the infrastructure facilities for the manufacture, marketing, after sale service/repairs availability etc. of agricultural equipment.

(ix) To study and assess the adequacy and the requirement of infrastructure at the central and state levels, for planning, promotion, execution and extension of the various plan programmes on agricultural mechanization.

(x) To identify new/improved farm equipment that may be needed by the farmers during next 20 years i.e. by the year 2020, for carrying out different farm operations.

(xi) To formulate strategies and programmes that may be required for mechanisation of agriculture during the period 2001-2005, 2005-2010, 2010-2015, 2015-20.

Sampling Design

The study is being conducted for each Agro-climatic Zone/State covering about 20% of the districts representing a mix of developed, developing and least developed pockets. The basic purpose is to have complete insight of the situation and future needs in the direction of achieving full mechanization in a suitable time frame.

The sampling design adopted is Stratified Multi-stage Random Sampling. At present, the total number of districts in India is about 585, out of which a sample of 120 districts has been selected randomly with due consideration to mechanisation index of different districts within strata (State or group of States), following proportional allocation. From each selected district, a random sample of 40 villages has also been selected. Accordingly, the total number of selected villages is 4,800. Keeping in view the level and adoption of mechanisation (holding-size wise), out of each selected village, a sample of 10 households has been selected. Hence, the total number of randomly selected Households is 48,000. The reference year is the agricultural year 2000-2001.

Amnesty Scheme

1962. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6128 dated May 05, 2003 regarding Amnesty Scheme and state:

(a) whether the introduction of Amnesty Scheme for the companies defaulting in the payment of EPF arrears has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the information with regard to the defaulting companies has been compiled;

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

(e) if not, the reasons for delay in the finalisation of the details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The State-wise details are given as statement.

(e) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Details of defaulting establishments as on 31.3.2002

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Region	Number of establishments	Amount in default
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1382	113.33
2.	Bihar	74	46.68
3.	Chhattisgarh	225	14.79
4.	Delhi	312	23.05
5.	Goa	84	1.75
6.	Gujarat	2169	45.19
7.	Himachal Pradesh	138	3.76
8.	Haryana	1040	62.76
9.	Jharkhand	131	25.98
10.	Karnataka	1318	89.56
11.	Kerala	3376	67.15
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1892	93.23
13.	Maharashtra	2176	183.73
14.	North East Region	306	32.63
15.	Orissa	1217	71.65
16.	Punjab	1933	34.14
17.	Rajasthan	1382	29.42
18.	Tamil Nadu	6289	120.96
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2420	117.12
20.	Uttaranchal	81	9.92
21.	West Bengal	1832	324.99
	Total	29777	1511.79

Crops without Testing Soil and Water

1963. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that most farmers are raising traditional crops without testing the soil and water resulting in losses;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to devise a scheme for testing soil and water etc., and to advise the farmers on raising crops; and

(c) if so, the details of fund provided by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting the location specific integrated soil-water and nutrient management practices to the farmers based on soil test and water quality and availability to optimize crop production. The Central Ground Water Board also regularly monitors the quality of ground water.

(c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Balanced & Integrated Use of Fertilizers was initiated during 1991-92 with an aim to promote soil test based application of fertilizers. Under the scheme funds amounting to Rs. 16.86 crores were released to set up/strengthen 327 soil & water testing laboratories. The scheme has since been merged with Macro-management scheme during October, 2000 and the States can take up these activities through their Work Plans.

Fish Production in Karnataka

1964. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has assured Karnataka that the Centre would offer all assistance to tackle the fish drought;

(b) if so, whether at a seminar on inland fisheries, organised by the University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore and Fisheries Department, the ICAR observed that fish production in Karnataka was the lowest when compared with other States;

(c) whether the Union Government emphasized the need for taking precautions to ensure that some of the fish varieties do not become extinct; and

(d) if so, the help and assistance provided to Karnataka in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) During the Brain Storming Workshop on "Strategies for Enhancement of Inland Fish Production in Karnataka" on 8th January 2003, it was observed that there is scope for enhancing fish production in the State, considering the trends of production over the years, as also the fish productivity in tanks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Not applicable.

Assistance to loss Making Dairying Units/Federations

1965. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Dairy Cooperative Unions/Federations owned/run by the farmers and also by the Government have accumulated losses during the last few years;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have provided assistance to such loss making dairying units/ federations to offset the losses during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, whether the results are now visible about the viability of these loss making cooperatives/federations after sharing of rehabilitation cost under 50:50 basis; and

(d) the schemes or plan chalked out by the Government for the Tenth Five Year Plan for viability and revival of all these cooperatives/federations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the Dairy Cooperative Unions/ Federations have accumulated losses over the year.

(b) The Government of India launched a scheme, namely, "Assistance to Cooperatives" in January, 2000 for rehabilitation of the loss making Milk Unions/ Federations with a funding pattern of 50:50 sharing basis between Government of India and the concerned State Government. During last three years of 9th Five Year Plan, Government of India released Rs. 35.00 crores as Central share under this Scheme.

(c) There are signs of rehabilitation in respect of some of these loss making unions.

(d) The scheme is being continued in the 10th Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 140.00 crore.

Setting up of National Seed Research and Training Centre

1966. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up national seed research and training centre at Varanasi to train persons working in development and research of seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up such centres at some other locations also;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) National Seed Research & Training Centre (NSRTC), Varanasi shall impart training to improve the skill, competence and scientific temper of those engaged in seed production, development and trade.

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

(e) National Seed Research & Training Centre, Varanasi is expected to fulfil the training needs of the seed sector for the entire country.

Enquiry Report on Bagdighi Colliery Accident

1967. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Number 2856 dated March 10, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received comments from Ministry of Coal and Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) on the recommendations made in the report on Bagdighi Colliery Accident; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The comments received from Ministry of Coal and Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) indicate that they are in agreement with the recommendations made by the Court of Enquiry. The DGMS therefore, has circulated these recommendations to all the Owners, Agents and Managers of coal mines for taking suitable steps to implement them. Further action against the indicted officers is in process as per the rules.

Doubling of Emirates Airways Quota

1968. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Emirates Airways has been requesting the Government for seeking permission to double its quota in Indian sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the likely impact thereof on Indian Airlines and Air India market share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Emirates in their Five year plan for India have proposed for enhancement, in a phased manner, of their capacity entitlement and access to more Indian airports by 2007.

(c) and (d) Increase in traffic rights is considered during bilateral civil aviation consultations in the background of growth in traffic between the two countries based on the principle of reciprocity and mutual advantage.

Health Camps for Beedi Workers

1969. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of health camps operating in the country for beedi workers' State-wise;

(b) the details of additional benefits given to female beedi workers during the current year;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh is lagging behind other States in such matters;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to improve the functioning of welfare organisations engaged in helping beedi workers in the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Labour Welfare Organisation of Ministry of Labour is running four hospitals and 207 dispensaries, including 149 Static-cum-Mobile dispensaries and 10 mobile dispensaries for providing health care facilities to the beedi workers. A statement showing State-

wise number of such hospitals and dispensaries is enclosed.

(b) In addition to various schemes formulated by the Labour Welfare organisation for welfare of Beedi Workers, there is a provision for grant of Rs. 500 per delivery as maternity benefit to female beedi workers. During the year 2002-2003, a sum of Rs. 19.11 lakh was disbursed to female beedi workers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Several initiatives have been taken for improvement in functioning of Welfare Organisation. Under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund, the existing Schemes have been simplified and rationalized. The scale of benefits available under various schemes has also been enhanced. The insurance cover available to beedi worker has been increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 from 01.04.2002.

Statement

State-wise Number of Dispensaries and Hospitals established under the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of dispensaries	Number of hospitals
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15	–
2.	Tamil Nadu	18	–
3.	Madhya Pradesh	25	–
4.	Chhattisgarh	02	–
5.	Karnataka	27	1
6.	Kerala	12	–
7.	Rajasthan	10	–
8	Gujarat	06	–
9.	Bihar	18	–
10.	Jharkhand	05	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	19	1
12.	Maharashtra	17	–
13.	Orissa	15	–
14.	West Bengal	16	1
15.	Assam	01	–
16.	Tripura	01	–
	Total	207	04

[Translation]

Maintenance of Pilgrim Centre

1970. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have allocated Rs. One Crore for the year 2003-2004 for conservation, maintenance, development and removal of encroachment from and around Pushkar Lake and Brahma Temple;

(b) if so, the details of works undertaken so far by the ASI; and

(c) by when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Rs. 1.00 crore has been earmarked tentatively for improving the conditions and providing amenities.

(b) and (c) It has been decided to protect the Pushkar Lake and Ghats under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. The conservation and improvement works would be carried out from time to time, depending upon the need and availability of funds.

[English]

Under-utilisation of ESI Clinics and Hospitals in Andhra Pradesh

1971. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that ESIC clinics and hospitals are being under-utilised in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of ESIC clinics and hospitals which are reportedly being used only upto 60% of their capacity;

(c) whether any steps are proposed to improve their utility percentage;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps Government propose to take to enhance the usefulness of ESIC hospitals in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As on 31.3.2003, four ESI Hospitals had bed occupancy of less than 60%, i.e.,

(i) Sirpurkagaznagar-55%

(ii) Adoni-31%

(iii) Tirupathi-41%

(iv) Nizamabad-11%

(c) and (d) Under Action Plans, modern equipment worth Rs. 311.50 lacs have been sanctioned by the ESI Corporation to modernize and upgrade services in ESI Hospitals/Dispensaries of Andhra Pradesh; so that capacity utilisation improves.

(e) The Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they are in the process of filling up all vacant posts of medical and para-medical staff to provide better services to the beneficiaries.

Production of Raw Cashewnuts

1972. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of raw cashewnuts produced in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken to promote cashew plantation in the country;

(c) whether the Government propose to purchase raw cashewnuts from farmers at the reasonable prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The State-wise details of raw cashewnuts produced in the country is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) The Government is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture-Supplementation/Complementation of State Efforts through Work Plans under which assistance for development of various horticultural crops including cashew is being provided. Under this scheme the State Governments can prioritise their programmes as per the felt need and requirement.

(c) to (e) There is no proposal of the Government to purchase raw cashewnuts from the farmers. Cashew is being a horticultural crop, it is covered under the Market Intervention Scheme wherein market operations is done on the request of State Governments.

Statement

State-wise production of raw cashewnut in India

S. No.	State	Production (000 tonnes)		
		2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.00	86.00	98.00
2.	Goa	25.00	30.00	31.00
3.	Karnataka	42.00	40.00	44.00
4.	Kerala	76.00	87.00	94.00
5.	Maharashtra	98.00	103.00	115.00
6.	Orissa	59.00	59.00	55.00
7.	Tamil Nadu	59.00	46.00	50.00
8.	West Bengal	NA	7.00	7.00
9.	Others	16.00	12.00	12.00
	Total	450.00	470.00	506.00

Cruelty to Animals

1973. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that animals are being freely transported in a cruel manner over long distances for the slaughter houses etc. in the country; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken to check such cruelty towards animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) No reports have been received by the Government of India from the State Governments about Transportation of Animals in a cruel manner over long distances for the slaughter houses etc. in the country. In this regard the Government of India has made Transport of Animal Rules, 1978 ensuring proper care of animals while they are in transit.

(b) Does not arise.

Organic Farming

1974. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether agro-chemicals have caused severe problem of ecology degradation, degradation of soil health and water bodies;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether three committees of 1993, 1998 and 2001 made recommendations for popularizing organic farming but it has not yet a part of curriculum for agricultural students or in mandate of ICAR;

(d) if so, reasons therefor;

(e) whether agro-chemicals are causing various diseases including crippling of children and Bharatiya Cattle Resource Development Foundation and some others have been demanding for a sustainable agriculture; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The average consumption of agro-chemicals, i.e., fertilizers and pesticides in the country is only 91.49 kg/ha and 0.57 kg/ha (active ingredient), respectively during 2001-02. This level of consumption is not considered to have adverse effect on ecology soil health and water bodies. However, there are few instances of nitrate contamination in ground water under intensively cropped area and decline in soil health due to imbalanced use of fertilizers.

(c) and (d) The various aspects of organic farming are already a part of course curriculum under Agronomy/ Natural Resource Management subjects in State Agricultural Universities.

(e) and (f) Though several reports on adverse effect of agro-chemicals on infants & children have been published in newspapers and magazines, however, the ICMR has not found it to be substantiated by scientific data. There are however, few instances of decline in soil fertility due to inadequate & imbalanced use of fertilizers in the country. The Government is promoting the soil test based balanced and integrated use of chemical fertilizers in conjunction with organic manures & biofertilizers and also integrated pest management practices with minimum use of pesticides. Government is also promoting organic farming through use of organic sources of nutrients and also use of mechanical/natural means of controlling weeds and pests including bio-pesticides and bio-agents.

Problems faced by Milk Producers in Rural Areas

1975. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the milk producers in rural areas are facing problems due to the import of milk;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to provide relief to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of position at (a) above question does not arise.

(c) To safeguard the interests of the Rural Milk Producers the Government had taken the following steps:

1. The import duty on skimmed milk powder (SMP) and whole milk power (WMP) had been enhanced from zero to 60% with annual tariff rate quota of 10,000 MT for both lines together at 15% duty after negotiations under Article XXVII of GATT.
2. The import duty on butter oil has also been enhanced to 40%.

3. The Livestock Importation Act 1898 has been amended so as to allow the import of livestock products including milk and milk products against sanitary import permit after conducting for risk analysis under the provision of Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement of WTO.

Revitalisation of Dairy Cooperative Societies

1976. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revitalise the dairy cooperative societies all over the country;

(b) if so, the efforts made in this regard; and

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked for the purpose for the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a scheme, namely, Assistance to Cooperative from January, 2000 to revitalise Sick Milk Unions/Federations, with funding pattern of 50:50 sharing basis between Government of India and the concerned State Government.

(c) An outlay of Rs. 140.00 crores has been provided for the Scheme for the tenth five year plan.

Intensive Cotton Development Programme on Mini Mission-2

1977. SHRI KOLUR BASAVANAGOUD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensive Cotton Development Programme of Mini Mission-2 has been launched in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the amount released by the Government for the above programme during 2002-2003; and

(c) the action taken to release the balance amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) An amount of Rs. 108.00 lakh was released to Karnataka under the Mini-Mission II of Technology Mission on Cotton during 2002-03. Besides, an unspent balance of Rs. 42.30 lakh as on 1.4.2002 was also revalidated for use during 2002-03.

Grant for Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics

1978. KUMARI BHAVANA PUNDLIKRAO GAWALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics at recently received nearly Rs. 4 lakhs as grant from any Government body or ICAR;

(b) if so, the details thereof, including the purpose, terms and conditions;

(c) whether the entire money was spent on renovation and furnishing of society office without inviting tenders/ quotations;

(d) if so, the amount spent and its break-up into various heads;

(e) whether there were any audit objections;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken/proposed against concerned officials for frequent and wilful violation of Financial Rules?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics received Rs. 5.00 lakh as grant-in-aid from the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, for the financial year 2002-03 for strengthening the activities of the Research Unit of Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The entire amount was not spent on renovation and furnishing of the Society Office. The amount spent on different heads are as follows:

(1)	Renovation	Rs. 2,86,137
(2)	Furnishing	Rs. 1,00,305
(3)	ACs	Rs. 25,000
	Total	Rs. 4,11,442

The work of renovation and furnishing was done after inviting tenders/quotations.

(e) No, Sir. None on this account.

(f) Not applicable.

(g) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Bokaro Referal Hospital

1979. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the medical facilities provided for the employees of the Bokaro Steel Plant (BSP) are satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the annual total budget for the Bokaro Referal Hospital;

(e) the funds allocated to the hospital during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) the details of the sanctioned posts of the medical specialists lying vacant in this hospital; and

(g) the action being taken to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Intensive Coronary Care Unit, Intensive Burns Units, Critical Care Unit, Special Care Baby Unit are amongst the best in the region.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Funds allocated to Bokaro Referal Hospital during the last three years are as under:

Year	Annual Budget (Rs. in lakhs)
2000-2001	1150.00
2001-2002	1100.00
2002-2003	1100.00
2003-2004	1023.00

(f) Vacant Posts in specialists streams i.e. Medicine, Surgery, Orthopaedics, Paediatrics, Family Planning, Chest, T.B. etc. are 24.

(g) Action is being taken, on a continuous basis to fill up vacant posts.

Production of Processed Food Items

1980. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:
SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to start the production of those processed food items in the country itself which are being imported presently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) to (c) The Government does not directly set up Food Processing Industries. It is for the entrepreneur to set up such industries considering various factors including demand. Under the Plan Schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, financial assistance by way of grant is given for setting up of units by Private Industries, Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), Cooperatives, etc. Government have also been taking steps to exempt or reduce Central Excise on some of these products to encourage their growth. Besides these efforts, steps have also been taken to create a conducive environment for growth of these sectors so that the domestic industry can compete effective vis-a-vis imports.

[English]

EPFO's Outstanding

1981. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the EPFO's total outstandings is Rs. 1,511.79 crores, of which Rs. 436.60 crores is currently locked up in court cases, Rs. 103.84 crores in liquidation proceedings and Rs. 269.28 crores in the BIFR, while Rs. 370.46 crores is held up for other reasons; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir. As on 31.3.2003, a sum of Rs. 1,511.79 crores is outstanding recovery, out of which Rs. 331.61 crores is realisable and the balanced is not immediately realisable due to court cases, BIFR, liquidation etc.

(b) Besides taking action as provided in the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952, the following remedial steps have also been taken for recovery of outstanding dues:

(i) Representation in courts has been strengthened.

(ii) The Central Board of Trustees, Employees' Provident Fund has approved setting up of a separate Directorate of Recovery to monitor and co-ordinate recovery work including closer coordination with BIFR, standing counsel of the Organisation etc.

Revenue Earned through Forest Land

1982. SHRI ANANT GUDHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for allotment of forest land to the private parties for its development;

(b) the forest land thus given to the private parties in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether revenue is collected on such land by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the revenue thus collected during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not approved any proposal for allotment of forest land to the private parties for its development.

Tiger Habitat and Population Evaluation System

1983. SHRI BHASKARRAO PATIL:
SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:
SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Project Tiger in the Ministry of Environment and Forests has introduced a new state-of-the art technology to develop a 'Tiger Habitat and Population Evaluation System' in the country to indicate the trend of tiger population;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the exact figure of tiger census in the country is not available with the Government; and

(d) if so, to what extent the new technology is likely to project accurate tiger census and to protect the endangered species?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) The Project Tiger Directorate has taken initiatives for evolving a "Tiger Habitat and Population Evaluation System" with the following details:

(1) Assessment of the habitat and status of tigers in the country.

(2) Developing appropriate (site specific) census and monitoring protocols.

(3) Developing spatial, aspatial models and database for risk assessment and persistence of existing tiger populations.

(4) Collation, analysis, storage, updation and dissemination of this information to decision makers and field managers.

(5) Disseminating the census, habitat evaluation and monitoring techniques to field personnel by conducting regional training workshops and preparing manuals.

(c) and (d) The tiger estimation data since inception of the Project is available with the Government. The perceived system would be an ecologically audited technique with spatial attributes, leading to region specific tiger estimation protocols, which would be a refinement on the present time tested method in vogue.

Committee on Rain Water Harvesting

1984. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute a National Level Committee to oversee the possibilities of rain water harvesting in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have made any assessment of rain water going waste in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) No assessment of the quantum of rain water being harvested and utilized for different purposes in the country have been made. However, the annual average flow in the river systems of the country is 1869 Billion Cubic Metre (BCM). Owing to the topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1122 BCM of which surface water is 690 BCM and annual replenishable ground water resources in 432 BCM. Presently, 605 BCM is being utilized from surface and ground water resources. Of this, the water presently being utilised for Irrigation is 501 BCM, for Domestic is 30 BCM, for Industry is 20 BCM, for Energy is 20 BCM and for other purposes is 34 BCM.

Expansion of Hotel Industry

1985. SHRI A. NARENDRA:
SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from the State Governments for expansion of hotel industry in their States;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government alongwith financial assistance provided to the State Governments for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Construction of hotels is mainly a private sector activity. However, Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, in order to encourage expansion of the hotel industry, has been offering incentives in this field. Benefits and tax reliefs announced in the Union Budget 2003-2004 are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Subsequent to the recommendations made by the Department of Tourism, Ministry of Tourism & Culture, the Government of India has announced the following benefits and tax relief in the Union Budget 2003-2004 in order to give a boost to the hotel industry:

1. Expenditure Tax: The 10% Expenditure Tax on hotels has been completely withdrawn with effect from 1st June, 2003. The Finance Minister has also requested the State Governments to withdraw the Luxury Tax currently charged.

2. Service Tax: A further extension has been accorded to the hotel industry for exemption of Service Tax. The current exemption is for those functions, conferences and banquets in hotels where a substantial meal is served.

3. Customs Duty: The basic Customs Duty on liquor has been reduced from current 182% to 166%.

4. Incentives under Section 10(23)(g) I.T. Act: This provision will allow lending institutions to make available funds to hotel projects at reduced rates of interest. The financial institutions will get a tax break on the interest income they earn on the loans extended to such borrowers.

5. Benefit under Section 72/A of I.T. Act: It is proposed by the Finance Bill, 2003 to extend the benefit of carry forward and set off of accumulated loses and unabsorbed depreciation under Section 72A in case of amalgamation of a company owning a hotel with another company. The benefits however will be subject to fulfilment of specified conditions. These amendments will apply from assessment year 2004-05.

[Translation]

Development of Horticulture

1986. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI SAVSHIBHAI MAKWANA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received proposals from State Governments for providing sufficient funds under the Macro Management Scheme for implementation of horticulture development schemes in their respective States;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the funds provided to each State for the purpose during 2003-04?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called Macro Management of Agriculture Scheme and funds are released to the States/UTs on the basis of their Work Plans. The Scheme was evolved by merging 27 ongoing Centrally Sponsored Schemes which include the horticulture schemes as per the list given in the Statement-I. The horticulture development programmes are being implemented under Macro Management Scheme in all States/UTs except North Eastern States including Sikkim. For North Eastern States a separate Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Technology Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture in North Eastern States including Sikkim' is being implemented exclusively for Horticulture Development with an outlay of Rs. 585.00 crore for X Plan and Rs. 120.00 crore for the current year.

Under the Scheme of Macro Management of Agriculture, the States have been given flexibility to develop and pursue activity on the basis of their regional priorities and they have flexibility within given parameters to select any/all the 27 Schemes and their components and include them in their work plan. The funds are released to States in lump-sum as per their work plan, which are drawn up by the States themselves in accordance with their priorities of agriculture and horticulture development.

(d) The fund provided by the States/UTs in their work plan for the year 2003-04 for horticulture development is at Statement-II.

Statement I

List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Horticulture

1. Integrated Development of Tropical, Arid & Temperate Zone Fruits
2. Production and Supply of Vegetable Seeds
3. Development of Commercial Floriculture
4. Development of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants
5. Development of Roots and Tuber Crops
6. Development of Cocoa and Cashew
7. Integrated Programme for Development of Spices
8. Development of Mushroom
9. Use of Plastics in Agriculture
10. Bee-keeping.

Statement II

Funds provided by States/UTs in their work plan for Development of Horticulture under Macro Management Scheme for the year 2003-04

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UTs	Work Plan Size	Funds for Horticulture
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3777.00	1323.355
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-
4.	Bihar	2000.00	74.739
5.	Jharkhand	1333.00	45.000
6.	Goa	222.00	92.000
7.	Gujarat	2555.00	383.330
8.	Haryana	1777.00	277.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1777.00	102.750
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	1777.00	505.830
11.	Karnataka	6111.00	1555.550
12.	Kerala	3222.00	1139.750
13.	Madhya Pradesh	4888.00	722.220
14.	Chhattisgarh	1555.00	425.000
15.	Maharashtra	8888.00	3385.000
16.	Manipur	-	-
17.	Mizoram	-	-
18.	Meghalaya	-	-
19.	Nagaland	-	-

1	2	3	4
20.	Orissa	2555.00	805.000
21.	Punjab	1666.00	180.000
22.	Rajasthan	7444.00	775.000
23.	Sikkim	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	4666.00	1400.000
25.	Tripura	-	-
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7555.00	500.000
27.	Uttaranchal	1555.00	250.000
28.	West Bengal	2666.00	450.000
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	100.00	6.500
30.	Delhi	111.00	37.700
31.	Lakshadweep	100.00	49.000
32.	Pondicherry	111.00	35.000
33.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	100.00	100.000

[English]

Retrieval of Antiques

1987. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of UNESCO had met the Minister on July 9, 2003;

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the meeting;

(c) whether the issue of retrieving antiquities taken out of the country before independence was also taken up; and

(d) if so, the response of UNESCO thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Director General, UNESCO called on the Minister for Tourism and Culture on 9th July 2003 during his visit to India and exchanged views on matters relating to protection and preservation of the cultural heritage particularly World Heritage Sites.

(d) UNESCO appreciated the policies and measures taken by the Government in preserving the tangible and intangible heritage of the country.

[Translation]

Sub-standard Building Material used in P.F. Office

1988. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the construction work of Jodhpur Provident Fund Office Building and accommodation for their employees was started;

(b) whether sub-standard quality of building materials are being used in the construction; and

(c) if so, the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) The construction work was started during February, 2003.

(b) No, Sir. Before use, the material meant for construction is checked by the Engineers of the Executing agency and supervised by technical representative of Regional Commissioner's Office.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Promotion of Cooperative Sector

1989. SHRI MANSINH PATEL:
SHRI SHIVAJI MANE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cooperative sector can impart valuable contribution to the development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas where cooperative sector may impart its contribution;

(d) the efforts made by the Government for the promotion of cooperative sector; and

(e) the results achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (e) The cooperative sector provides a forum for people to join hands for their social and economic betterment through self-help and mutual aid in accordance with the cooperative principles. The main areas where the cooperative sector has made valuable contribution are:—

(i) Disbursement of agricultural credit;

(ii) Procurement and disbursement of agricultural inputs like fertilizer, seed, pesticides, etc.;

(iii) Marketing of consumer goods;

(iv) Production of processing of sugar and oilseeds;

(v) Procurement and marketing of Cotton;

(vi) Milk procurement, processing and distribution of milk products;

(vii) Development and marketing of fisheries;

(viii) Imparting cooperative education and training to the personnel involved with cooperative and to the public in general; and

(ix) Generation of employment in rural areas.

Government of India has formulated the following central sector schemes to promote the cooperative sector:—

(i) Assistance to NCDC Programmes for Cooperative Marketing, Processing, Storage in Cooperative Under/Least Developed States/ UTs;

(ii) Share Capital Participation in Growers Cooperative Spinning Mills;

(iii) Integrated Cooperative Development Projects in selected Districts;

(iv) Assistance to National Cooperative Federations; and

(v) Cooperative Education and Training.

The Central Government has enacted the new Multi State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act, 2002 which aims at providing full functional autonomy and democratic management to the societies. It has also formulated a National Policy on Cooperatives which includes legislative and policy reforms in the cooperative sector.

As a result of all these measures, the cooperative sector has witnessed substantial growth in diverse areas of the economy. With a network of 5.28 lakh cooperative societies and a membership of 22.88 crore, the cooperative sector in India has emerged as one of the largest in the world. It provides coverage to almost 100% villages and 75% of the rural households. It has generated self employment for more than 14.3 million people.

Employment Opportunities In Organised and Unorganised Sector

1990. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employment opportunities in organised and unorganised sector in the country has decreased during the last three years;

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

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study or survey regarding the number of unemployed recently; and

(d) if so, the number of unemployed and quasi-employed as on date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Estimates of employment and unemployment are obtained through quinquennial labour force surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation. Last such surveys were carried out during 1993-94 and 1999-2000. As per these surveys, estimated employment in the country in the organised and unorganised sector taken together has gone up from 374 million in 1993-94 to 397 million in 1999-2000.

(c) and (d) The latest quinquennial survey on employment and unemployment was conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation during 1999-2000. State-wise details of the estimated unemployment rates on usual status basis are given in the Statement.

Statement

S.No.	State/Union Territory	*Unemployment Rate (%) during 1999-2000			
		Rural		Urban	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.2	0.7	4.2	4.2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	0.1	1.4	10.0
3.	Assam	4.7	11.9	9.1	22.3
4.	Bihar	2.4	0.6	7.6	9.4
5.	Goa	7.0	18.7	15.3	35.2
6.	Gujarat	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.6
7.	Haryana	1.3	0.5	2.7	4.6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.0	1.8	6.3	11.8
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.6	7.1	4.7	12.8
10.	Karnataka	1.0	0.3	3.0	4.7
11.	Kerala	7.6	19.7	6.9	26.4
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0.7	0.2	4.3	1.6
13.	Maharashtra	2.4	1.1	6.1	7.8
14.	Manipur	2.4	2.5	7.4	10.3
15.	Meghalaya	0.5	0.3	3.4	6.8
16.	Mizoram	2.1	0.5	4.4	2.6
17.	Nagaland	3.0	3.8	9.3	10.8
18.	Orissa	3.1	1.6	7.2	6.7
19.	Punjab	2.3	6.2	3.1	3.5
20.	Rajasthan	0.8	0.2	2.7	3.7
21.	Sikkim	3.5	2.0	6.7	10.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	3.0	1.2	3.9	5.8
23.	Tripura	0.8	4.6	5.5	8.8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1.3	0.6	4.5	4.6
25.	West Bengal	3.4	3.8	7.7	11.1
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.3	7.6	3.8	23.9
27.	Chandigarh	1.0	–	3.9	14.4
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.6	–	1.6	–

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Daman & Diu	1.3	-	1.4	8.3
30.	Delhi	3.9	26.0	3.2	5.3
31.	Lakshadweep	10.9	52.9	8.2	26.3
32.	Pondicherry	4.7	2.6	3.5	6.9
	All India	2.1	1.5	4.8	7.1

*As per usual status approach.

Unemployment rate is the percentage of unemployed with reference to Labour Force.

[English]

Linking of Rivers

1991. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any discussions on linking of rivers including Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers were held during the recent visit of Prime Minister to China; and

(b) if so, the issues discussed therein and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

VRS in SAIL

1992. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees of SAIL who retired under Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) during the last three years; and

(b) the total amount paid during the said period and expected to pay upto March 31, 2004 as retirement benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): (a) The number of employees who have been separated under various VR Schemes in Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) is as under:

VR Scheme	No. of Employees who Availed VRS
2001 (20.02.2001 to 01.10.2001)	6510
2002 (15.01.2002 to 31.8.2002)	3858
2002-03 (01.12.2002 to 31.3.2003)	1956
Total	12324

There was no VR Scheme operational during the year 2000.

(b) The total amount spent during the last three years, on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in SAIL is over Rs. 900 crores. Expenditure on this account upto 31.3.2004, is estimated to be Rs. 500 crores.

[Translation]

Tube-Well Projects in Bihar

1993. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of tube-well projects started in Bihar during the last three years, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB), under the Ministry of Water Resources undertakes drilling of exploratory tubewells for collecting scientific data. During the last three years, the CGWB has drilled 26 exploratory tubewells in Patna district and 2 exploratory wells in Nalanda district of Bihar.

[English]

Godavari Basin Projects of Andhra Pradesh

1994. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank and Japanese Bank for International Cooperation have evinced interest in funding the Godavari Basin Projects proposed to be taken up by the Andhra Pradesh Government;

(b) if so, the names of projects alongwith assistance received from said international agencies; and

(c) by when the work on these projects are likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No project falling in Godavari basin of Andhra Pradesh has been posed to the World Bank and Japanese Bank for International Cooperation. However, Sriram Sagar Project which is in Godavari basin is already under implementation as one of the components of the World Bank aided Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project-III. The project is scheduled for completion by 31.7.2004.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Death of Lions in Gir Forests

1995. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that about 12 lions have been found dead in the Gir Forest of Saurashtra (Gujarat) during the last three months;

(b) if so, whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken against the accused; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. As informed by the State Government 6 male lions, 4 female lions and 3 lion cubs have died in the Gir forest area during the last three months. Investigations have revealed that 11 animals have died of natural reasons and 2 due to accidental fall in wells.

(d) Does not arise.

Solution for Fake BT Cotton Seeds

1996. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR)'s scientists in Nagpur have devised a kit to detect spurious BT. Cotton seeds;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether presently such kits are imported; and

(d) if so, the likely savings in foreign exchange in case the indigenous kit is recognized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scientists of Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) have developed four kits to help the detection of spurious Bt seeds. Three kits (Bt-express, Bt-Quant and Bt-detect) are based on immunoassays and the fourth kit is through PCR-DNA.

(c) Yes, Sir. The kits are also being imported.

(d) The cost of imported kit is about Rs. 5000/- per pack of 50 strips. CICR is providing Bt-Express strip to farmers at Rs. 5/- per strip and to the seed industry at Rs. 25/- per strip. The price of CICR Bt-Quant is Rs. 1000/- per kit as against Rs. 15000/- of the imported ELISA kit. The kits need commercialization before estimating the likely savings in foreign exchange.

Cold Storages

1997. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of subsidy provided for construction/ expansion/modernization of cold storages to each State during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the total storage capacity of the cold storages in Maharashtra as on June 30, 2003?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing a scheme "Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce" through National Horticulture Board (NHB), an autonomous organization under this Department. Under the scheme, back-ended capital investment subsidy is provided to the eligible organisations @ 25% of the project cost not exceeding Rs. 50.00 lakh per project and @ 33.33% of the project cost upto a ceiling of Rs. 60.00 lakh per project for North Eastern States. Under the scheme, 716 cold storage projects creating an additional storage capacity of 31.79 lakh MTs have been sanctioned and a subsidy of Rs. 208.17 crores has been approved for these projects as on 13.6.2003. The State-wise details are given in the statement attached.

(b) In the State of Maharashtra, as on 31.12.2002, the total number of cold storages was 404 with a storage capacity of 400495 tonnes. Under the NHB Scheme 56 cold storage projects with a storage capacity of 1.48 lakh MTs and eligible subsidy of Rs. 13.75 crores have been sanctioned in Maharashtra up to 13.6.2003.

Statement

Status of Cold Storage Sanctioned under the "Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/ Expansion/Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce" during 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 (as on 13.6.2003)

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State	2000-2001			2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-04 (as on 13.6.03)		
		No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy	No.	Capacity (MT)	Eligible Subsidy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Punjab	16	46505	654.45	9	31054	181.33	8	21658	170.33	1	2975	18.50
2.	Haryana	6	16083	236.17	17	63548	529.29	4	10146	80.74	0	0	0.00
3.	Tamil Nadu	11	36200	315.94	5	12137	147.31	3	10947	111.33	0	0	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0.00	2	2392	14.79	1	600	3.44	0	0	0.00
5.	Uttar Pradesh	81	571023	2614.54	84	459613.6	2458.51	49	278228	1284.29	14	75056	375.62
6	Uttaranchal	0	0	0.00	2	8619	49.30	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
7.	Maharashtra	2	14107	91.51	15	37792	384.55	29	60837	593.69	1	1800	18.25
8.	Rajasthan	15	70814	477.18	6	18317	133.09	9	27976	203.00	0	0	0.00
9.	Karnataka	4	8580	107.96	8	38174	230.04	4	11516	104.62	0	0	0.00
10.	Gujarat	23	53849	553.60	17	47796	430.05	20	59678	410.51	1	500	4.55
11.	Orissa	2	9000	52.02	2	8064	80.25	5	26599	226.56	0	0	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	16	52489	331.57	3	17703	94.99	9	20454	120.61	5	11000	116.57
13.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0.00	13	79480	432.68	5	34800	183.48	0	0	0.00
14.	West Bengal	7	35200	300.75	21	48140	292.67	9	37440	348.27	0	0	0.00
15.	Andhra Pradesh	14	93130	612.97	11	41880	405.72	2	8000	72.56	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
16.	Assam	1	5000	45.82	6	28400	315.47	3	14500	189.00	0	0	0.00
17.	Bihar	2	10200	58.00	20	86723	576.88	5	23706	244.84	1	6000	38.81
18.	Jharkhand	0	0	0.00	2	9318	71.52	4	13338	144.40	0	0	0.00
19.	Tripura	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	5000	60.00	0	0	0.00
20.	Delhi	1	1600	16.00	4	12260	309.99	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
21.	Kerala	0	0	0.00	2	500	5.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
22.	Nagaland	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	5000	60.00	0	0	0.00
23.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	3633	36.33	0	0	0.00
	Total	201	1023780	6468.47	249	1051911	7143.41	172	674056	4647.99	23	97331	572.28

[Translation]

Setting up of National Environment Protection Agency

1998. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:
SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Number 1677 dated March 3, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the Government have deliberated on the proposal for constitution of National Environment Authority and Regional Environment Authorities under section 3(3) of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for considering the matters related to subjects of environment and forestry;

(b) if so, the details of decision taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken for the deliberations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A final decision in the matter would be taken shortly.

[English]

Production of Vegetable Oils

1999. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of vegetable oils is declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether poor quality of seeds is one of the reasons for declining production of vegetable oils; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to improve the quality of seeds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The unfavourable weather conditions and the drought situation prevailing in major oilseeds growing States during the last 3 years is the main reason for decline in the production of Oilseeds/Vegetable oils in the country.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However National Seeds Corporation (NSC), State Farms Corporation of India (SFCI) and State Seeds Corporation (SSC) are providing quality seeds of oilseed crops to different States in accordance with their requirement.

In addition, assistance under Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is also provided for production of foundation seed, Seed Village Programme (SVP) for certified seed production, distribution of seed minikits and crash programme for quality seed production of groundnut and soybean in order to make available sufficient quantity of quality seeds for oilseed growers in the country.

[Translation]

Labourers in Unorganised Sector

2000. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of labourers working in unorganised sector in each State of the country;

(b) the details of the recommendations made by International Labour Commission with regard to the employment in unorganised sector in India;

(c) whether the Government propose to improve the economy of the country by giving recognitions to labourers and putting them under organised sector; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Agricultural Export and Domestic Subsidies

2001. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developing countries led by India and Brazil have sought special and differential treatment for phasing out agriculture subsidies in the Mini-Ministerial Summit of WTO held at Egypt; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) In the on-going negotiations on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture India has sought, inter-alia substantial reduction in all forms of trade distorting domestic support by the developed countries and elimination of export subsidies except export subsidies provided by all developing countries to reduce their high cost of marketing, including handling, upgrading and other processing costs and cost of transport and freight permitted under the existing provisions of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture which would remain without reduction commitments. Brazil as a member of the Cairns Group (a group of major agriculture products' exporting developed and developing countries) has also sought substantial reduction in domestic support and export subsidies.

The negotiations are scheduled to be concluded by 1st January, 2005.

Air Traffic Survey

2002. SHRI BHAN SINGH BHAURA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey to assess the growth of air passengers in the country in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) No survey has been carried out to assess the growth of air passengers in the country. However, a study for passenger traffic forecast has been carried out by Airports Authority of India.

According to the study, the International and Domestic Passenger Traffic is expected to grow at the rate of 6% and 5% respectively till the end of 11th Five Year Plan (2011-12).

Products of Multinational Companies

2003. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether products of Multi-National Companies (MNCs) are dominating Indian Agricultural products;

(b) if so, whether the Government have reviewed the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for agricultural products;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the effective steps being taken to encourage the use of Indian agricultural products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government have initiated various measures to promote export of agricultural products. These, inter alia, include setting up of agri export zones to provide enhance international market access and improved infrastructural facilities, better flow of credit, assistance for reducing the marketing costs such as for transport, handling and processing on export of selected agricultural commodities as also removal of export restrictions like requirement for registration, packaging, etc. Besides various agriculture development schemes providing assistance to farmers on agricultural inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, insecticides, pesticides as also for research & development and extension for reducing production costs and for improving efficiency of agricultural production are also being implemented.

Regulatory Panel on Water Management

2004. SHRI CHANDRA BHUSHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Regulatory Panel on Water Management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed authority would be empowered to decide the tariff on water; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Water Resources has no proposal to set up a Regulatory Panel on Water Management.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Implementation of Transfer Order in A.I.

2005. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directions of C.V.C. in the matter of transfer of Assistant General Manager-H.R.D., Delhi of Air India to Mumbai have not yet been complied with since May 2002;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the efforts made/being made to ensure implementation of the Directions given by C.V.C?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) The CVC guidelines do not mandate that officers be shifted from one station to another station at laid down frequencies. It merely stipulates that Officers handling sensitive jobs need to be rotated periodically, either within the station or outside depending upon administrative convenience, so as to ensure that vested interest is not allowed to interfere with the day-to-day functioning. The only position in HRD considered to be sensitive in nature as per CVO instructions, is that relating to Assistant General Manager-Canteen (Sports activities do not come under the HRD Department). However, in case of Delhi, the Canteen facilities are provided through the Hotel Corporation of India and there is no private party involved in this transaction. Notwithstanding the fact that the position occupied by Mrs. Dua, Assistant General Manager did not come under the guidelines issued by the CVO, in the year 2002, Mrs. Dua was issued with transfer orders from Delhi to Mumbai. Subsequently, Mrs. Dua made representations to the Management, based on which, her positing orders were kept in abeyance till July 01, 2003. Recently, an administrative restructuring of the HRD Office at Delhi was effected by the Competent Authority, based on which, Assistant General Manager has been assigned with specific responsibilities relating to departmental inquiry against the members of the Indian Pilots' Guild, who recently had gone on an agitation. These assignments included conducting enquiries against 28 Pilots, an assignment which was completed in time and in a very professional manner. Consequent to this order, it will not be in the company's interest to transfer Mrs. Dua out of Delhi at present.

Setting up of Bio-Diversity Authority

2006. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bio-diversity Authority, envisaged in the Bio-diversity Act, has not been set up so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken for setting up the Authority early; and

(d) the measures taken to ensure that the stake holders of traditional knowledge get their rightful share?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) to (c) The Chairman and the Secretary for the National Bio-diversity Authority have been appointed. To make the Authority functional, the services of some staff from existing organizations have been transferred on loan basis to the Authority. A building has been identified to accommodate the office of the Authority at Chennai.

(d) The Bio-diversity Act fully provides for ensuring that the stakeholders of the traditional knowledge get their rightful share.

[Translation]

Permission to Grow BT Cotton In Tamil Nadu

2007. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu based AC Seed Limited has been permitted to grow new variety of BT cotton;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the areas where permission has been given for its cultivation;

(d) the total area of land proposed to be brought under its cultivation; and

(e) the details about the production cost and production rate of the said new variety products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) M/s Rasi Seeds (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu has been given conditional approval to conduct large scale trials and seed production of RCH 2 Bt., RCH 138 Bt. and RCH 144 Bt. in the Central Zone and for RCH 2 Bt. and RCH 20 Bt. in the South Zone for Kharif 2003.

(c) to (e) The large scale field trials shall be undertaken in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The total area for these field trials shall not exceed 170 ha.

[English]

Conservation of Shaking Minars

2008. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of shaking Minars in Ahmedabad, Gujarat;

(b) the action being taken by the Government to protect these Minars from erosion and decay; and

(c) the status of work alongwith the strength of staff posted to protect the said monuments from damage caused by the visitors?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Shidi Bashirs Minar and Bibiji's Masjid both centrally protected monuments at Ahmedabad are popularly known as Shaking Minars.

(b) and (c) The above centrally protected Minars were damaged due to earthquake on 26th January, 2001 and have been repaired and conserved in accordance with the archaeological principles. Adequate watch & ward and technical staff have been posted at Ahmedabad for regular upkeep, maintenance, safety and security of protected monuments.

PM's Shram Award

2009. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:
DR. M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection for the Prime Minister Shram Awards is confined to workmen of the Departments/ Undertakings/PSUs and others controlled by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Government have now taken a decision to bring workers from the private sector within the ambit of this Award;

(c) if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the criteria fixed for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) Government has decided to include the Private Sector within the ambit of Prime Minister's Shram Awards (PMSA) 2004 onwards. The revised Scheme, inter-alia, provides as follows:—

(i) The Scheme will be applicable to all units employing more than 500 employees;

(ii) Number of awards will be increased from the existing 17 to 33. Award "Shram Vir" will be renamed as "Shram Vir/Shram Veerangana".

(iii) The initial short-listing will be got done through a Technical Committee headed by an eminent personality;

(iv) The nominations for the PMSA will be invited without mentioning the award. The Technical committee and Screening Committee will decide the award for each of the worker selected.

Threat to Dakshineshwar Temple from River Erosion

2010. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dakshineshwar Temple authority of West Bengal have drawn the attention of the Union Government towards the serious threat faced by the temple from erosion by Ganges;

(b) if so, the steps taken to protect this centre of pilgrimage; and

(c) whether the Government are considering to provide rope way facilities over the Ganges between Belur Math and Dakshineshwar Temple to attract pilgrims and tourists?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Shipping and they have started work for protection of the river bank in order to prevent its adverse effects on the river regime/compartment accommodating the navigational passage to the Kolkata Dock System of Kolkata Port.

A project with Central financial component of Rs. 62.82 lakhs for repair of Bathing Ghats and fencing of the area on the Eastern Bank of river Hooghly in front of Sri Sarda Math, Dakshineshwar in Kolkata has also been sanctioned by the Department of Tourism during the current financial year.

(c) No, Sir.

Re-designing of Thiruvananthapuram Airport

2011. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether the Government propose to approve the architectural design based on traditional style for the proposed new terminal at the International Airport, Thiruvananthapuram?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Airports Authority of India have empanelled Architects for limited design competition for the proposed new International Terminal at Thiruvananthapuram Airport. These Architects are free to submit their designs. The International Terminal would be constructed from the best design so selected.

[Translation]

Loans for F.P.Is

2012. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether food processing industries have been included in the category of priority industries to get loans from different financial institutions;

(b) if so, whether certain percentage of amount to be given as loans have been fixed for these industries like other sectors;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Food and Agro-based Processing Sector has been included within the definition of priority sector for Bank lending. However, priority sector lending norms are not applicable to financial institutions.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Does not arise.

(d) Indicative targets for priority sector and agriculture within priority sector have been fixed by Reserve Bank

of India. Food Processing Industries which meet SSI norms are financed under the SSI window. These which do not satisfy SSI definition are addressed through separate category.

[English]

Daily Allowance to Crew Members abroad

2013. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of Daily Allowance (D.A.) being paid to Indian Airlines cabin crew when staying abroad on duty;

(b) whether it is paid in accordance with the instructions issued by Ministry of External Affairs; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No Daily Allowance is paid to cabin crew when staying abroad on duty as transport and accommodation is provided by Indian Airlines. They are only entitled for payment of US$ 20 as "out of pocket expenses" in local currency whenever they are required to night stop at foriegn stations.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The employees of Indian Airlines are governed by instructions issued by the Company.

UNDP Aid for Tourism Development

2014. SHRI S.D.N.R. WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received United Nations Development Programme aid to promote local culture in the country; and

(b) if so, the States where these UNDP aided tourism development projects are being implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) An agreement to promote 'Endogenous Tourism: Culture and Craft based Eco-Tourism for Sustainable Livelihoods and Integrated Rural Development' was signed on July 15, 2003 between the Union Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) of the Ministry of Finance and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

UNDP has committed about 8 crore rupees (US$ 1.8m), over a three-year period (2003-05), for a new initiative that seeks to promote local culture and craft for creating livelihood opportunities as well as projecting these as local attractions for domestic and international tourists.

(b) The States/sites have not been finalized.

[Translation]

Transfer of AAIs Property

2015. SHRI KANTI LAL BHURIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by the Government for handing over the property (hanger, land etc.) of Airports Authority of India (AAI) to State Governments for official use;

(b) the manner in which Airports Authority determines the rent of barracks and hangers;

(c) whether any problems are experienced by the Government in granting permission for free use of such properties for non-commercial purpose;

(d) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh have sent any proposal to the Union Government to waive off rents of condemned barracks and hangers; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Property of Airports Authority of India (AAI) is allotted to State Governments for a maximum period of 30 years, on payment of 50% of the normal applicable licence fee at airports in the State Capital and subject to availability of land.

(b) The rentals for the barracks and hangers is determined keeping in view the reasonable return on the capital investment made by AAI for creating such infrastructures.

(c) As per Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, AAI has to work on commercial principles, and as such, the facilities to the State Government are not provided free of cost.

(d) Yes, Sir. A proposal for waiving off the rent/ licence fee has been received in respect of Bhopal Airport.

(e) The matter is under deliberation and for reconciliation with the State Government.

[English]

Proposal under NCLP

2016. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted 15 proposals under the National Child Labour Project;

(b) if so, whether the State Government was asked to submit revised proposals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Government has complied with the directives of the Union Government;

(e) if so, whether the Union Government have since approved the revised proposals of the State Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The proposals were examined and the concerned District Collectors were advised for resubmitting revised proposals as per the scheme of National Child Labour Projects through the State Government. The Government of Maharashtra was also asked to submit revised proposals with their recommendation, justification and prioritisation for these projects.

(d) The Government has now received revised proposals for certain districts from the Government of Maharashtra.

(e) and (f) No new projects have been sanctioned during the current financial year as the scheme of National Child Labour Projects is yet to be approved for its continuation & expansion during the Tenth Five Year Plan period.

Closure of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation

2017. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:
SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:
SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to close down the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation including its fertilizer promotion and agricultural research division;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make HFC techno-economically viable;

(d) whether the Government propose to transfer Krishi Vigyan Kendras under HFC to some other organisations;

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

(f) whether the Committee set up in this regard has submitted its report; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation (HFC) has been found techno-economically non-viable.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) There is a proposal to shift KVKs from Durgapur and Sindri to some other organisation due to the closure of HFC.

(f) Yes, Sir.

(g) The committee has recommended transfer of KVKs in Durgapur, West Bengal and Sindri, Jharkhand to Orgram, (campus of West Bengal University of Animal & Fishery Sciences) and Ranchi (Birsa Agricultural University, Jharkhand), respectively.

Promotion of Aquaculture Industries

2018. SHRI C.N. SINGH:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aquaculture industries functioning at present in the country;

(b) the number of applications received for setting up the said industries during the last three years;

(c) the number of those which have since been cleared; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to promote the aquaculture industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There are no aquaculture industries as such in the country. Aquaculture is a farming activity undertaken by fish/shrimp farmers. A network of 429 Fish Farmers Development Agencies (FFDAs) and 39 Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies (BFDAs) have been set up in the country to provide technical, financial and extension package to the fish/shrimp farmers.

(b) No applications have been received for setting up of aquaculture industries. However, a total of 4391 applications have been received during the period July 2000-July 2003 by the Aquaculture Authority for issue of approvals for undertaking shrimp culture operations in the coastal areas of the country.

(c) Out of the 4391 applications received 2946 applications have been approved for undertaking shrimp culture operations

(d) The Fish Farmers Development Agencies and the Brackishwater Fish Farmers Development Agencies set up under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes on Development of Freshwater Aquaculture and Integrated Coastal Aquaculture have brought an area of 103155 ha under Freshwater Aquaculture and 6509 ha under Brackishwater Aquaculture and have trained 92972 fish farmers and 4774 shrimp farmers during the period 1999-2002.

Mis-utilization of Scientific Manpower

2019. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) are utilized for non-scientific work like Warden (Hostels), Welfare Officer, Campus In-charge etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any financial and administrative irregularity has been reported against the aforesaid officers; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Cleaning of Nag Nadi and Peeli Nadi

2020. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question no. 5251 dated April 28, 2003 and state:

(a) whether the detailed project report based on the survey and investigation as prepared by the State Government of Maharashtra to revive the rivers for providing clean water to the Nagpur city has been received by the Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have examined the report and taken any decision thereon;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether approval of the Union Government to the report has been conveyed to the State Government for implementation of the project; and

(e) if so, the total expenditure involved in the project and the time schedule fixed for the execution of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Tourist Trade Act

2021. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to enact Tourist Trade Act to enable regulation on sale of goods to prevent cheating of tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of State Governments which have enacted such laws and the number out of them which have yet to enact?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) The Department of Tourism has been encouraging the State Governments and Union Territories to consider enactment of Tourist Trade Act to prevent cheating of tourists by unscrupulous elements. The State Governments of Kerala, Goa and Jammu & Kashmir have enacted the Tourist Trade Act so far.

Flood Management

2022. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether terms of reference and composition of joint team of experts for flood management for studying the problems related to floods, erosion and avulsion of rivers originating from Bhutan have been finalized; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The composition of the Indian side of the Joint Team of Experts (JTE) on the Flood Management in respect of rivers common to India and Bhutan has been finalized. The draft Terms of Reference have been forwarded to the Royal Government of Bhutan, which will be finalized during the first meeting of the JTE to be held after mutual consultation.

Education to Children of Beedi Workers

2023. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to help and educate the children of beedi workers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of scholarships awarded in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the total funds spent on the education for the children of beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh in 2002-03?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Government have formulated a number of Schemes to give assistance to the beedi workers for the education of their children. Details of these schemes are given in the Statement attached.

(c) During the last three years 1,44,050 scholarships have been awarded to the children of beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh. For the current financial year, the scholarships are yet to be sanctioned.

(d) Rs. 4,30,13,641/- have been spent on the education of the children of beedi workers in Andhra Pradesh during 2002-2003.

Statement

Scheme for Financial Assistance for Education of Children of Beedi Workers

Class	Type of Assistance	Amount (Rs.)	
		Girls	Boys
Class I to IV	Grant for Dress/Slate/Books	250	250
Class V to VIII	Financial Assistance	940	500
Class IX	Financial Assistance	1140	700
Class X	Financial Assistance	1840	1400
Class XI and XII	Financial Assistance	2440	2000
Graduation/3 Years Diploma	Financial Assistance	3000	3000
Professional Degree (Engg./Medical/B.Sc. Agriculture)	Financial Assistance	8000	8000

Financial Assistance for Dairy Development in Kerala

2024. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided by the Union Government to Kerala to increase the production of milk and milk products during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any request from the Government of Kerala for providing more assistance to modernise dairy system in the State;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The details of financial assistance provided to Government of Kerala to increase production of milk during the last three years and the current year are given below:

(Rs. in lakh)

(i) National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding			
2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
27.05	209.75	230.00	0.00
(ii) Assistance to Cooperatives			
175.50	0.00	31.10	0.00

(b) Yes Sir. Govt. of Kerala has sent a project proposal in July, 2003 for sanction of an Integrated Dairy Development Project (IDDP) in Non Operation Flood, Hilly and Backward areas.

(c) The proposed project is for the District of Wayanad at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1772.26 lakhs for a period of three years.

(d) The State Government has been asked to revise the project in accordance with the guidelines of IDDP scheme.

Expenditure on Media and Publicity

2025. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the expenditure incurred by the Ministry on print/audio/video media for publicity purpose during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the expenditure for the said purpose was more than the budgetary provision during 2001-02;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there has been diversion of funds to meet the extra expenditure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tourism Development Programme

2026. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state the target fixed for execution of works under Tourism Development Programme during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): The Planning Commission has indicated a Plan Outlay of Rs. 2900 crores for the Department of Tourism for implementation of various Schemes in the Tenth Five Year Plan. The item-wise breakup is as under:—

S.No.	Item	Allocation (Rs. in crores)
1.	Tourist Infrastructure	1535.50
2.	Human Resource Development	144.00
3.	Promotion & Publicity	756.50
4.	Computerization & Information Technology	100.00
5.	Market Research Incl. 20 Years Perspective Plan	20.00
6.	Incentive to Accommodation Infrastructure	54.00
7.	10% Lump Sum Provision for NE Region	290.00

Tourism projects are identified every year in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and sanctioned on merits subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority.

[Translation]

Environmental Education

2027. PROF. RITA VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether environmental education in schools system project is being implemented in Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of schools in the State where teachers have been imparting training thereunder; and

(d) the manner in which the above scheme is different from other schemes in the matter of providing environment related education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) No Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The pilot project of environment education in school system taken up in eight States is different to the extent it aims at strengthening the process of infusion of environment education in school curriculum through different modes like intensive teachers training, development of learning/teaching material, hands on experience for better understanding of environmental concerns.

[English]

Hike in Import Duty on Edible Oil

2028. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recommended for hike in import duty of edible oil; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The import, domestic prices and domestic production of edible oils is being constantly monitored by the Government with a view to safeguard the interest of all concerned including the farmers and consumers. Changes in the import duty is one of the measures used by the Government to achieve this objective. Adjustments including increases in import duty of edible oils are made from time to time depending on the situation.

Water Management

2029. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held jointly by the Ministry and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to ensure full cost of recovery to the investor on water management and also the availability of raw-material (river water);

(b) if so, the main points discussed therein; and

(c) to what extent regulation of authority on water tariff management services was decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) No such meeting between the Ministry of Water Resources and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) was held. However, a National Conference on Water Management: Public-Private-Partnership was held on 27th May, 2003 at New Delhi. The conference was organised by Confederation of Indian Industry as a part of campaign for "Freshwater Year". The Ministry of Water Resources cosponsored the event.

During the conference, discussion were held on following themes:

(i) Water Policy;

(ii) Governance in water;

(iii) Strategies for Water Management; and

(iv) Agenda for the Future.

There was no recommendation by the conference in respect of regulation of authority on water tariff management services.

Storage of Water in Almatti Dam

2030. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that villages in Maharashtra would be submerged if water level at Almatti Dam is increased to 524.256;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government would allow the Government of Karnataka to store 173 TMC of Krishna River Water in dam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) As reported by the Government of Karnataka, villages in Maharashtra will not be submerged due to back water effect of storage at Almatti Dam for the Full Reservoir Level (FRL) of 524.256 metre. However, Government of Maharashtra has expressed the view that with FRL of 524.256 metre for Almatti Dam, areas in Maharashtra territory will be submerged.

(c) and (d) As per the Krishna Water Disputes Award, the allocations of Krishna waters for the party States are 'enbloc' and not project-wise. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement of April, 2000 stipulated that the FRL of Almatti Dam would be restricted to 519.6 metre to utilize 173 thousand million cubic feet (TMC) of water under Upper Krishna Project Stage-I & II together.

Privatisation of AAI

2031. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to privatise the Airports Authority of India (AAI);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the AAI is not willing to share the information made available from civil radars with Defence authorities;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir. All the information sought by Defence Authorities is being shared by the Airports Authority of India.

(d) and (e) Not applicable in view of the above.

[Translation]

Felling of Trees for Developmental Activities

2032. SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trees felled for expanding and improving the condition of roads during the last two years viz. 2002 and 2003 in Rajasthan;

(b) whether it is likely to cause adverse impact on the environment;

(c) if so, the concrete action being taken by the Government to make up for this loss;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any scheme in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) to (e) The operational aspects of felling of trees are the responsibility of the State Government and, therefore, records of number of felled trees are also maintained by them. Government of India does not maintain records of the trees to be felled in various States and is only concerned with the approval of the proposals for diversion of forest lands for non-forestry purposes based on merit of each case. The adverse impact on the environment caused by felling of trees is mitigated by means of plantations, compensatory afforestation, soil erosion measures, safety zone creation etc.

[English]

Genetically Modified Seeds

2033. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:
SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:
SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) threatened to launch agitation if the Centre fails to ban transgenic hybrid varieties, including BT Cotton in the country in view of their harmful effects on environment and people;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the views of Government on use of genetically modified seeds; and

(d) the action taken by Government to compensate farmers who incurred losses by opting Bt Cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) No Sir; the Ministry has not received any information on the threatened agitation by the All India Kisan Sabha (AIKS) to ban transgenic hybrid including Bt. Cotton in the country.

(c) The Government is following a policy of case by case approval of transgenic crops. Bt cotton is the only transgenic crop approved for commercial cultivation in India. The Bt gene has been specifically introduced to control bollworm infestation in cotton crop. The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC) accorded conditional approval for commercial cultivation of three Bt Cotton varieties namely MECH-12, MECH-162 and MECH-184 of M/s Mahyco Hybrid Seed Company Ltd. in April, 2002 for a period of three years after detailed evaluation on the efficacy and biosafety of the product.

(d) The Government has not received any claims for compensation by farmers on account of losses due to Bt. Cotton.

Jobs in Iraq for Indian Workers

2034. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian workers have been allowed to take up jobs in Iraq after the US-led war;

(b) if so, whether the Indian diplomatic mission has appointed and recognized the recruiting agencies for hiring Indian workers;

(c) if so, the names of those recruiting agencies;

(d) the modalities chalked out to keep watch over the working conditions and to prevent exploitation of the Indian workforce;

(e) whether the Government have assessed the impact of exodus of skilled labour to other countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The Recruiting Agents are appointed under provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983 by the Protector General of Emigrants, Ministry of Labour.

(d) It has been decided to strictly screen all applications for emigration to Iraq and it has been made mandatory for prior attestation of all essential documents by our Mission in Iraq. Emigration of house-maids and recruitment by individuals in Iraq has not been permitted.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Utilisation of Rivers' Water

2035. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has not been able to completely utilize its share of water from the rivers flowing through Jammu and Kashmir to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the quantum of water available from different rivers and quantum of water being utilised at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to completely utilize the water and the projects envisaged for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) The average annual water flows in the Western Rivers viz. The Indus, The Jhelum & The Chenab, based on 1921-22 to 1945-46 flow series, have been estimated as 89.5 Million Acre Feet (MAF), 22.6 MAF and 23.5 MAF respectively. These waters have been largely allocated to Pakistan. No specific quantum of water in the Western Rivers has been allocated to India as its share. However certain restricted agricultural and hydroelectric uses including storage on the Western Rivers have been allowed for India. Agricultural Use is restricted to 9.12 lakh acres of Irrigated Cropped Area

from river flow, which could be enhanced to a maximum of 13.43 lakh acres if storages are built and 0.5 MAF of water is released annually from them as specified in the Treaty. An Irrigated Cropped Area of 8.04 lakh acres was developed on the Western Rivers during 2001-2002. India has been allowed to build specified storage limited to 3.6 MAF. No storage has been built so far.

(c) Water Resources Development projects are being planned, funded and implemented by the concerned State Governments themselves as per their own resources and priorities.

Loss of Harvested Crops

2036. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether post harvest loss of crops, particularly fruits and vegetables has reached to the tune of over 30% in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to minimize the loss of harvested crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Horticultural produce including fruits and vegetables are perishable in nature. As per the Report of Working Group on Horticulture Development for 10th Plan set up by the Planning Commission, the wastage of these crops has been estimated to range from 8-37% at various stages of handling after harvesting due to inadequate post harvest infrastructure including transport and storages.

(c) National Horticulture Board under the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is implementing various programmes to reduce post harvest losses of horticulture crops like fruits and vegetables, etc. through creation of post harvest infrastructure. The programmes are (i) "Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme for Construction/ Expansion/Modernisation of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Produce" since 1999 and (ii) "Development of Commercial Horticulture through Production and Post Harvest Management" since May, 2000. Under the Scheme mentioned at (i) above, the Board has sanctioned 716 cold storage projects creating an additional capacity of 31.79 lakh tonnes with an eligible back-ended Capital Investment Subsidy of Rs. 208.71 crores. Under the Scheme mentioned at (ii) above, 1078 projects have been sanctioned with the subsidy of Rs. 50.94 crores upto 31.3.2003.

Financial Package to Maharashtra by NDDB

2037. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) has provided financial package to Maharashtra for implementation of agricultural projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise;

(c) whether the NDDB proposes to provide additional financial package to Maharashtra to implement the pending agricultural projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are attached as statement.

(c) There are no pending projects with NDDB in respect of Maharashtra.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Financial Assistance provided by NDDB to Dairy Cooperatives and Oil Cooperatives

I. Dairy Cooperatives:

(Rs. in lakhs)

District	Unions	Total
1	2	3
Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar	10.70
Solapur	Akluj	2126.61
Solapur	Solapur	516.41
Aurangabad	Aurangabad	37.15
Beed	Beed	44.36
Bandara	Bandara	11.68

1	2	3
Buldhana	Buldhana	40.86
Jalgaon	Jalgaon	728.72
Kolhapur	Kolhapur	4717.78
Latur	Latur	24.20
Nasik	Nasik	40.88
Osmanabad	Osmanabad	197.64
Pune	Pune	745.19
Sangli	Sangli	64.74
Satara	Satara	71.38
Wardha	Wardha	243.91
Yeotmal	Yeotmal	26.83
Maharashtra	State Dairy Federation	1258.52
	Operation Flood I	1800.19
	Total	12707.75

II. Oil Seed Cooperatives: (Funds were provided to Maharashtra Oil Federation for the districts of Jalgaon, Nasik, Dhule and Aurangabad).

Total releases to Maharashtra Oil Federation — Rs. 2539.39 Lakh

[Translation]

Labourers in Sick Industrial Units

2038. DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trend of opening industrial units has been decreasing in the country due to increasing number of industrial units being declared sick;

(b) if so, whether there has also been a continuous decline in the number of labourers working in these sick units;

(c) the number of labourers working in the sick units during the years 2000-2001 and 2002-2003; and

(d) the reaction for decline in the number of labourers in the industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) No Sir. Based on the information in the Economic Survey 2002-2003, there has been an increase in the industrial investment intentions as indicated by the Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandums filed in 2002.

(b) and (c) According to the information provided by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR), the workers involved in the sick units registered with them during 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 (January-June) were 259564, 216216, 136412 and 54774 respectively.

(d) Due to globalisation and economic liberalization some employment opportunities in traditional industries may have declined but at the same time new employment opportunities have been created in a number of new areas such as information technology, tourism, financial services etc.

[English]

Uniformity in Air Fares

2039. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce uniform fare rates for the flights being operated from Thiruvananthapuram, Cochin and Kozhikode airports of Kerala plying to the same international and domestic destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Government does not propose to interfere in the existing procedure of determination of air fares, which are decided unanimously by all participating airlines at the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Tariff Co-ordination Conferences so far as international sectors are concerned. On domestic sectors also all airline operators are free to charge fares based on their cost input and the competitive market environment.

On both sectors, market dynamics and product features like frequency, timing, seasonality etc. also influence air fares.

[Translation]

Irrigation Schemes

2040. SHRI RAMSHAKAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan to start new schemes for better use of water resources for irrigation, particularly in rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the irrigation capacity created and utilized during the last three years; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase irrigation capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) and (b) As irrigation is a State subject, the State Governments formulate schemes for irrigation in their respective States. However, the Government of India provides assistance for Command Area Development with a view to optimally utilize the created irrigation potential. In order to further improve the efficiency of the programme the Central Government has proposed to restructure it during the Tenth Plan period. Under the restructured programme, three new components viz. (i) correction of system deficiencies upto the distributaries; (ii) funds for motivational activities for Water users' Association and (iii) renovation of minor irrigation tanks under the commands of major & medium irrigation projects are proposed to be introduced to bring about efficiency in water conveyance in distributaries upto 150 cusec (4.25 cumecs) capacity, minors and outlets, effective water management in farms through Participatory Irrigation Management Programme and added thrust on adaptive trials, etc.

(c) As per provisional figures compiled by the Planning Commission, the irrigation potential created and the potential put to utilization during the last 3 years are as follows:

Year	Irrigation Potential (in million hectare)	
	Created	Utilised
2000-01	1.69	0.99
2001-02 (Provisional)	2.09	1.52
2002-03 (Provisional)	1.22	0.89

(d) To increase irrigation capacity, irrigation projects of various types are conceived, planned and executed by the respective State Governments from their own Plan resources and according to their own priorities. Due to resource constraints with the State Governments a number of irrigation projects are pending for completion for years. For expeditious completion of such ongoing major & medium irrigation projects, Government of India is providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to the State Governments under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97. The minor irrigation schemes of the special category states comprising the North Eastern States and Sikkim, the hilly States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttaranchal as well as the drought-prone Kalahandi, Bolangir & Koraput districts of Orissa are also eligible for the CLA under AIBP with effect from 1999-2000. Under the programme, CLA of RS. 11541.73 crore has been provided to the State Governments upto the end of March 2003 which includes Rs. 472.86 crore provided as 100% loan assistance to identified major/ medium projects in the advance stage of construction that can be completed in one year (two working seasons) under the Fast Track Programme.

[English]

Cultivation of Vanilla

2041. SHRI SAIDUZZAMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers in Karnataka are switching over from cultivation of arecanut to other crops like Vanilla;

(b) if so, whether they are hampered by shortage of adequate water supply, marketing and labour;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any plans to help the farmers suitably; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including supply of good seeds and latest technology?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The farmers in Karnataka are adopting inter cultivation of vanilla, pepper, cocoa in arecanut gardens. They are facing problems due to drought and shortage of adequate water supply. There is no problem in respect of marketing and labour.

(c) and (d) For promoting vanilla cultivation, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Macro Management in Agriculture-Supplementing/Complementing the State Efforts through Work Plans, following programmes are implemented: (i) Production and distribution of quality planting material at 25% subsidy; and (ii) Establishment and maintenance of demonstration plots in the farmers' field in potential vanilla growing States by providing assistance @ 25% of cost of inputs limited to Rs. 500/ per plot. Technical guidance regarding cultivation aspects, plant protection etc. is being provided to the farmers at taluk and district level by the State department of horticulture. Besides, the Spices Board under Ministry of Commerce is implementing following programmes to promote vanilla cultivation:

	Programme	Incentive/assistance provided
1.	New planting	Maximum of Rs. 5/- per cutting or 50% of the cost of quality rooted cuttings of vanilla.
2.	Setting up of processing units	Rs. 2,500/- per unit to farmers towards 25% of the cost of setting up vanilla curing unit.
3.	Training of farmers	Training of farmers to create awareness about vanilla cultivation.

[Translation]

Gandak River Project of Bihar

2042. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any action for completion of Gandak River Project in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) Gandak Project Phase I has been completed in the VI Plan with cost of Rs. 366.80 crore. The Project Report of Gandak Phase II Irrigation Project was received in December, 1990. It was apprised by Central Water Commission and their observations/ comments were sent to the State Government for compliance. In the absence of any compliance from the State, the Project Report was sent back to the State Government in February, 1996 requesting them to resubmit the modified proposal in light of the comments sent to them. Since then, no proposal/report has been received from the Government of Bihar. Irrigation being a State subject, the execution of project depends upon the priority attached to the project by the State Government.

[English]

Development of Fisheries in Gujarat

2043. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the scope for Development of Fisheries on the Gujarat coast;

(b) if so, whether any techno-economic feasibility studies has been carried out by Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore for designing of Fishing Harbour Development Works in the State; and

(c) if so, the details and outcome thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery (CICEF), Bangalore has carried techno-economic feasibility studies for construction of fishing harbour at Jakhau, Porbandar, Umbrgaon, Okha, Dholai and Shivrajpur situated along the coast of Gujarat. Details and outcome on each of the proposals are given in the enclosed Statement. Besides, CICEF has also rendered technical assistance to the State Government for preparation of Techno-Economic Feasibility Reports in respect of fishing harbours at Veraval and Mangrol which have been constructed and commissioned.

Statement

S. No.	Proposal for construction of fishing harbour at	Out come and action taken
1.	Porbandar	Constructed and commissioned.
2.	Jakhau	Phase-I of the project is completed and put to use. Phase-II is yet to completed by the State.
3.	Dholai	CICEF, Bangalore has been asked to update the Techno-Economic Feasibility Report.
4.	Okha	The State has been requested to confirm receipt of environmental clearance form the competent authority and availability of necessary land and adequate budgetary provision in State budget.
5.	Umbrgaon	CICEF completed investigation in May-September, 1997. The State Government has not decided location of the fishing harbour.
6.	Shivrajpur	The CICEF completed engineering and economic investigation in May-October, 1978. The Government of Gujarat has carried out hydraulic model studies through Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and on scrutiny of the same by the CICEF, comments on the proposal were sent to the State Government in August, 1987. The proposal is with the State Government since then.

Road Map for Air Pollution

2044. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any road map for control of air pollution during the Tenth Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the data collected for this road map by the Ministry of Environment and Forests are almost five years old;

(d) if so, the justification thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): (a) and (b) The Government of India constituted an Expert Committee on Auto Fuel Policy which proposed policy measures to reduce air pollution in the selected major cities of the country and a road map for their implementation which includes cleaner fuels, automobile technologies and enforcement measures.

(c) to (e) Ambient air quality data are regularly collected and updated through the Ambient Air Quality Stations set up in some of the major cities under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Network (NAAQM). Regular monitoring is carried out with regard to parameters like Sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen dioxide, Suspended Particulate Matter and Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter.

Cattle and Buffalo Breeding Scheme in Maharashtra

2045. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has submitted a scheme for cattle and buffalo breeding under a Centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved by the Union Government and the funds released for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra submitted a proposal under centrally sponsored scheme on National Project on Cattle and Buffalo Breeding. A State Implementing Agency is a pre-requisite for the project. A copy of Gazette Notification constituting the State Implementing Agency was received only on 2nd July, 2003 from Maharashtra Government. However, in the meantime the appraisal note has been circulated to the appraisal agencies.

(c) and (d) A meeting of Expenditure Finance Committee is being held on 1.8.03 for considering the Project in respect of Maharashtra.

Announcement of M.S.P. for Paddy

2046. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced any New Policy regarding Minimum Support Price for paddy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it is likely to be beneficial to the small and marginal farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Paddy of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for 2003-04 Kharif season fixed by the Government is Rs. 550/- per quintal for paddy (common) and Rs. 580/- per quintal for paddy (grade-'A').

(c) This will be beneficial to the farmers, including small and marginal farmers, selling their produce to the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and other agencies designated by the State Governments.

Shortage of Manpower

2047. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Mines Safety has been unable to perform its statutory functions due to shortage of manpower;

(b) if so, the remedial action taken in this regard;

(c) whether the DGMS has launched prosecution against the Management of ECL; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of cases, mine-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) The Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) has sanctioned strength of 167 Inspecting Officers with 135 persons in position and 32 posts lying vacant. They are required to oversee the status of compliance of the safety provisions prescribed under the Mines Act, 1952 by the mine managements. The large number of mines distributed across the country require regular inspection as per the Act. Regular inspection of these mines need a large complement of staff which is not adequately available. The Staff Inspection Unit has been requested to carry out the study of DGMS so as to assess the need of additional staff.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details of prosecutions launched against the collieries of M/s. Eastern Coalfield Limited are given as Statement.

Statement

Details of prosecutions launched against the collieries of M/s. Eastern Coalfield Limited (during 2000-2003 upto July)

S.No.	Name of the Mine	Location
1	2	3
Year: 2000		
1.	Sonepur Bazari OCP	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
2.	Chitra-A Colliery	Dist.-Deoghar (Jharkhand)
3.	Madhujore Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
4.	New Kenda Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
5.	Gourangdih OCP	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
6.	Jhanjra 3 & 4 Incline	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
7.	Chapapur Colliery	Dist.-Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
8.	Hariyajam Colliery	Dist.-Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
9.	Gopinathpur Colliery	Dist.-Dhanbad (Jharkhand)
Year: 2001		
1.	Shankarpur Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
2.	Shankarpur Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)

1	2	3
3.	Lachipur Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
4.	Madhujore Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
5.	Madhujore Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
Year: 2002		
1.	Parbelia & Dubeswari Colliery	Dist.-Purulia (WB)
2.	Bankola Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
3.	Ratibati Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
Year: 2003*		
1.	Chora Block Incline Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
2.	Madhab Pur Colliery	Dist.-Burdwan (WB)
3.	Khoodia Colliery	Dist.-Dhanbad (Jharkhand)

(*) Upto July, 2003.

Use of Banned Pesticides

2048. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain pesticides banned abroad are being marketed in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 31 pesticides which are reported to be banned/restricted in some other countries of the world, are being marketed in India. Details of the 31 pesticides are listed in the enclosed statement. The reasons for banning/restricting the use of any pesticides by any country, including India, depend on local agro-climatic and environmental conditions. The position regarding continued use/banning of any pesticide is periodically reviewed by expert committees appointed by the Government of India and based on the recommendations of such experts committees, the Government decides on continued use/restrictions/ban on the concerned pesticides. The 31 pesticides listed have not been recommended for ban.

Statement

List of Pesticides which have been banned/severely restricted in some countries of the world but are still marketed in India

S.No.	Name of the product
1	2
1.	Alachlor
2.	Aluminium Phosphide
3.	Benomy
4.	Captan
5.	Carbaryl
6.	Carbofuran
7.	Carbosulfan
8.	Dicofol
9.	Dimethoate
10.	Diuron
11.	Endosulfan
12.	Fenarimol
13.	Fenpropathrin
14.	Lindane
15.	Linuron
16.	Malathian
17.	Methomyl
18.	Methoxy Ethyl Mercury Chloride
19.	Methyl Parathion
20.	Monocrotophos
21.	Oxyfluorfen
22.	Paraquat dichloride
23.	Phorate
24.	Phosphamidon
25.	Pretilachlor
26.	Tiazophos
27.	Tridemorph

1	2
28.	Thiometon
29.	Thiram
30.	Zinc Phosphide
31.	Ziram

Losses to IA

2049. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Airlines has been criticised by the CAG in is latest report for incurring continuous losses;

(b) whether CAG has pointed out that the factors such as delay in expansion of fleet, poor maintenance, poor revenue management, injudicious implementation of the promotional fares and under-utilisation of cargo capacity have been the main reasons for these losses; and

(c) if so, the steps being contemplated by the Government to improve its position?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines has been taking measures and working out strategies on ongoing basis, to improve its financial performance and bring about qualitative and quantitative improvement in the product offered. Some of the measures taken in the recent past are as follows:—

(i) Comprehensive budgetary control system.

(ii) Cost-benefit analysis.

(iii) Introduction of 'Flexi Fare' Policy.

(iv) Better fleet & other resource utilization.

(v) Improvement in quality of products/customer services.

(vi) Marketing Initiatives.

(vii) Cost Control and Economy measures.

Development of Pilgrim Centres

2050. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:
SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of grants sanctioned/released to the State Governments for development of pilgrim centres in their States including Maharashtra and Karnataka;

(b) whether representation from any State Government has been received by the Union Government to give special assistance of such centres; and

(c) if so, action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) to (c) Tourism projects for different places including pilgrim centres are identified in consultation with the State Governments/UT Administrations and sanctioned on merits subject to availability of funds and inter-se priority. State-wise details of tourism projects sanctioned in the country including Maharashtra and Karnataka during 2002-03 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Tourism Projects sanctioned during the year 2002-03

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	State/UT	No. of Project Sanctioned	Amt. Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	507.50	195.00
2.	Assam	9	768.13	618.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	41.30	32.50
4.	Bihar	8	505.00	505.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	9	308.00	98.50
6.	Goa	1	0.50	0.50
7.	Gujarat	2	197.12	59.13
8.	Haryana	8	332.25	311.00

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30	779.32	760.38
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	94.38	89.47
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	6	902.49	625.49
13.	Kerala	11	861.36	829.86
14.	Madhya Pradesh	18	711.18	574.79
15.	Maharashtra	8	623.46	546.25
16.	Manipur	2	5.24	2.62
17.	Meghalaya	3	70.35	21.20
18.	Mizoram	6	141.16	48.46
19.	Nagaland	5	360.50	323.43
20.	Orissa	2	47.50	15.75
21.	Punjab	3	23.00	14.60
22.	Rajasthan	13	1098.70	1096.20
23.	Sikkim	13	346.24	269.76
24.	Tamil Nadu	5	559.00	316.10
25.	Tripura	5	216.13	67.78
26.	Uttaranchal	3	548.00	418.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	295.00	295.00
28.	West Bengal	5	201.10	60.00
29.	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0
30.	Chandigarh	3	7.75	6.63
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2	8.07	6.46
32.	Delhi	14	504.00	449.02
33.	Daman & Diu	3	49.50	16.90
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Pondicherry	2	7.87	6.30
	Total	212	11121.10	8680.93

Development of Tourism

2051. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted any task force for preparation of plans for development of tourism in certain regions/areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of areas for which action plans have been prepared and the details of areas where the action plans are yet to be prepared;

(d) the total investment required to implement these plans during the Tenth Plan period;

(e) the total funds earmarked by the Planning Commission for the completion of these plans during the said Plan; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement these plans and make funds available?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) and (b) Government have not constituted any task force for preparation of plans for development of tourism. However, the Department of Tourism, Govt. of India has engaged Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), a public sector undertaking to prepare development plans/master plans for certain areas/centres such as Hampi Group of monuments in Karnataka; Rishikesh and Haridwar in Uttaranchal; Eastern Circuit comprising Vaishali-Rajgir-Nalanda-Bodhgaya in Bihar; Sarnath and Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh; Mahabalipuram, Thiruvannamalai and Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu; Central Circuit comprising Bhopal-Sanchi-Vidisha-Udaygiri-Bhojur-Bhimbetka-Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh and tourist circuit of North-East region comprising Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) Preparation of master plans have been completed in respect of Rishikesh and Haridwar, Mahabalipuram, central circuit in Madhya Pradesh and tourist circuit of North-East region.

(d) to (f) The Planning Commission has indicated a total outlay of Rs. 2900 crores for the Tenth Plan for tourism sector out of which Rs. 1535.50 crores have been earmarked for tourism infrastructure development in the country including the areas/centres mentioned above. These funds are earmarked for the integrated development of Tourist Circuits and Destinations.

Indians Going Abroad

2052. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of Indians going abroad on work permit has declined over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government disseminate information to the public to go in for such courses/training that have job market abroad in order to help the unemployed youth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): (a) and (b) Data relating to percentage of Indians going abroad on work permit is not maintained. However, the number of workers from the vulnerable categories who obtain emigration clearance for employment abroad from the Protectors of Emigrants has increased from 1.99 lakhs in the year 1999 to 3.68 lakhs in 2002.

(c) No, Sir. There are presently no such arrangements.

(d) Does not arise.

Vision Document for FPI

2053. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether vision document for food processing industries for the next ten years is on the anvil;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) by when the document is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI N.T. SHANMUGAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Scope of the document includes current status and future projections of various processed food sector, import-export, foreign investment/collaboration, evolving vision, identifying strategies and action plan to realize the vision.

(c) Since this would involve collection of huge volume of data and information, detailed analysis thereof and consultation with a range of stakeholders, no time frame can be fixed.

Infrastructural Facilities at Sabarimala Pilgrimage Centre

2054. SHRI V.S. SIVAKUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of steps initiated to make available required forest land at Pampa near Sabarimala Pilgrim Centre to make infrastructural facilities and shelter for the Pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): A proposal has been received in the Ministry of Environment and Forests directly from the Secretary, Travancore Devaswom Board, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, in respect of certain developmental activities to be undertaken for Sabarimala Pilgrims. No action on this proposal can be taken as it does not meet the requirements of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. According to the said Act, all such proposals must be sent by the State Government to this Ministry along with the necessary documents and recommendations. The proposal, therefore, has been closed.

[Translation]

Diversion of Rivers' Water

2055. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the level of Ganga river is about 200 feet high from the sea level;

(b) if so, whether the height of Bindhyanchal mountain range from sea level is 2000 feet; and

(c) if so, the quantum of surplus water from the Brahmputra and Ganga rivers basins proposed to be diverted across the Bindhyanchal mountain range to the Cauvery basin and the cost likely to be involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) The Ganga rises in Himalayas and flows through Indo-Gangetic plains and joins Bay of

Bengal. The mean elevation of Himalayan ranges is 6000 meters above mean sea level. The surface of Indo-Gangetic plain is at tide level near the mouth of Ganga but is well over 200 meter above mean sea level in Punjab plains.

(b) The average elevation of Vindhya range is about 300 meter.

(c) Under the National Perspective Plan for Water Resources Development prepared by the Government and further studied by National Water Development Agency (NWDA), inter-linking of Ganga and Cauvery across Vindhyanchal mountain range is not envisaged. However, the interlinking of tributaries of Brahmaputra with Ganga at Farakka and further with Damodar, Subarnrekha, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery is envisaged. The proposed links are at the feasibility stage level.

[English]

National Tourism Hill Council

2056. COL. (RETD.) DR. DHANI RAM SHANDIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a National Tourism Hill Council to develop tourism infrastructure in hill areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRI JAG MOHAN): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Demands of Fishermen

2057. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of the National Fishworkers' Federation has met the Union Agriculture Minister recently;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held with them;

(c) the demands put forth by the fishermen; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The delegation of National Fisherworker's Forum met the Agriculture Minister on 2.7.2003. They have discussed their various demands relating to fisheries sector, which includes subsidy on diesel supply, enhancement of kerosene quota to traditional fishermen, saving-cum-relief scheme for fisherwomen, withdrawal of Aquaculture Authority Bill, release of fishermen and their boats, uniform ban on trawling during monsoon, sea safety measures during fishing, check on poaching by foreign fishing vessels, import of fish into the country, development of infrastructure for fishing and post harvest facilities, lifting ban on sharks and rays, and constitution of forum for consultative process, etc. The charter of demands have been examined with the concerned agencies and appropriate action taken on the major demands is shown in the Statement attached.

Statement

S.No.	Demands	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Supply of diesel to fishermen	A Fishermen Development Rebate on high speed diesel oil has been proposed in the 10th Five year Plan scheme.
2.	Enhancement of Kerosene quota to traditional fishermen	The fishermen organisation has been asked to furnish State-wise information regarding the additional requirement of kerosene for fishing purposes.
3.	Saving Cum Relief Scheme for fisher women	Fisherwomen and inland fishers are already covered in the Saving-cum-Relief component of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Welfare of Fishermen.

1	2	3
4.	Withdraw Aquaculture Authority Bill	Aquaculture Authority Bill, has been introduced in the Parliament to take care of the directions contained in the judgement of Supreme Court relating to coastal aquaculture.
5.	Release of Indian Fishermen and their boats	The matter has been taken up with the Ministry of External Affairs to sort out the problem for early release of fishermen and their boats.
6.	Uniform ban on trawling during monsoon	Ban on trawling during monsoon period has been decided in consultation with the coastal States and implemented during the current year.
7.	Sea Safety Measures during fishing	Sea safety measures are already in operation under the relevant provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act. The Coast Guard is also assisting fishermen in times of distress.
8.	Check on poaching of foreign fishing vessels	The Indian Coast Guard is entrusted with the responsibility of the guarding our maritime zones and to prevent poaching bu foreign fishing vessels.
9.	Import of fish into the country	The present import of fish is very negligible mainly for hotel sector and re-export after value addition.
10.	Development of infrastructure for fishing and post harvest facilities.	A scheme is under implementation for construction of fishing harbours, fish landing centres.
11.	Lifting of ban on sharks and rays	Only selected species of sharks and rays, which are considered as endangered species have been banned.
12.	Implementation of coastal regulation zone (CRZ) notification removing the impediment for construction of dwelling houses by fishermen people	The CRZ notification has been issued by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and the regulations are enforced as per the provisions of this Notification.
13.	Aquatic Reforms in the country	The matter is within the jurisdiction of the State Governments.
14.	Retention of rights of fishermen in Jambu Island (West Bengal) for transient fishing and fish drying	The matter has been taken up by the Government of West Bengal with the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Upgradation of Bagdogra Airport

2058. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken initiative to develop and upgrade the Bagdogra Airport as an International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the investment made; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to complete the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Airports Authority of India has constructed a new Civil Air Terminal Complex at Bagdogra Airport and an approach road. The new terminal building is capable of handling limited international flights.

(b) The terminal building can accommodate 250 arriving and 250 departing passengers at a time. Counters

for Customs and Immigration facilities have also been provided. The above facilities were constructed at a cost of Rs. 16.51 crores.

(c) there are also plans to expand the apron to increase the aircraft parking capacity at a cost of Rs. 5 crores. The development and upgradation of airport is a continuous process depending upon the traffic requirements.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sahib Singh Verma, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement (Hindi and English versions) on the ratification and action taken on the implementation of the provision of the ILO Protocol, 1990 to the Night Work (Women) Convention (Revised), 1948, to provide flexibility in the matter of employment of women during night.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7874/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Hindustan Steelworks Construction Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2003-2004.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7875/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

  (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited, New Delhi for the year 2000-2001.

  (ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2000-2001, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7876/2003]

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1985:—

(1) S.O. No. 537(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2003 notifying that every laboratory shall posses the minimum laboratory equipment and other laboratory facilities as mentioned in the Notification.

(2) S.O. No. 538 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2003 notifying the specification of Neem coated Urea as provisional fertilizer to be manufactured by M/s National Fertilizer limited, Noida.

(3) S.O. No. 539(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2003 notifying the specification of provisional fertilizer to be manufactured by M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited, New Delhi.

(4) The Fertilizer (Control) Third Amendment Order, 2003 published in Notification No. S.O. 540(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 2003 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. S.O. 602(E) dated the 27th May, 2003.

(5) S.O. No. 746(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July, 2003 seeking to amend the Notification No. S.O. 977 (E) dated the 9th November, 1987.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7877/2003]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

  (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the Rampur Raza Library, Rampur, for the year 2001-2002.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7878/2003]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7879/2003]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, for the year 2001-2002, together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7880/2003]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Public Library, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) of the Government of the working of the Delhi Public Library, New Delhi, for the year 2001-2002.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7881/2003]

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:—

(1) The Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Amendment Rules 2003 published in Notification No. S.O. 593(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 2003.

(2) The Recycled Plastic Manufacture and Usage (Amendment) Rules, 2003 published in Notification No. S.O. 698(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 2003.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 7882/2003]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA AND BILL AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA—*Laid*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2003 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 31st July, 2003."

2. Sir, I lay on the Table the Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2003 passed by Rajya Sabha on the 31st July, 2003.

12.03 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Coconut Development Board

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4)(e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 read with rule 4(1)(i) and (ii) of Coconut Development Board Rules 1981, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4)(e) of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 read with rule 4(1)(i) and (ii) of Coconut Development Board Rules 1981, the Members of this House do proceed to elect in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from among themselves to serve as Members of the Coconut Development Board, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the Rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ARUN SHOURIE: I introduce** the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 4.8.2003.

**Introduced with the recommendation of President.

12.05 hrs.

RE: REPORTED ENQUIRY AGAINST A FORMER JOINT DIRECTOR OF CBI

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Today I shall allow everyone to speak. Let us see how much work we can do in a day.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise the issue which is being reported by the newspapers for the last several weeks and which has been discussed briefly in this House and the other House as well. People involved in smuggling of narcotics have been arrested from the house of a Kolkata based retired officer of CBI. A machine used for manufacturing narcotics has also been seized from his house. He is reported to be a very senior level officer. I think the facts should be brought to the notice of the House in this regard. A spokesman of Narcotics has said that there is enough evidence against that officer and he is likely to be arrested soon. But that officer has been made a witness and not an accused. Consequently, a message has gone to the public that the Government is trying to shield that officer. It is not a question of this country alone. It was reported in the newspapers yesterday that American and Chinese officers are interrogating him and our Government is mum on it. It is strange that foreigners have come to interrogate one of our officers. It is a case of narcotics. It is the same officer, who had once called in the help of the Army without seeking permission of the State Government to arrest a former Chief Minister of a State. If he was not on good terms with the State Government, he should have intimated the Union Home Ministry. I think if the Government tries to shield the officers in this manner then anyone may do anything which may even be against national interest. And this issue involving narcotics is an issue of international importance. There has been one more lapse on the part of the Government but I would not like to make a mention of that case. Five foreigners have been arrested from the house of this officer. Though I would not like to go into the details. He has made several wrong statements, before the officials. There was a time when he was in the good books of the media and the Government as well. Today if he is an accused, why no action is being taken against him? Either the Home Ministry or the Department of Narcotics should give reply to it.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, I fully associate with Shri Chandra Shekhar...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, your name will be associated.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Sambhal): I also associate myself with Shri Chandra Shekhar.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi to associate with him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it a very serious matter. Please associate my name also with it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No. I cannot give an opportunity to everyone. I would permit only those who have given their names. Shri Raghuvansh ji's name is there, so let him speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue raised by Shri Chandra Shekhar relates to involvement of an ex-Joint Director of CBI who was stated to be a very good officer and was given extension of service many a times. Chinese authorities and America's FBI and even Interpol have informed that certain foreigners, which include Chinese and Burmese have been staying in his house as tenants. They were reported to be paying Rs. 2000 per month as rent, and were involved in large scale smuggling of narcotics, Heroin and other drugs. When enquired as to why he had rented his house to the foreigners, he produced forged papers of muster roll of a group IV employee of Mizoram. He was staying in the same house with the foreigners who were involved in smuggling. Every person in the house comes to know as to what is being cooked in the House. Therefore, his claim that he was not aware as to what was going on there sounds absurd for an officer of a high stature. On the contrary Asstt. Director, Narcotics Control Bureau has claimed to have garnered enough evidence against him and stated that he would be arrested soon. But he has not been arrested and he is hiding in a Minister's house. The said Minister approached Advani ji and pleaded that since he was a blue-eyed officer of the Central Government as he somehow managed to entrap former Chief Minister Laloo Prasad Yadav and got him arrested therefore, he was not arrested in this case but was made a witness. Why is the Government silent on this? The Government should give a statement regarding that blue-eyed officer who was given extension of service time and again without the permission of the Supreme Court, the tenants in whose house were involved in smuggling of drugs and who was saved by the Government by making him a witness and not an accused. He was not arrested. We have not seen such an injustice before. The Government is adopting double standard. An officer in whose house drugs were seized was not arrested and was saved by making him a witness and thus no action was taken against him. The Government are keeping everything in dark and are adopting dual standards The Government are acting in different ways with different people.

Therefore, I urge the Government to give a statement in this regard as to how he was made a witness whereas he was supposed to be arrested and sent to jail. But he was hiding in the house if a Union Minister and was opposing his arrest. Mr. Speaker, Sir, everyone knows it as it has been reported by the newspapers that.....*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj, Bihar): Please do not say like that.....*...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Names should be expunged from the record.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Prabhunath Singhji, now sit down, please. I have expunged his name from the record.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He is protecting him.....* Whereas he should have been arrested and sent to jail, but he is being rewarded. Today it has become public.*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (South Delhi): He has not taken your permission and he has mentioned the Minister's name; thus his name should be expunged from the record.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged that name.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister who has been mentioned belongs to my party. So I request you to allow me to speak for two minutes in this regard...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister who has been mentioned by Raghuvansh Babu is the leader of my Party so I would like to speak on this point.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: The Government will give statement regarding my question as to what is reality.

MR. SPEAKER: I have expunged the name.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: I would like to speak on it for two minutes. Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon'ble Chandra Shekhar had raised a question here. I respect Chandra Shekharji. I have profound respect for him. I do not like to make any comment to any of his utterance. I do not have any objection, if the former CBI officer in question is found guilty and action is taken against him. However, my submission is that while he was CBI officer he had arrested a former Chief Minister in connection with theft and corruption. However it is objectionable to raise this issue in the House and mention of Central Minister with intention of retaliation. That is why, I would like to request that the name of the Minister which the hon'ble Member has mentioned should be removed from the proceedings...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I want that his name should remain in proceedings. If his name is expunged then his speech should also be expunged otherwise what will be the topic of discussion and to whom he is referring to...*(Interruptions)* The Government should make reply in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down. I also have to give time to the Members for other subjects. Prabhunath Singhji, you have expressed your views. I am removing the name from the proceedings, as you told.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He had requested so I am expunging it. Now it is not good to become so alert.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that a former corrupt Chief Minister should not be defended by making hue and cry the House...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is being discussed in the Court and will be finished only in the Court.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): I would convey to the Minister of Home Affairs whatever hon'ble Chandra Shekharji and other hon'ble Members have said...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now you please sit down. I would like to give time to the maximum number of Members. I shall permit one by one. You will also be given opportunity.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Will the Member who has given notice be given opportunity to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: Certainly.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (Maharajganj, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that time and again you provide opportunity to hold discussion on the problem of sugarcane farmers. However, I am sorry to say that inspite of repeated discussion and clear cut assurance given by the Minister to solve problems of sugarcane farmers the problem has not been solved so far.

Sir, last year Rs. 95 and Rs. 100 per quintal has been paid to farmers Uttar Pradesh. This year Rs. 82.50, Rs. 80 and Rs. 85 per quintal was paid to them. The Central Government have announced to increase Maximum Support Price by Rs. 5. However, I am sorry to say that more than Rs. 600 crore of sugarcane farmers are outstanding however no initiative has been taken towards the payment of sugarcane price to sugarcane farmers. The Uttar Pradesh Government says that they do not have right to fix the sugarcane price. My submission to the Government is that as per the Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Purchase Act if the arrears of the sugarcane is not paid by the sugar mill owners within 14 days, they will have to pay interest on this amount and even then this outstanding amount is not paid within 30 days, the recovery certificate should be issued against

[Kunwar Akhilesh Singh]

them. The Central Government have not till today asked the Uttar Pradesh Government that if there is such provision under the U.P. Sugarcane Purchase Act then why recovery certificates were not issued against those sugar mill owners and were not forced to pay interest on outstanding amount.

Besides, the hon'ble Supreme Court in one of its judgement had stated that whatever negotiated price will be determined, only that will be applicable and it was also clearly stated that under the same sugarcane committee two type of prices will not be paid. Sir, I would like to cite example of my own parliamentary constituency. There is Siswa sugar mill in my constituency which pay the price of sugarcane to the farmers at the rate of Rs. 95 and 100 while there is another Gadhora Sugar Mill which is paying for sugarcane at the rate of Rs. 81.70 to the farmers. Thus the order of the Supreme Court is being violated brazenly.

Not only this when the Essential Commodity Act (Amendment) Bill was moved in the House, hon'ble Sharad Yadav had said in the same House that unless the entire sugarcane crushed, the sugar mills will not be closed. I would like to submit that the Uttar Pradesh Government's sugar mill in my district Maharajganj has been closed without completing the crushing work of lakhs of tones of sugarcane. Lakhs of quintals of sugarcane is standing in the fields of Padrauna, Deoria and Basti. My submission is that hon'ble Sharad Yadavji had given clear assurance in the House that the sugar mills will not be closed without crushing the entire sugarcane and if the sugar mills are closed even after that then hon'ble Sharad Yadav ji has certainly misled the House. You should give directive from the Chair to take action against him.

The second thing that I would like to submit is that the sugarcane price fixed by the Government of India was not paid to the farmers and out of the payments made during last year to the sugarcane growers, the sugarcane growers of Uttar Pradesh were exploited to the tune of over Rs. 700 crore. Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture Shri Rajnath Singh is giving temptation to the farmers that the Government would provide a package of Rs. 600 crore to the farmers of the country as a relief measure. The farmers of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are of the opinion that the issue of SDF is not the matter of farmers of one state alone and I also agree with them that SDF is concerned with the farmers of entire country. So the Government should restrain from giving such temptation. Today he is crowing the Prime Minister. The politics is being done on the dead body of the farmers...*(Interruptions)* Honouring the Prime Minister is a cruel joke with the farmers who are sitting on fast and are committing suicide for the payment of their arrears. Sir, through you, I demand that such a cruel joke should not be cracked....*(Interruptions)* Sugarcane growers should be given a price of Rs. 95 and Rs. 100 per quintal. Payment of outstanding amount to the farmers should be made immediately...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA (Gopalganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, payment of farmers of Bihar is also outstanding...*(Interruptions)* That is why action should be taken in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): I may also kindly be allowed to speak on this subject...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please maintain peace in the House. I can call the names of persons one by one. Debate here is not being held on this topic. If you really wish to raise the issue, then give notice to the effect. Mishra ji please sit down. First give notice.then speak.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, problems of sugarcane is an important problem of Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given permission to you. You can give notice for holding discussion on this subject. I can grant permission only to those members who have given notices to this effect.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Your subject relates to Maharashtra and so I would give you permission later on. His notice pertains to Uttar Pradesh and while your notice is regarding Maharashtra.

SHRI RASHID ALVI (Amroha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given notice of Adjournment Motion today in the morning itself.

MR. SPEAKER: I know that, and that is why, I have given you permission to speak.

SHRI RASHID ALVI: Sir, I am thankful to the Chair for having given me permission to speak in the Zero Hour. The matter of security of VIP areas and that of MPs is very crucial. This issue has been raised in the House many a time. This happened with me in the recent past and I had brought it to your notice and had given information in writing too. Threat calls and such types of incidents are a regular feature. However, yesterday I was

incidents are a regular feature. However, yesterday I was amazed when I was informed that a bomb has been planted in my House and altogether 10-15 police vans came to my residence. After thorough search, no bomb was recovered. Most amusing point is that according to the security officer and the police officer the number of telephone from where the call had originated and received at the control room could not be traced. However, I have discovered that not only the telephone number, but the entire conversation or information furnished to the control room is tapped. In this incident it was only tapped that a bomb has been planted at my residence. All this could have been recorded within ten seconds. This means that the person making call is well aware of the messages being recorded. Police landed at my residence within four-five minutes. Therefore, the person was also aware of the functioning of the police. Had he made a two minutes delay then he would have been apprehended. So, he did not take any risk and disconnected after giving information within half a second. I read about an M.P. in the newspaper that some outsider even had the map of his residence. I have no personal grudges with even a single person in the entire country. I have no danger of being killed due to personal enmity. I have no fear of being killed like this, but I wish to bring this fact on the record of the House and request the Government to pay heed in this direction. The Government should provide security to me and my family. They should make proper security arrangements in all the VIP areas and provide security to all the VIPs. I want to bring this fact on record and, through you, make request to the Government.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had put a point before you with regard to my security...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please raise this issue later on. I do not want to hold discussion in this regard.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: I would like to put the reply given by the Ministry of Home Affairs with regard to the security provided to Shri Akhilesh Yadav. Its very clear from this, as to how the Ministry of Home Affairs is serious in the matter of providing security...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir responsibility of providing security to the M.Ps. rest on your shoulders...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I can give only to minutes to each hon. Member to speak.

12.24 hrs.

RE: FLOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE OF BIHAR AND OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Speaker, Sir, arrival of monsoon creates pandemonium in the House. In North Bihar, due to floods nearby 17-18 districts get badly affected every year thereby rendering crores of people homeless and killing. It is published in today's newspaper that as per the Government of India's report rivers Punpun, Gandak, Bagmati, Adhwada Samooh, Kamla Balan, Kosi, Boodhi Gandak are flowing many centimeters above the danger level. Piprahi and Taryani blocks of district Shivhar have got inundated. Not even a single house is spared by the floods and the entire block has been inundated. Embankment of river near villages Sulgahi, Majhaura and Katiha has breached and NH-104 has become nonmotorable due to washing away of bridge near Bathnaha area of district Sitamarhi. Same situation prevails in districts Madhubani, Saharsa and Purnea flood waters have entered Muzaffarpur city. Keeping in view such a miserable situation I have time and again urged the Union Government to hold talks with the Government of Nepal. So that we could take some concrete decisions and steps. However, I do not know why no action has been taken in this regard fifty six years have elapsed since we achieved independence, but all the Governments have not held talks with Nepal. Neither any dam was constructed nor any decision was taken to divert small rivers towards big rivers. Now the situation is that on the one hand natural calamity occurs while on the other hand people are getting ruined due to floods. There is no security of life and property. The Government of Bihar have given no relief in any of the districts. Houses and goods of poor and middle class people are being looted. They abandon their houses due to floods and when they travel in boats, they are looted.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is sitting here. I request him to extend necessary help in this regard. I have repeatedly demanded in the House that Bihar may be given special package. Unless the Union Government intervenes in this matter and special package is given to Bihar, action cannot be taken. I have made repeated demands but the Government of Bihar is silent. Every time Union Ministers and Ministers of Bihar assure that no dam would get breached. The hon. Minister of Water Resources gives statement, but every year the same things happen in districts of Madhubani, Saharsa, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Gopalganj, Shivhar.

[Shri Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav]
Shri Raghuvansh Babu knows well that Gopalganj continuously faces ruination despite having two Chief Ministers from there. Through you, I would, request that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you sit down. I have called on Shri Prabhunath Singhji. You please sit down.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding within a minute. I want the protection of hon. Minister on the question of the situation in Bihar. Bihar be protected in regard to this issue. A high dam be constructed in Bihar under a special package by holding talks with the Nepal Government. The Centre should intervene in this regard and hold talks with the Government of Nepal to construct a high dam so that arrangement for saving 17-18 districts of North Bihar from the scourge of flood cover be made else the farmers there will be ruined and they will die. I demand that the Union Minister should intervene in this regard...*(Interruptions)* Bihar Government has stifled the people. There are two Chief Ministers representing it...*(Interruptions)* I request that Bihar be saved from the scourge of floods...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Villages after villages in my constituency Gopalganj have been swept away. 19 districts of North Bihar are reeling under floods and we want to hold discussion in the House on it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not have your Notice. Why are you speaking then. You please sit down. I have called Shri Prabhunath Singhji. I cannot give an opportunity to a Member who has not given any notice. You can demand to hold a discussion on this subject, if you want and I can refer it to BAC.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can hold discussion on it if you want. Mr. Prabhunath Singhji.

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar faces the scourge of floods every year. We raise the issue only when flood hits but the problems remain unresolved. The Saryu river is overflowing in Bihar. I had visited the affected areas yesterday. The Dumari village of the division Manjhi of district Chappra is facing a very grave situation. Dumari is a very large village and erosion by river Saryu within the area of one and half kilometers is extremely fast due to which the entire village is likely to be inundated.

The officers from the State Government had visited there. No safety measures for the villagers has been taken so far. Through you, I would like to request you that the Union Government should provide funds by asking the State Government to submit a proposal to save the village Dumari and take proper steps in this direction. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here, at least she should make response to it and should give assurance to the House that the message to the effect will be conveyed to the State Government. An effort to send a central team should be made. Merely saying something will not solve the problem. Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is sitting here. I would like to know as to what step will be taken by the Union Government to save the village Dumari. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs as to what directions are to be given by her to the State Government.

DR. M.P. JAISWAL (Bettiah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, river Gandak originating from Nepal passes through one of the Legislative Constituencies of my Parliamentary Constituency. Approximately 50 persons and children have been swept off in floods and several animals are missing in two division, Nautan and Beria (West Champaran) of one of the Legislative Constituencies. Thousands of houses have been inundated. All the ways of movement have been disrupted and the pakka houses have been submerged upto 10 to 12 feets and the several kuccha houses have been decimated due to the damage of the Champaran embankment. However no relief work has been undertaken by the Government of Bihar. No arrangement of boats to provide relief to the people trapped in floods have been made. Hence, I request the Government of India to handover the flood-affected areas to the Army and to provide relief in these areas by motorboats and helicopters.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs who is sitting here should speak on it...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. NITISH SENGUPTA (Contai): Sir, I would like to associate myself with and extend support to the views of the hon. Members on this issue. North Bengal is also affected by this problem.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, why do you waste the time of the House. Please listen. There are four notices on this subject. I can ask the hon. Minister after the completion

of the speeches of all the four Members. You sit down. I will associate your name.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Sir, I have also given a notice on this subject, this is a very important subject.

MR. SPEAKER: You ask for holding a discussion on this subject, I am ready to allow a discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have other subjects also for holding discussion.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have to express your sentiment by speaking for only two minutes on this subject and then seek a reply from the hon. Minister, it is as simple as that. Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji, you speak now.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar faces the devastation of perennial floods caused by rivers originating from Himalayas and international rivers. Yesterday only it has been reported that the 6 lakh 25 thousand cusec water was flowing in Gandak river which was a record but this time it has broken 100 years old record. This year 6 lakh and 40 thousand cusec water flew in Gandak river. Similarly, river Bagmati also surpassed all records. 17 districts were affected by it and all the pathways were disrupted. Houses of poor and the crops were swept away due to flood in this river. All the hon. Members pointed out that the permanent solution of the problem can be found out unless Indo-Nepal agreement is signed in this regard. The Government of India did not release even a single pie of the NCCF of CRF though it should have released 75 percent of the funds. The relief works suffer due to these things. Hence a Central team be immediately sent there and the permanent solution of the flood problem be sought. A Central team to provide relief to the flood affected be sent there and adequate assistance to provide to the Government of Bihar so that the relief could be provided to the flood affected people. All the paths in Sitamarhi, Muzzaffarpur and Sivhar have been broken...*(Interruptions)* The railway line have been damaged due to foodwater. The Government should make a statement in this regard as to when a Central team will be sent there. Besides the Government should also take steps for finding the permanent solution to resolve the flood problem. The NCCF money of CRF be immediately released to the Bihar Government so that relief could be provided to the flood affected people in Bihar.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjhapur): Sir, I do not want to reopen the subject. However, I should also be given time to speak as I have given notice in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Devendra Prasadji, your Notice is there but the subject is a bit different. I am permitting you to speak. Your notice is not exactly on flood but you can speak now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you understand the seriousness of the subject. The hon. Members of Bihar are continuously giving notice on the issue of flood. Unless a permanent solution to the problem of flood is found, lakhs of people will continue to be rendered homeless. Raghuvanshji has aptly said that the entire Bihar is facing devastation due to the 6 lakh and 40 thousand cusec water flowing in river Gandak. The life and property of lakhs of people is in danger. When this issue was raised in the House last year, you had yourself permitted to hold discussion on 9th December in the House and discussion had taken place in the House. Government of India released Rs. 30 crore to prepare a detailed project report. The Indo-Nepal agreement of 2001 was signed in this regard but that agreement is yet to be implemented. *...(Interruptions)* The Barrage proposed to be constructed is Nepal is also yet to be constructed.

Therefore, it is a very serious issue. Every year lakhs of villages get submerged in water...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can hold a discussion, take the matter to BAC. I will give you permission.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: This issue is of national interest. The Government should take this matter seriously and give assurance of positive initiation in the House otherwise this question would continue to be raised...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you the permission, you have presented the background.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): Sir, so far, the Congress bench has been left untouched. Please allow us also...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen.

[English]

I want to conclude this subject.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my colleague Shri Pappu Yadav and other Members have mentioned the menace of floods in Bihar, issue is related to human agony. The hon'ble Members want that I should apprise the Minister of Home Affairs of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Not the Minister of Home Affairs but the Minister concerned.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: It is the Minister of Home Affairs who should be apprised of matter related to flood because he is in-charge of it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should listen to hon'ble Minister's reply.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I had mentioned what you wished...*(Interruptions)*

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Sohagi Barwa and Padrauna district of Uttar Pradesh too have also been affected by flood in river Gandak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: They themselves wanted that I should apprise the Minister of Home Affairs of the matter...*(Interruptions)* Generally, the Minister of Agriculture gives reply to matter related with natural calamities, but this is a different matter and as they want that since Minister of Home Affairs is the Chairman of Disaster Management Group and Shri Prabhunath Singhji has made a particular mention of Doomrigaon, I will apprise the Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Agriculture of the matter and the Government will definitely react on it.

12.39 hrs.

RE: NEED TO PROVIDE FINANCIAL PACKAGE TO SUGARCANE GROWERS OF MAHARASHTRA

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Union Agriculture Minister, Shri Rajnath Singh announced the package of Rs. 600 crore for sugarcane growers of three states of this country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You should concentrate on Maharashtra.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: I am speaking with regard to Maharashtra only. Please give me ten minutes to express my views.

MR. SPEAKER: You will get two minutes.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Give me five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER: Conclude your speech in two minutes.

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have announced package of Rs. 600 crore for three states, Maharashtra is not included in it. Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana are included in it.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I too want to make a submission...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You need a separate speaker to control you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra is the largest contributor of revenue to Sugar Development Fund. Maharashtra contributes 35-40 percent of revenue of Sugar Development Fund but not even a single paisa has been allocated to farmers of Maharashtra in the package of 600 crore rupees.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, sugarcane farmers are being paid 900 rupees per tonne in Uttar Pradesh, 1000 or 1100 rupees per tonne in Haryana but in Maharashtra sugarcane growers are being paid Rs. 520 or Rs. 540 per tonne. This is nothing but discrimination against farmers of Maharashtra. Thus sugarcane growers of Maharashtra are distressed. They are not getting back even their cost of production. The sugarcane farmers of Maharashtra should also be provided relief out of the package of 600 crore rupees announced by the Government of India for sugarcane growers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Maharashtra tops among the sugar producing states. Through you, I would like to submit to the Government to provide economic aid for the relief of the sugarcane growers of Maharashtra...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Sivaganga): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised now. Sakthi Sugar's Unit-II has not paid the dues for the last two years. So, the Central Government should intervene in the matter and ask them to pay compensation...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The discussion of sugarcane growers of Maharashtra is going on. The hon. Minister wants to reply. You may please sit down. Please listen to hon'ble Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Members from Maharashtra have raised the issue of sugarcane growers in the House. I will apprise the Minister of Agriculture of their concern. After that, the Minister of Agriculture will respond.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (Kheri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to raise a very important matter in the House. A number of evil practices have started taking place in defence sector. The newspapers and other media have been throwing light in this regard from time to time, but it is very sad that the issues of national interest and other sensitive issues have been dealt very lightly and instead of punishing the guilty, the Government are trying to protect them.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, a year ago I had brought it to the notice of the Government and Ministry of Defence that large scale irregularities relating to cows, fodder and milk have been committed in the Directorate of Sainik Farm in Meerut and CBI is looking into this scam. The CBI has submitted report in this regard, but only assurances have been given and no action has been taken.

Sir, this incident has been published in 'Sahara Samaya' dated 9, August, 2003 under the caption "CBI Janch se judi 90 file nasht, Sena Mukhyala main Sinajori". As per the news-item office of Directorate-General, Military Farm was opened on a holiday on some pretext. Then 90 files relating to CBI inquiry were put in shredder machine and were chaffed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. The matter should brought to the notice of the House within two minutes.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Sir, Officers of CBI were inquiring into the matter. This matter should not be taken so lightly. If defamed officers or employees remain in armed forces it will lower the morale of the forces and adversely affect the image of forces in the public. I want Government's reaction in this regard. The Government should give its reaction to the news item published on front page of 'Sahara Samay'...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY (Berhampore, West Bengal): I would like to bring the pathetic plight of a woman in our neighbouring country to the attention of this House. India has for long been pleading for the dignity of women; it has also taken a pioneering role in the liberation of women throughout the world. Therefore, it cannot afford itself to be reticent on the sordid plight of woman, Ms. Suu Kyi, in our neighbouring country, Myanmar. Already Asian countries have taken measures to compel the Government of Myanmar to ensure her release. Even the American Government has taken many measures to get her released. But our Government has taken no stand on that issue. Eminent political leader Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is present here; I would urge upon the House to adopt a Resolution so that the release of Ms. Suu Kyi is ensured. I would like the reaction of the hon. Minister, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. May I know what is her reaction on this issue?...*(Interruptions)* She has been put in the Myanmar jail without any reason.

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will conclude within two minutes only...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will appreciate that.

...*(Interruptions)*

12.46 hrs.

RE: NEED TO PROVIDE CRPF SECURITY TO HIND SAMACHAR GROUP, JALANDHAR IN VIEW OF TERRORIST THREAT TO THEM

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Sir, through you, I would like to bring a very important issue to the attention of the Government. There have been some reporters and editors who laid their lives fighting for the freedom of the press and divisive forces. Prominent among them were Lala Jagat Narayan, Editor, Hind Samachar Group of Newspapers, Jalandhar and his son Ramesh Chandji. 70 of their staffer including hawkers and reporters sacrificed their lives. They were provided with CRPF cover between 1981 to 1991.

Through you, I would like to submit to the Government that despite great sacrifice of staff of Hind Samachar Group of newspaper, their CRPF cover was withdrawn. I would like to urge the Government that they have sent over 100 trucks of relief material for terrorist affected people of Jammu and Kashmir. Editor of the Group Shri Vijay Kumar, his son and a nephew face life threat from Lashkar-e-Toyeba. I would like to request hon. Home Minister to restore CRPF cover to Hind Samachar Group of Newspapers...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Sir, the whole House should associate with this matter. This is a matter of concern and I am sure she would agree with this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has taken note of it.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj is aware of it. I would request her to say something in this regard...*(Interruptions)* It is a question of their life and death...*(Interruptions)* Sir, if you permit hon. Minister may say something in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whenever hon. Minister desires, she can speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: She should surely say something in this regard. As per the ABC Group, Hind Samachar Group of Newspapers has maximum sale in the country including Northern India, J&K, U.P., Delhi, Uttaranchal Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): I will apprise the hon. Minister of Home Affairs of your concern. Though every issue is conveyed to him, yet since you have raised this issue very seriously. I would surely apprise the hon. Minister of Home Affairs of it.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhanduka): Sir, it is good that gauge conversion work is going on in Gujarat, but in absence of gauge conversion of line from Ahmedabad to Botad, the trains running from Ahmedabad to Junagarh and Amreli have stopped. Consequently, out of six only two trains are running at present and there is no train in the evening after 7 p.m. for going up to Botad. Therefore, passengers association of Dholka, Banwla, Dhanduka sat on dharna for restoration of train and hon. Minister had assured of starting new trains. An assurance was also given by Member Traffic. Shri Aggarwal but to a single train has been introduced so far. Railway crossing at Vanigaon in Rajkot Division has been closed which has put farmers and the villagers in great trouble.

I urge the hon. Minister that local MLA and M.P. should be taken in confidence before closing any railway crossing.

12.49 hrs.

RE: SALE OF SPURIOUS DRUGS IN THE COUNTRY

SHRIMATI RENU KUMAR (Khagaria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw attention of the

Government towards sale of spurious drugs in the country openly. Recently, it was reported that spurious drugs worth Rs. one crore were seized in first week of July in Patna. The practice is going on throughout the world.

Sir, I would like to submit one thing. I took neurobin tablet from North Avenue based dispensary. I observed that when I tried to take out one tablet entire wrapper got torn whereas earlier say three-four months back it was not so. When I took tablets from Parliament dispensary, I removed one tablet, only one wrapper was torn and not the entire wrapper. I mean to say the sale of spurious drugs is prevalent at large scale. Recently, it was reported on TV also as to how it is going on in Delhi.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare to order an inquiry into the incident now that the matter has been raised in the Parliament. Through you, I would like to know as to what would happen to the common man...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I would like to ask the hon'ble Member to give me that strip. The case of spurious drugs has already been reported and I would order inquiry into it. It has been my stand that death penalty be awarded to the guilty in such cases. That is why I said that drugs ought to be lifted randomly from CGHS dispensaries and checked. I would like to ask Shrimati Renu Kumari to hand over the alleged spurious strip to me and I would order inquiry into it...*(Interruptions)*

12.50 hrs.

RE: REPORTED DEMOLITION OF GURU RAVIDAS TEMPLES IN DELHI AND CHANDIGARH

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all the hon'ble Members as well as the hon'ble Prime Minister put forth their views on Ayodhya issue today. But through you, I would like to say that there are 37 temples in R.K. Puram area of New Delhi one of which is of Sant Ravidas. At present all other temples are there and only the Ravidas temple has been demolished Why? Only one temple has been demolished and the Union Government and its officials are involved in it. We were there yesterday alongwith Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the national president of my party. Another Sant Ravidas temple was demolished near PGI area of Chandigarh. Atrocities and injustice are being committed against the Dalits and their religion is being ridiculed. Through you, I demand that a debate should be fixed on this matter—when we would raise this matter and express our views in detail.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): PGI administration is discriminating in another matter. Sushmaji is present here. People had contributed to make such a magnificent temple which has been completely demolished. When they were pressurized to allot the land to those who were the Original Owners...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: On 6.8.2003 a demonstration on the issue has been organised by my party and Dalit Sena.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The land allotted for Ravidas Bhawan is being reduced even when the land could not be used for any other purpose. Already the temple was built away from road. Now that land is being taken back. Till this day they have not admitted that they have demolished the temple without any authorisation and without giving any notice...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (Firozabad): They were in possession of that land for the last 40 years and Rs. two lakh is deposited in their name. As Shri Ramchandra Paswan pointed out, there are 37 temples in R.K. Puram. I am not being negative, all the temples may exist as all have right to practice religion but one temple has been intentionally demolished. This is very serious...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has raised the matter well. He does not want help from anybody. He can speak for himself. He is very competent.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now I would like to listen to Shri Ram Vilas Paswan.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): I went to Chandigarh, the constituency of Pawan Kumar Ji yesterday and day before that I went to R.K. Puram. The issue may become explosive since one place had 7 temples and another had 37 temples. In Chandigarh, near PGI there were Hari temple, Gurudwara, Church in addition to Ravidas temple, but only Ravidas temple has been demolished. In R.K. Puram there are 37 temples, no other temple was touched...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): It should be inquired.

[English]

This is highly condemnable. This must be inquired into...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): What is the reason that out of 37 temples only Ravidas temple is demolished?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: One of the two places is in the constituency of Vijay Kumar Malhotraji where only one of the 37 temples has been demolished and the temple was 40 years old...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have understood the matter. Government have noted it. Please sit down.

[English]

The Government may look into it. The Government may take note of this.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The Government should give the full facts to the House. Why only Sant Ravidas temple had been selected?...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Hannan Mollah, please speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let Shri Hannan Mollah raise his matter here.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the view of the Government on this issue?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon'ble Minister wishes, she can reply. I can not stop her.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let there be a discussion on the issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have already got the chance to speak. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Today, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has replied to two or three issues of this type. On this issue also she wants to give a reply.

[Translation]

She wants to reply and I would like to hear her. All of you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter regarding several places have been raised here in connection with the temples of Saint Ravidasji. I assure the Members of Parliament in this regard. As far the issue of PGI is concerned, it is directly concerned with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I myself will look into the facts regarding this. As far the question of R.K. Puram is concerned, I will convey it to the Minister of Home Affairs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hannan Mollahji you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, time and again efforts are being made by the Government to defer it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hannan Mollahji, I have permitted you to raise you issue. You may bring your issue on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You all know what 'Zero Hour' is

[Translation]

You know what is done in 'Zero Hour'. Nothing more than this can be done in 'Zero Hour'. Your duty is to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that you have

done. Now, your job is over. The hon. Minister has said that she would bring this issue to the notice of the Minister concerned and give information to him. What can she do more than that?

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hannan Mollah ji if you do not want to speak, then I am giving opportunity to other Member to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you please ask the Minister of Home Affairs to make statement...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is a deliberate design to undermine the *dalits* and the temple...*(Interruptions)* The Government is anti-dalit. So, we are staging a walk-out...*(Interruptions)*

12.58 hrs.

(At this stage, Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi and some other hon. Members left the House.)

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the law and order situation in Rajasthan is deteriorating for the last few days under the Congress rule...*(Interruptions)* Rajasthan Government has completely failed to control violence...*(Interruptions)* The success of Parivartan Yatra held by Bhartiya Janata Party President, Shrimati Vasundhra Raje has caused ripple among the Congress people and under the planned conspiracy efforts were made by Congress party workers to assault Parivartan Yatra at Bhiwani Mandi though the State administration were informed at the outset of the Parivartan Yatra that there is apprehension of attack...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you opportunity to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHRICHAND KRIPLANI: However, the administration adopted irresponsible attitude. ...*(Interruptions)*. They become panicky on account of the success of Parivartan Yatra and so it was on the instruction of the Government that one thousand people gathered at the residence of Block President of the Congress Party of Bhiwandi Mandi area. They were armed with sword, spears, iron-rods, stones etc. When Parivartan Yatra passed through that area, it was attacked in a planned way...*(Interruptions)* There efforts were made to kill women. However, our workers did not get agitated. I am sorry to inform you that two boys were looking from the roof top. When the people became panicky due to attack they started running helter-skelter and the boys died due to electric shock. The sole responsibility of this lies with Shri Ashok Gehlot Government...*(Interruptions)* I would like to request the Government that judicial inquiry should be held in this regard and the Ashok Gehlot Government should be dismissed.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also associated myself with him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, your name will be associated with this.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, the hon. Health Minister is here. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Health Minister to an important issue.

About six months before 55 Members of Parliament wrote a letter to the Prime Minister with a copy to the Health Minister regarding the irregularities, mismanagement and corruption in the Homeopathy Council of India...*(Interruptions)* I think the hon. Minister will take note of the matter. The Homeopathy Council of India gives sanction to start new homeopathy colleges. In our country, dozens of homeopathy colleges are opened with two or three rooms without any proper inquiry. There is growth of homeopathy colleges like mushrooms. This stream of education is in danger. You will be surprised to know that if the organiser of the college takes medicines from the Chairman's factory, his college will be recognised immediately.

We demand a CBI inquiry into the irregularities of the Homeopathy Council of India like an inquiry in the Medical Council of India in which many things have come out. Many days have passed but it is still under examination. We demand a CBI inquiry in this regard so that truth will come out, corruption in the Homeopathy

[Shri Hannan Mollah]

Council of India will be checked and this stream of medical education will be protected in our country.

I request the hon. Health Minister to take necessary action in this regard.

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 65 Cantonment Boards in the country. All the Cantonment Boards are functioning on the administrative lines. The election of the people's representatives is going to be held. Two and half year before I had raised the question that laws should be formulated for the Cantonment Board and the election of the people's representative should be held however such things have not yet been done. For the purpose two persons are to be nominated and two members are to be appointed. It has not yet been done. I would like to request that laws regarding this should be formulated and the Members should be appointed at the earliest.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to notice of the Government that few days back the news regarding the corruption in judiciary appeared in the news papers in the country. Even the Bar Council of India had also given the names of several judges of various courts and the Supreme Court who are involved in the corruption. It is really a matter of concern. So, through you, I would like to request the Government that permanent High Powered Independent National Judicial Commission should be constituted for the appointment and dismissal of the judges so that transparency should be maintained and the corruption in judiciary should be eliminated.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have assured that Women's Reservation Bill will be passed however till now it has not been passed. I would like to demand that 182 seats should be increased in the existing 543 seats. If there is problem of delimitation then the Government are empowered to amend the Constitution. There is no need to wait for 2025. I would like to demand that the Central Hall should be converted into Lok Sabha and the Lok Sabha should be converted into Rajya Sabha and reservation should be provided to women...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): I may be permitted to associate with him.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you can positively associate with him.

[Translation]

Today, 25 people got opportunity to speak in the House and for that I would like to extend my thanks to all the Members and desire that the 'Zero Hours' should be run like this every day. I am pleased that the House allowed everyone to speak. I get pleasure in giving opportunity to speak to everyone. I want that every day similar thing should happen.

13.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty-Third Report

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): I beg to lay Fifty Third Report of Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at two minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377 be treated as laid on the Table of the House.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

(i) Need to provide halt to Delhi-Trivandrum Express at Bhiwandi Railway Station, Maharashtra

SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA (Dahanu): Bhiwandi is one of the biggest cities in my Dahanu Lok Sabha Constituency. The population of the Bhiwandi city is increasing very rapidly day by day. The population of the city is presently is more than ten lac. Bhiwandi is also one of the biggest textile centres in India and it is called as Manchester of India.

Diva-Vasai road railway line is passing through Bhiwandi city and long route southbound trains are running on this railway line. Delhi-Trivendrum Rajdhani Express has recently started on the railway line, but no half is sanctioned on Bhiwandi Railway Station for this train. Due to no halt, passengers have to go to Mumbai to catch Rajdhani Express which is about 60 km. away from Bhiwandi.

I, therefore, urge the Government to give halt to Delhi-Trivendrum Rajdhani Express train at Bhiwandi Railway Station.

(ii) Need to review the decision to impose service tax on trans-shipment service, particularly in Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Gujarat has the longest coast line of 1600 Kms. in the country. The development of middle-level ports affects other industrial developmental projects of the State whereby the State Government earns domestic income and foreign exchange but it boosts the trade also. It may be mentioned that the State Government has developed private parts as per the policy of the Central Government.

A Finance Bill, 2003 related to impose service tax of 8 percent on service being provided by middle level ports is pending for approval in Lok Sabha. I think imposition of 8 percent service tax will adversely affect the efforts of the State Government to boost coastal trade through the ports. Passing of this Bill will adversely affect port users as entrepreneurs in this field are already facing though competition and economic recession. It will also adversely affect basic probabilities of development projects of middle level ports proposed by the State Government.

I urge hon. Finance Minister to reconsider not to approve proposed Finance Bill, 2003 meant for imposing 8 percent service tax so that it can facilitate the State Government in undertaking port and other related projects.

(iii) Need to include Santhali language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution

[English]

SHRI SALKHAN MURMU (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister of Jharkhand has publicly announced that Santhali Language will be included in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution. The Hon. Prime Minister will formally declare the same on 15 November, 2003 at Ranchi, Capital of Jharkhand. The tribal people are happy about this announcement but are suspicious whether this is a political propaganda. Hence, the hon. Prime Minister should clear the position soon.

(iv) Need for early commissioning of Passport Office in Surat, Gujarat

[Translation]

SHRI MANSINH PATEL (Mandvi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, opening of a full-fledged passport office in Surat district of South Gujarat has been ordered a year back. But the said office has not started functioning so far Ahmedabad passport office is burdened with maximum work load relating to issue of passports and most of the applicants belong to areas around Surat in South Gujarat. At present work relating to submission of applications is done at Surat and further work relating to preparation/ issue of passport is done at Ahmedabad. An individual has to go to Ahmedabad for this purpose where many days are just wasted. I have raised this issue many a times in the House. I have written letters also in this regard. Everytime, I am told that all the formalities have been completed and a full fledged passport office will soon be opened in Surat. But more than a year has elapsed but full fledged passport office has not been opened so far.

Through this House, I urge the Central Government to review the progress in this regard and take prompt action for opening a full fledged passport office in Surat.

*Laid on the Table.

(v) Need to provide stoppage of Ahmedabad-Howrah Express train at Nardana railway station in Dhule Parliamentary constituency, Maharashtra

SHRI RAMDAS RUPALA GAVIT (Dhule): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Nardana railway station in my constituency falls on Surat-Bhusawal, Western Railway line and NH-3 (Mumbai-Bhagra) road also passes through this village. The Government of India have approved setting up of D-Zone and MIDC (Maharashtra Industries Development Corporation) also near this village. This station is an important station on proposed Manmad-Dhule-Indore railway line. In absence of a stoppage of any superfast train at this station causes great difficulties for the people of this area. Sangharsh Samiti, Nardana and people of Nardana have been demanding for the last eight years that 8034UP/8033DN Ahmedabad-Howrah Express be provided a stoppage at this station and reservation facilities should also be provided here. Local residents have written to General Manager, Western Railway, Mumbai several times. They even launched Rail Bosco movement but the Government took no decision in public interest.

Through you, I urge hon. Minister of Railways to provide stoppage of 8034UP/8033DN Ahmedabad-Howrah Express at Nardana railway station under my Parliamentary Constituency, Dhule in public interest and also provided reservation facility.

(vi) Need to constitute a Committee to review the working of the present three-tier system of administration in all the States

[English]

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA (Chandrapur): At present, the ancient three-tier administrative system is in operation in States, i.e. State Government, Commissionerate and the District Administration for issue of directions regarding development activities, transfers and postings etc. As there were not enough mediums of communications at that time, a three-tier administrative system was in operation. It not only delays the execution of administrative execution of administrative orders, but also involves avoidable expenditure. In the present three-tier system, the orders/ instructions of the Government are routed through the State Government, Commissionerate and the District Administration. Due to a long time taken in this procedure, in most of the cases, the very purpose is defeated. Nowadays when all types of modern communication system are available, this three-tier administrative system has become redundant and a tool to delay the execution of orders. As such there should be direct communication between the State and the District Administration and the Commissionerate should be scrapped. I request the Union Government to constitute a Committee to review the working of the present three-tier system of administration in all the States and formulates new guidelines for a two-tier system of administration which will on one hand facilitate speedy execution of the administrative orders and effect economy in Government expenditure, on the other.

(vii) Need to ensure speedy execution of works being undertaken under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): The progress of work under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojna in my constituency is quite unsatisfactory. Consequently, road connectivity in villages has not been able to be provided. In absence of proper roads, villages are facing great problems, especially during rainy season. The projects started during 2001 and 2002 under this Yojana have not been completed so far even after a lapse of one year. Though financial year 2002-2003 is over, yet tendering process has not been completed so far. I have written to concerned officers several times in this regard but no action has been taken so far.

My submission is that this Yojana be implemented in my parliamentary constituency properly and prompt action be taken to complete the projects executed under this Yojana within stipulated period.

(viii) Need to adopt a regulatory mechanism to protect the interest of workers of disinvested public sector units

SHRI BHERULAL MEENA (Salembur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, unemployment has increased in the country due to the disinvestment of Public Undertakings, VRS to the employees or retrenchment of employees by the Union Government under economic liberalisation as a result of which atmosphere of anarchy is creating in the entire country. The youth are not getting employment despite being educated. Common people are not getting jobs in undertakings where disinvestment has been made as recruitments are being made by the management arbitrarily. Employees working there after the disinvestment, are also being forced to leave their jobs.

Private entrepreneurs are utilising the industries for their own benefits only, and they are not at all concerned about the labourers working in industries and the country. Retrenchment of employees in Private companies is going after disinvestment which is aggravating the problem of unemployment. I, being representative of labourers would like to state that the labourers, despite disinvestment, are discharging their duties honestly, therefore, it is very important that the Government should intervene and monitoring these companies. I, therefore, urge upon the Government that all the above facts may be taken seriously and immediate measures be adopted to remove unemployment as also the present provision of reservations be provided in private industries.

(ix) Need to review tripartite agreements between SAARC countries with a view to protect the interest of indigenous tea plantation sector

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (Chirayinkil): The tea plantation sector in the country is facing serious crisis. Many plantations in various parts of the country has been closed and many are on the verge of closure. Lakhs of labourers have lost their livelihood and many are on the brink of retrenchment. Near famine conditions exists in many of the labour settlements with many starvation deaths reported from different parts of the country.

The decision of the Central Government to remove the quantitative restrictions on imports even on agricultural produces has paved the way for uncontrolled and large scale import of tea from other countries the tripartite agreements between the SAARC countries allowing manufacturers to import tea at a very low import duty further aggravated the situation. The indigenous produces are finding it extremely difficult to compete with subsidised imported tea resulting in the collapse of the tea sector in the country.

I urge upon the Government to take adequate and immediate steps to review the agreement to save the interest of the thousands of workers and the tea plantation sector as a whole.

(x) Need to accord recognition to Post Graduate medical courses and also increase seats in Post-Graduate course in Government Medical Colleges in Andhra Pradesh

DR. D.V.G. SHANKAR RAO (Parvathipuram): There are 281 PG medical courses in Andhra Pradesh, out of which, 161 PG courses are yet to be recognised. Though, 32 have been inspected by the Medical Council of India and the deficiencies pointed out during the inspections were also rectified, but the final recognition orders are awaited. For 65 courses, M.C.I.'s initial inspections are over, and the inspection reports are awaited. For the balance 64 course, the Medical Council of India is yet to take up initial inspections. MCI may kindly be requested to take up the above inspections immediately and also to accord final recognition for the courses already inspected. In addition, Government of Andhra Pradesh requested for enhancement of 493 PG seats in our State. The required inspection fees have already been paid for both the existing seats as well as the enhanced seats. So, I urge upon the Government of India to take the necessary steps for the enhancement of PG seats in the interest of the students, so as the courses could be commenced for the ensuing academic year.

(xi) Need to introduce a direct train between Mahoba and Lucknow *via* Kanpur, U.P.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL (Hamirpur, U.P.): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the people of Mahoba district headquarter in extremely backward area of Bundelkhand of Uttar Pradesh do not have direct rail facility for Lucknow, whereas the number of passengers from Mohoba railway station to Lucknow is too high as Mohoba is located on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. People of this area have to go the district headquarter daily for their livelihood and the traders also have to face many problems in the absence of a direct rail service.

I, therefore, through you, would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Railways towards commuting problems faced by the people of this area and request that a direct train may be introduced from Mahoba to Lucknow via Kanpur so that the local people could get the facility to go to Lucknow easily.

(xii) Need to review the decision of providing financial assistance to the factories in U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Uttaranchal from the Sugar Development Fund

[English]

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK (Kolhapur): Sir, the Government have took a decision to allocate Rs. 609 crores to sugar factories in U.P., Punjab and

[Shri Sadashivrao Dadoba Mandlik]

Uttaranchal to meet the gap between Statutory Minimum Price and Actual Price paid by sugar factories to the cane growers from Sugar Development Fund. The above allocation of said grant is not in conformity with rules which stipulate that SDF will be used only for technology upgradation, export and long-term development need of sugar industry as a whole in the country and not for a particular region. If Northern Region, sugar factories are not going well, they themselves are responsible for the same, since the SDF is contributed by all sugar industries by contributing Rs. 14 per quintal of sugar.

I, therefore, request the Union Government to stop the allocation of Rs. 609 crores immediately.

(xiii) Need to entrust additional 6,200 villages to the Power Grid Corporation for providing electricity in Bihar

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bihar is a backward state. Economic condition of the state Government does not allow them to resolve the problems of common people itself. A target was fixed to electrify 5000 villages of Bihar state in the year 2002-2003, but only 1,542 villages have been provided with electricity as per the information received so far. The Union Government, keeping in mind the situation in Bihar state, have chalked out an important action plan for providing electricity to 8,800 villages in the year 2003-2004. Under this scheme, the power Grid Corporation has been entrusted with providing electricity to 2,600 villages and the remaining 6,200 villages would be provided with electricity by the Bihar Electricity Board. It is clear from the past experience that the Bihar Electricity Board cannot discharge its responsibility for providing electricity to 6,200 villages.

Therefore, there is a possibility of the said scheme being unsuccessful so, I request that responsibilities of the power Grid Corporation may be increased to 6,200 villages so that the scheme could be made successful.

(xiv) Need to sanction special economic assistance for proper maintenance of National Highway and restoring communication network in Araria, Bihar.

SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN (Araria): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this august House, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of communications and Minister of Road Transport and Highways that communication system has been collapsed in my constituency due to flood. All roads have been damaged. Flood water has come on the National Highway. Far-flunged areas as also regions are unable to establish contact with district headquarters. Infact Araria is the most backward area of Bihar.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of communications and Minister of Road Transport and highways that district Araria may be given special financial assistance so that communications and road network may be streamlined there.

(xv) Need to release balance amount for development of Vithal and Rukmini Temple in Pandharpur, Maharashtra

[English]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Pandharpur in Maharashtra is situated on "Chandrabhaga" river. Pandharpur is holy place of Vithal and Rukmini Temple and lakhs of disciple (Bhakta) of Vithal come from various places like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh with Tal-Mrudung, saffron flat alongwith Dindi by walking all the way. On Ashadhi Ekadashi and Kartiki Ekadashi nearly 10 lakhs people gather for the occasion.

Government of India, sanctioned Rs. 27 crore for development and beautification of this holy place. Hon. Minister of Tourism and Culture visited also this holy place. Out of Rs. 27 crores sanctioned, only Rs. 2 crores have been received.

I request the Government to release the balance amount as early as possible.

14.03 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Sharing of Inter-State River Water between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the next item—Discussion under Rule 193 regarding sharing of inter-State river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Shri K. Yerrannaidu to initiate the discussion.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU (Srikakulam): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, to begin with, I would like to say that I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to invite the attention of this august House and the Central Government to an explosive issue which stands to threaten the federal character of our polity and its constitutional scheme of things. It is the omissions and commissions of the Karnataka Government in respect of sharing water with Andhra Pradesh.

With your permission, I rise to plead for justice for the people of Andhra Pradesh who have been denied the real sharing of water. I rise to plead on behalf of many lakhs of farmers as also other people who have been denied drinking water. Andhra Pradesh is a constituent State of India, which is a Union of States. It is described as such in our Constitution. The crux of the matter is that our neighbour, the Karnataka Government, which is ruled by the Congress Party, is blatantly violating the constitutional scheme of things, the norms of sharing water, the resolution of inter-State river water disputes. This is resulting in untold misery to the people of my State.

India is a vast country served by many rivers. There are 20 major river basins, out of which 12 are major ones. About 83 per cent of the geographical area is situated in Inter-State basins. The point is that common understanding and cooperation is required among the States.

Water is life water is for sharing, water is for conservation and water is needed for industry. Throughout the world, water has emerged as a scarce commodity.

In recent days, learned people have been talking about future wars being fought for water. Our good neighbour Karnataka has almost created such a situation.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): They have already started it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, you will get your own share.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: But as responsible constituents of Indian Union, we are approaching the custodians of Constitution for justice. We have submitted a Memorandum to the hon. President, to the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Water Resources Minister and we pleaded with the Chief Minister of Karnataka and finally we are pleading here before this august House.

Briefly, our problem, as you know, is regarding the Bachawat Award. The salient features of the Bachawat Award is that the River Krishna is an inter-State river flowing across the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. As per the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Tribunal was constituted. The Government of India has notified the Tribunal Award in the year 1976. According to the Bachawat Award, each State shall not utilise more than their allocations. This is the mandatory provision. As per the State-wise allocation, Maharashtra gets 585 TMC, Karnataka gets 734 TMC, Andhra Pradesh gets 811 TMC. In the Bachawat Award, they have given the allocations and they have also given the restrictions as to how to use the surplus waters. These are the allocations made by the Bachawat Award. According to this award, they have given basin-wise restrictions. The main problem lies with the Tungabhadra Basin. In Tungabhadra Sub-Basin, Karnataka shall not use more than 305.86 TMC. This is the en block allocation. According to this Bachawat Award, under K-8 Basin, they shall not utilise more than 305.8 TMC in the particular basin. For that also, the Bachawat Award has given project-wise allocations under the Tungabhadra Basin. They are, for TBRB LLC, it is 22.50 TMC, for TBRB HLC, it is 17.50 TMC, for Raya and Basavanna Channels it is 7 TMC, for Vijayanagar channel it is 2 TMC, for RDF, it is 0.9 TMC. The total allocation under T.B. Dam is 151.49 TMC. Now, they have to utilise the remaining water of 154.37 TMC from Tungabhadra Basin itself. That is what the Bachawat Award says. So far, approved projects by the Central Water Commission in Tungabhadra Basin taken up by Karnataka are 12 projects under Upper Tunga and for utilisation of 154 TMC of water. For the Tungabhadra Dam project-wise allocation is 154.37 TMC. The projects approved by CWC in the Tungabhadra Basin is for utilisation of 154 TMC. The balance water available is only 0.37 TMC. Now, in the light of the facts explained by me now, Karnataka have taken up the following projects taken up illegally violating Krishna Water Tribunal Awards. They are, Upper Tunga Project for use of 12.24 TMC, Singatlur/Himmagi for use of 18.55 TMC, Basapur Lift for use of 0.60 TMC, Sasalwad Lift for use of 0.55 TMC, T.B. Dam foreshore Lift for use of 2 TMC, Upper Bhadra for use of 42 TMC. For Upper Bhadra, recently the Government has given notification for survey and we have also completed the survey for use of 42 TMC. The total put together comes to 75.94 TMC. I am asking, through you, the Central Water Resources Minister, according to the Bachawat Award, whether they have entitled to utilise 305.86 TMC or not.

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

They have given project-wise allocation under Tungabhadra Dam to utilise 151.49 TMC of water. They have been given permission by the Central Water Commission to utilise 154 TMC of water. The balance is 0.37 TMC. Now, they are planning to take up projects to utilise another 75.94 TMC of water, but the available water is only 0.37 TMC. Is this not an illegal construction? Is this not a violation of the Bachawat Award?

Sir, the Government of Karnataka has to follow constitutional norms and obligations under article 262 of the Constitution which deals with inter-state river water disputes. Suppose they construct dams to utilise more water than they are allocated, the downstream flows will be reduced. Finally it will affect Tungabhadra dam also. Tungabhadra Dam relates to both the States. About 60 per cent of the ayacut area under Tungabhadra Dam relates to Andhra Pradesh. If they construct more dams to utilise more water than they are allocated under Tungabhadra Sub-Basin, the inflows into Tungabhadra Dam will be reduced and finally the State of Andhra Pradesh will suffer a lot. Is this not a violation of the Banchawat Award?

Sir, the Government of Karnataka has given some figures to the Central Water Commission to get permission to construct Upper Thunga dam. They have submitted to one set of figures to the Central Water Commission and another set of figures to the Supreme Court. So, based on the figures given by the Government of Karnataka, the Central Water Commission has approved the Upper Thunga project. They filed OSI in the year 1997 in the Supreme Court. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has also filed OS2 in 1997 regarding utilisation of water. At that time, the Supreme Court asked all the three concerned States about utilisation of water under all the projects in their respective States. The Government of Karnataka has submitted their figure in respect of utilisation of water. According to those figures, as per the approved projects in Tungabhadra Basin, their utilisation is 154 TMC of water. The maximum utilisation is 190.69 TMC.

These are the figures give by the Government of Karnataka to the Supreme Court. According to the facts and figures given by the Government of Karnataka to the Supreme Court in the year 1977-78, their entitlement is 295 TMC of water, but they have used 305 TMC. In the year 1978-79, their entitlement was only 295 TMC, but they utilised 304.92 TMC and from 1979 up to 1982-83, they utilised more water than they had been allocated. After 1982-83, if we add 7.5 per cent of regeneration of water in Krishna Basin, it comes to 10.86 TMC and so that total allocation in the Tungabhadra Basin comes to 305.86 TMC. By the construction of all these projects in the Tungabhadra Basin, the downstream projects will be affected. So, this is a complete violation of the Bachawat Award.

Sir, last year, the 100-year old Krishna delta did not get even a single drop of water and same was the case with Nagarjunsagar and Srisailam Reservoirs. Even now, the Government can send a team to find out the actual position. There is not a single drop of water in all these reservoirs. Now, they are talking about surplus water. For using the surplus water also, the Bachawat Tribunal has given a clear-cut Award. Clause 5(A) of the Award deals with the State of Maharashtra, Clause 5(B) deals with the State of Karnataka and Clause 5(C) deals with the State of Andhra Pradesh. Clause 5(C) of the Bachawat Tribunal Award states:

> "The State of Andhra Pradesh will be at liberty to use in any water-year, the remaining water that may be flowing in river Krishna but thereby it shall not acquire any right whatsoever to use in any water-year nor be deemed to have been allocated in any water-year water of the river Krishna in excess of the quantity specified hereunder..."

So, they have given a clear-cut Award stating that the State of Andhra Pradesh can use the surplus water. Why have they done so? It is because they have calculated it according to 75 per cent availability of water. Every four years, there is no water for one year. Who is the sufferer? The State of Andhra Pradesh is the sufferer. Andhra Pradesh is the lower riparian State and we will get water only if Maharashtra and Karnataka release water from their reservoirs. A discussion on this subject took place in the Rajya Sabha also and there the MPs belonging to Karnataka asked about illegal construction of reservoirs in Andhra Pradesh.

The Bachawat Award has given a clear-cut judgement regarding these surplus water...*(Interruptions)*

You will also have an opportunity. I will cover all the points one by one. I am talking about the water from Tungabhadra Dam. As far as utilisation is concerned, they have given 320 TMC from the Tungabhadra Dam. The entitlement in K-8 sub-basin is 295 plus 10.86=305.86 TMC. As a measure of protection to the users under the Tungabhadra Dam, a special circumstance is defined in clause IX(E)(1)(C). As per this Clause, if in any water year the Tungabhadra Dam receives inflows sufficient to

meet the full allocations to all the constituent projects of the Tungabhadra Dam and thereafter still water is left over, then after reserving the requirements of the month of June for all the projects for the succeeding year, as determined by the Tungabhadra Board, any balance left over thereafter can be utilised by Karnataka only from Tungabhadra Dam and not from Tungabhadra basin.

This is the Award given by the Bachawat Tribunal. This is mandatory. According to article 262 of the Constitution, they have to respect it.

Both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are neighbouring States. We have good cultural relations. We are cordial and peaceful. But as a neighbouring State, they are violating all the norms. They are stopping water to which we are entitled in Andhra Pradesh.

Now, I will come to Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme. That is also a part of Krishna. Regarding the RDS, there is a clear-cut violation. According to the Bachawat Award, they are entitled to 1.2 TMC. According to the Krishna Water Tribunal, they have allotted 17.20 TMC of water of Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme. Out of 17.20 TMC, Karnataka is entitled to only 1.20 TMC. But what have they done now? In the last 24 years, in Karnataka, they have utilised more than 46 times. For irrigation, they are entitled to 5,900 acres. So far, according to their particulars and according to their utilisation, they are cultivating 22,000 acres. We are not getting our allocation of '15.90'. Even in Mahabubnagar, from where Shri Jaipal Reddy comes, under the RDS, they are entitled to cultivate 87,500 acres. The Karnataka anicut has '5,879'. The allocation is 1.20 TMC. For Andhra Pradesh, it is 15.90 TMC. They have given a cushion From Tungabhadra Dam, they can take 7 TMC. From river flows, they have to take 10.10 TMC. But so far, we have not been getting water since the inception of this project. This anicut was constructed in the year 1958. From that year onwards, we are not getting 15.90 TMC. That is why this is a clear and blatant violation by the Government of Karnataka. We have requested so many times that this anicut project should be transferred to the Tungabhadra Dam Management Control Board. But this is under the control of Government of Karnataka. This is a joint project. Out of this project, they are entitled to 1.20 TMC for 5,879 acres and we are entitled to 87,500 acres. We are entitled to 15.90 TMC. So far, the Government of India has not taken any decision for the last so many years. This is a clear-cut violation by the Government of Karnataka. We have shown the figures how they have violated through the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme.

If they had taken it earlier, if they had transferred it to Tungabhadra Management Control Board, this would not have affected the State of Andhra Pradesh. Therefore, my demand is under RDS, immediately, without any further delay, this should be transferred to Tungabhadra Management Board, which is having representatives to both the States, and every State will get justice. But they are not doing it. This is in Krishna River Basin.

In Pennar River Basin also we are suffering a lot. Chitravati River is a tributary of Pennar River. Across Chitravati, they are constructing the Paragodu Project. On the Chitravati River, there are so many projects like drinking water project, small irrigation project, etc. which have been constructed long time back. Bhagwan Sri Sathya Sai Baba, everybody knows about him, has constructed drinking water project for about 750 villages. In the area of Shri Raj Shekhar Reddy, the CLP Leader in Andhra Pradesh Assembly, the Rajiv Gandhi Technology Mission depends on the Chitravati River and there are about 155 villages which depend on the Chitravati River for water. Around one thousand villages are taking water from the ground with the help of boring. But the Government of Karnataka has designed to construct Anicut dam in the name of drinking water project. This is what they are saying.

This is the truth. Firstly, they have prepared an estimate, I can show this old estimate, designed for Bangarpally village for drinking water. It also includes 585 acres of irrigation land. Whenever the State of Andhra Pradesh raised objection to this, they stopped the water supply for irrigation purposes and they changed the project report showing it as drinking water supply. Both the reports are available.

Sir, in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly, the Irrigation Minister, Shri Kumarbangarappa made a statement on the floor of the House that with the construction of Anaicut dam across Chitravati River, near Paragodu in Bangarpally Taluka, in Pavar District in Karnataka around 37 TMC of water can be stored. On Tuesday, during Question Hour of the Legislative Assembly, the above reply was given by the Minister on the question raised by Shri Sampandy, MLA. He stated that water would be available not only for drinking water supply to Bangarpally and Gudibanga towns but also for

irrigation of 589 acres of land. Is this not a violation of 1933 agreement? I am asking this to the Union Government. This is the reply given by the Irrigation Minister of Karnataka. What other evidence the Government of India requires to give instructions to stop Paragodu Project?

Sir, the availability of water is 100 million cubic feet. They are constructing this Paragodu Project, which is designed for 1378.1 million cubic feet. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already constructed a project for drinking water for thousand villages. What will be the fate of that drinking water project?

I am asking the Union Government, what will happen to those villages. I am asking Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, the spokesman of the Indian National Congress. I am asking this to the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri N. Janaradhana Reddy. Is this not a violation? As the representatives of the Indian National Congress Party, they have to respond to this. They have to intervene in this. They have to do justice to the people. The Constitution is for everybody. They have to respect the State's obligations. But they are silent on this. They are looking as silent spectators. This is not fair. Tomorrow, if the Congress comes to power, as a National Party, they have every right to intervene in this...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Very emotional issues are being brought by the hon. Members. If you want to say something, you can do so when you are given an opportunity to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. VENUGOPAL (Adilabad): Sir, they will also get an opportunity to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is what I am telling them. Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, this is a clear violation. They are telling...* to everybody.

According to the Minister's statement they are saying that they have designed it to supply drinking water...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, he has used an unparliamentary word...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If any unparliamentary word has crept in, I will expunge it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I have not used any unparliamentary word...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am only telling what they said to the Government of India...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Muniyappa, when you get a chance, you can rebut it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, only 0.137...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Muniyappa, he is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever unparliamentary word has gone on record, I will expunge.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: When they get the opportunity, they can also counter it...*(Interruptions)*

They have given the report to the Government of India and CWC that said: "We are designing for the drinking water". This is what they said. On the floor of the House, the Minister's statement was different. I am quoting that statement. They are not giving the correct figures to the CWC and even to the Government of India according to the agreements entered in 1892 and 1933. They entered into agreements between Andhra Pradesh and Madras Presidency; and Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State. But the Karnataka Chief Minister had written a letter to the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister that the period of these two agreements is over and that these two agreements are void. The Government of Karnataka and said: "Until new agreements are in force, these two agreements will be in force." They had sent two letters. So, this is the truth.

*Expunged as ordered by the chair

Now, they have started the construction. The availability is 100 million cubic feet. If they construct 137 million cubic feet, where will we get water for Anantapur? Anantapur is the most backward districts in India. After Jaisalmer, Anantapur is getting low rainfall. This year, the Jaisalmer part is getting more rain than Anantapur. Even so many Karnataka MPs are telling about this flouride and nitrate content in the water in Kolar. Even in Anantapur district, the flouride and nitrate content in the water is more than the flouride and nitrate content in the water in Kolar. That is why, Swamiji constructed the big drinking water project to provide drinking water to 750 villages. If you construct—the availability is 100 million cubic feet—137 million cubic feet, where will we get water from? These projects are constructed according to these agreements. Tomorrow, if the Paragodu project is constructed by this capacity, then Andhra Pradesh drinking water schemes will all be in defunct, the people will suffer and they will not get a drop of water.

The Karnataka Government is acting as an independent nation. India is a Union of States. India is a federal democracy. The States of the Union are bound by the time-tested Constitution. They are bound by the legal Awards and agreements under the Constitution of India. We all abide by the Constitution of India. We are not supreme. The Tribunal's Award is constitutionally valid. I have given this information regarding RDS violations and also about Paragodu project with documents and the Report. You see, everybody is watching the Karnataka Government as to what they are doing. Sir, frequently they are violating. The first project report prepared for Bagapalli village was for the irrigation of 585 acres. They designed the second report for two municipalities and 88 villages without changing the FTL level, without changing the gross storage and without changing the live storage. Only area irrigated has been changed and then, instead of irrigation, they added 88 villages and one more municipality. How have they calculated it? The Government of India has laid certain norms. Suppose if anybody wants to construct one drinking water project, they have to calculate the growth of the population but they have taken the growth of the population at two per cent for 2050; for 50 years they have taken this and nowhere in India it can happen. They acted against the Government of India directions. If anybody constructs any drinking water project, they have to take the average growth of population for 10 years or 20 years. So, misleadingly they changed the project report and in the name of irrigation, they changed it later to drinking water with the same design, with the same carrying capacity and with the intention to stop water to our water projects in Anantapur district.

Is this not a violation? If they are really interested in drinking water, we are not interested in preventing their getting drinking water. According to the 1933 agreement, for any drinking water project the need not be any consultation but your designs and your evil intentions were such that the first report related to drinking water and later irrigation was added to it. This is the statement of the Minister. What is your reply? Is this not a fact? That is why we are worried and the Andhra Pradesh Government has raised objections and it is only after that they have changed to drinking water projects.

The third one is the Manjira basin. Under the Godavari-Krishna water dispute settlement, they are entitled to only 17.4 tmc ft. of water. We have constructed across Manjira the Singur project, which feeds drinking water to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Recently, we sent a team along the Manjira and we found that across Manjira they are constructing a lot of projects. Now, we are not getting water for Sigurur and ultimately the people of Hyderabad and Secunderabad will not get a single drop of water. I am submitting this with photographs. So, what evidence do you need?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (Chikaballapur): Sir, we know what is happening in Srisailam. Let him not mislead the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jalappa, your chance is coming next. Please have some patience.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, I am just explaining the position. We are the sufferers. Our is the lower riparian State. Water will not flow from Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka; water will come from Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh. If they leave water to flow, we will get water. Otherwise, we are the sufferers. Lakhs of people and lakhs of agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh are suffering without drinking water and water for irrigation. We are not seeking any favour from the Union Government, the CWC or from the Government of Karnataka. We are seeking constitutional justice.

My friend and former Cabinet colleague Shri Jalappa was quoting about illegal projects by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Even Shri N. Janardhana Reddy is also sitting here. He knows everything. We see the objections of Karnataka. I have the responsibility to express our points of view on the objections raised by Karnataka with regard to some of our projects.

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

They have been speaking about the Telugu Ganga and the Srisailam Left Bank projects. The foundation for the Telugu Ganga project was laid by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in the presence of three Chief Ministers. Each State had to give five tmc ft. of surplus water to the State of Tamil Nadu. I need not say how the Government of Karnataka is respecting the Constitution, how they are respecting the Supreme Court directive and how they have respected the Cauvery Water Tribunal Award. Everybody in this country knows that in Karnataka there is no role for Constitution and they are not obeying the rule of law. The evidence shows that unfortunately they never care for Supreme Court judgements. On the one side, the Supreme Court gives a judgement; and, on the other, the Chief Minister takes out a *padayatra*. Government to implement the Supreme Court's orders? If a court gives a judgement against a person in a criminal case, we are putting him in jail but here is a State Government that has denied the implementation of the directions of the Supreme Court. Since they want to have political power, they want to divert the attention and derive political mileage. That is why they are doing these things.

There are three basins that are very important for Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, there are 22 hon. Members to speak. You have taken 35 minutes because you happen to be the initiator of the discussion.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: The Karnataka Government approached the Krishna Waters Disputes Tribunal about the surplus water. The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal has given a clear-cut judgement. Then, they approached the Supreme Court where they filed OS 1997. Again, they have gone to the court. They filed Interlocutory Application in the year 2001. They have withdrawn it. The court has also given direction that if they have any complaint, then they could approach the Government of India and plead for the new Tribunal and that the surplus water should be utilised by Andhra Pradesh only. The Tribunal's Award is there. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to reply to their questions. This is the Tribunal's judgement and we cannot question the Tribunal's judgement. This is the judgment of the Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal....*(Interruptions)* This book is available with everybody. I am not speaking anything other than facts. I am speaking facts based on the Krishna Waters Dispute Tribunal Award.

So, my request as well as my State's request to the hon. Minister is to implement the Bachawat Tribunal's Award and stop Karnataka from depriving us of our rightful share in Krishna water. In this regard, our request is to cancel the CWC clearance to Upper Tunga Project in Karnataka. Why am I demanding it?...*(Interruptions)* They are entitled for only 305 TMC ft. of water and they have utilised more than 305 TMC ft. of water. They have given wrong figures to the CWC to obtain the clearance for Upper Tunga Project. So, those facts are proved and there should be no further inquiry in this regard. The Government of India should immediately cancel the CWC clearance. They should direct Karnataka, at once, to stop construction of all illegal projects like Singatlur Lift Irrigation, Basarpur Lift Irrigation, Sasalvad Lift Irrigation and Upper Bhadra Project. They have already given clearance for survey in Tunga Bhadra basin. They should direct Karnataka to stop unauthorised irrigation and excess drawals in RDS. The Government of India must transfer the Management Control of RDS from Karnataka to the Tungabhadra Board. The Board belongs to both the State Governments. So, in this way, we can get justice. They should direct Karnataka to strictly adhere to the Agreements of 1892 and 1933 and stop all illegal constructions in Pennar Basin. I have given these two reports to show as to how they have manipulated, how they designed and how they stored the water to do injustice to the State of Andhra Pradesh. So, that is also one of my demands. they should direct Karnataka to release water stored without any purpose in Almatti and Narayanpur Dams.

Last year in Andhra Pradesh, the delta under Nagarjunasagar Project was without water. The hon. Member, Shri Janardhana Reddy knows about it. The total ayacat of 37 lakh acres is not getting even a drop of water. There is no water even in the reservoir. There are no tunnels also. They are storing water in the Almatti Dam. There are not sufficient canals. They are storing water in Narayanpur Dam. That is why, the Bachawat Award has given a concession to the State of Andhra Pradesh to use surplus water. When there is excess water, then only it comes to Andhra Pradesh. That is why, the Supreme Court as well as the Krishna Waters Disputes Tribunal has given permission to the State of Andhra Pradesh to utilise this surplus water. They are asking as to how we are constructing projects. Can we carry this water in the buckets? So, nearly 20-30-40 TMC ft. of surplus water is unnecessarily going to the sea and wasted in the sea. How can we carry about 20-30-40 TMC ft. of water? Can it be carried in buckets? It is only through construction of projects that we are taking water.

The Bachawat Tribunal has categorically said that we have not got any right. That is our responsibility. We are not getting any right. But what about the surplus water? We are only getting about 20 per cent of water. We are constructing projects and spending a lot of money. What is the problem for Karnataka? The river water flows from Karnataka to Andhra Pradesh and not from Andhra Pradesh to Karnataka. This is the wrong information they are giving to this august House.

Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, the National President of the Indian Congress, went to Anantapur. It is a drought-prone area. She saw the sufferings of the people. The people are not getting any water. In spite of the visit of the National President of the Congress (I), people are suffering. They are not intervening...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of my State with leaders of all the Parties, including those of Congress, came to Delhi. We called on His Excellency the President of India, the hon. Prime Minister of India and the hon. Minister of Water Resources. We requested for appointment with Shrimati Sonia Gandhi as President of a National Party and we wanted to explain to her the details about Andhra Pradesh. But she denied appointment...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Sir, it is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Miryalguda): Sir, it is a matter to be decided by the Central Government. Please allow me to speak...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Basavaraj, please take your seat.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, President of that national Party asked her Private Secretary to get the details...*(Interruptions)* When the Chief Minister of Karnataka came to Delhi the submitted a memorandum to the President of India and the Prime Minister, a copy of the same was marked to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. On that representation she asked her Private Secretary to call for the remarks and suggestions from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. We appreciate this as she is the President of the National Party...*(Interruptions)* You are asking what is the concern of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I am asking Shrimati Sonia Gandhi as to in what context she is asking the Government of Andhra Pradesh to give details based on the representation given by Shri S.M. Krishna. I am asking you...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, this is the letter which is written by the Private Secretary to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to the Resident Commissioner of Government of Andhra Pradesh in Delhi and the Resident Commissioner in turn asked the information from the Chief Secretary of the State and other people. There is nothing wrong in it. She is the President of a national Party which is ruling in 15 States...*(Interruptions)* Is this not her duty? They are violating the constitutional awards and agreements and everything...*(Interruptions)* Is this not the responsibility of the Congress Party? How will they come to Andhra Pradesh tomorrow? Even the people of Andhra Pradesh are angry...*(Interruptions)* The people of Andhra Pradesh are not getting even a drop of water. The people of Andhra Pradesh are angry...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Narasaraopet): The people are angry on you, not on me...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNIADU: No, the people are angry with you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jaipal Reddy has already asked to intervene. He will intervene.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Sir, hon. Member Shri Yerrannaidu referred to me personally, he referred to my Party and he referred to my leader. I am, therefore, obliged to offer a personal explanation. Here, I am not speaking in my capacity as spokesperson of the Party. I am a Member of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh like Shri Yerrannaidu is. As a Member of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh I broadly endorse the factual version of the case of Andhra Pradesh in regard to the river water issue. Having said thus, I must say he has unnecessarily brought in the questions relating to the Congress Party. In this manner he is weakening his case and not strengthening his case...*(Interruptions)*

As regards the interview they sought from the Congress President, let me state authoritatively that they sought an interview with the Congress President on a particular date at a particular time. That is not the way

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

of seeking appointment; whereas the leaders of Karnataka, belonging to all Parties—not Congress alone but all Opposition Parties—sought time in a flexible way. I do not think the Congress President ever refused to meet anybody...*(Interruptions)* But, having said this, Shri Yerrannaidu and others should know that the National Parties have no specific role to play. At best, they can guide. The role is to be played by the Government of India. This is the Government which is sustained by Telugu Desam Party and this Telugu Desam Party has miserably failed to get anything from this Government and to do justice to the people of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* You must see the importance of this matter.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: No, it is all wrong...*(Interruptions)* Sir, in what context did Shrimati Sonia Gandhi intervene for Cauvery? When finally the Government of India and the Supreme court warned the Government of Karnataka whether they want article 355 to be imposed on them, then Shrimati Sonia Gandhi intervened and they released some water. It came in the newspapers. In what context did Shrimati Sonia Gandhi intervene then?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Soniaji never intervened in regard to Cauvery...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I must say he is talking ...(*Expunged as ordered by the Chair*). ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shrimati Sonia Gandhi asked her Private Secretary to get the information from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. I am asking you...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members from both the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh not to take this as between these two States. Otherwise, you will be spoiling your case. The Central Government is there as a referee. Of course, the Minister will be giving the reply to the debate.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: If I am misleading. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, you have already taken 45 minutes. You will have to conclude now. There are 22 Members who want to speak on this issue, and I do not know how to accommodate them because after this, today, we have to take up one more discussion under Rule 193. Please conclude now.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I will conclude by asking one straight question to Shri Jaipal Reddy: In what capacity did Shrimati Sonia Gandhi asked her Private Secretary to get information from Andhra Pradesh? In what capacity, did she ask for these comments?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even my Chief Minister is willing to meet Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. We want to bring all the facts to her notice and how the Karnataka Government is blatantly violating the Inter-State Agreements, Awards and everything. The Karnataka Government is a habitual offender on the *Cauvery* issue, they did this with Tamil Nadu.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to conclude now because you have already taken 45 minutes.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: The Karnataka Government has now turned their head from the *Cauvery* Basin to the *Krishna* Basin, then to the *Pennar* and the *Manjra* Basins. It is feeling that it is a upper riparian State, but the Constitution will not agree with it. If they are violating like this, the Government of India should take immediate necessary action to cancel all the illegal projects. Otherwise, the people of Andhra Pradesh will not tolerate. If the National President of the Congress is silent and if Congress MPs are silent, then they will have to face the repercussions in Andhra Pradesh. If you go to *Nagarjunasagar*, the *Krishna* Delta, and Rayalaseema, you will find that the people are very furious because they are not getting any drinking water. Even during the rainy season, people are not getting any water. Today, in the morning, I received a telephone call from one of the Municipal Chairmen on this issue. This is the state of affairs in Andhra Pradesh, whereas our neighbouring State is storing water.

If you take the case of Almatti, these are not canals, so what will they do with the water? We are suffering from lack of water for drinking as well as irrigation, but they are storing water in Almatti. They are asking Andhra Pradesh as to why it is constructing all those projects. That is why, I would like to ask the Government of India to appoint an independent judicial team. With regard to *Almatti*, the Supreme Court favoured Andhra Pradesh. The Karnataka Government wanted to increase height of the dam up to 554 feet, but the Supreme Court asked the Karnataka Government not to raise it beyond it beyond 519 feet. We get justice from the Supreme Court and

not from the Karnataka Government. When my Chief Minister requested the Chief Minister of Karnataka to limit the height of the *Almatti* Dam to 519 feet, he has turned a deaf ear. Finally, the Supreme Court ordered the Karnataka Government to stop the construction at 519 feet. This is the history of the Karnataka Government. They never care the Supreme Court judgements or the Awards.

Therefore, I am asking the Government of India, through you, Sir, to send a fact-finding team. If my figures are not correct, I will hold myself responsible. If my figures are correct, you should a fact-finding committee immediately, cancel all the CWC clearances, and honour whatever demands were made by me. I am appealing, through you, Sir, that if my facts are correct, you should initiate immediate action, otherwise, it is not necessary. I am giving you the figures. Even the Karnataka Government has given the figures to the Supreme Court, which is the apex, highest court in India. They are cheating the CWC. They have given some other figures and got permission from them. Is it not blackmailing? Is it not violation? Are you happy with this process?

As a National President, has she got no responsibility? Even today, my Chief Minister is willing to meet Shrimati Sonia Gandhi...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, you are taking half of the time allotted for this discussion. Only two hours have been allocated for this discussion.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How am I going to accommodate all the Members? There are two discussions under the Rule 193 which are to be taken up today. You know that this has been decided in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister is not here. Through you, I once again request the Prime Minister and the Minister of Water Resources to take immediate action and do justice to the people of the low riparian State to Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): Sir, this is a matter which has to be decided by the CWC. It has to be looked into by the Tribunal. This matter can be looked into by the Supreme Court. Ultimately, the Union Government has to take a decision and has to do whatever is necessary in this matter. We can understand now the stand being taken by Shri Yerrannaidu's party. They are politicising it....*(Interruptions)* That is why they want to cover up their inefficiency in not being able to get anything from the Union Government to which they are extending their support...*(Interruptions)* That is why they are blaming others...*(Interruptions)* It has become very clear that this matter is being politicised...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: That is why the representation of Congress party in Lok Sabha is diminishing...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I appeal to all the Members to calm down. We have decided in the Business Advisory Committee meeting that two Discussions under Rule 193 would be held and that two hours' time would be allotted to each Discussion. If you cooperate with the Chair, we can dispassionately discuss this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Shivraj Patil has said that I am politicising the issue. We wrote to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi asking for appointment. That is a fact. Here is the reply received from the Private Secretary to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to our request. I ask Shri Shivraj Patil to say whether this is a fact or not...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: If somebody says I am coming to meet you on this date, at this time and you receive me, how does one respond?...*(Interruptions)* If information is sought in order to see that help is extended to the people of both the States, there is nothing wrong committed in that. On the contrary the hon. Member is doing it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: The Government of Karnataka is under the Congress regime now. That is why, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we request her to intervene in the issue and do justice to the people of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To do justice to the subject, one should be above politics.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The point is, Shri Yerrannaidu said that Congress President Shrimati Sonia Gandhi had referred the matter to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for clarification. When a memorandum is submitted to the President of a national party, it is the duty of the leader of that party...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: She has denied it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Shri Yerrannaidu, we are a bigger party, we could interrupt you but we did not.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU (Anantpur): The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh sought an appointment of Shrimati Sonia Gandhi but she refused it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: You do not seek appointment saying, 'I have fixed the time. I will come on such and such date, you receive me.' This is no way of seeking an appointment...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The Congress President has sought facts and observations of the Government of Andhra Pradesh. It is the will and pleasure of the Government of Andhra Pradesh to provide or not to provide that information. She performed her duty. It is not a question of her responsibility. When the matter is pending with the Government of India, why do they invoke the intervention of the President of another party? Why do they not invoke the intervention of BJP President Shri Venkaiah Naidu who hails from Andhra Pradesh?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Such partisan attitude is unbecoming of a national leader...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Sir, why do you allow a debate on this point. Please let the second speaker start his speech.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA (Chikaballapur): Sir, Shri K. Yerrannaidu is a very good friend of mine...*(Interruptions)* we were both together in the Cabinet of Shri H.D. Devegowda and Shri I.K. Gujral...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, he is bestowed with two great gifts. One is that he has a large throat with loud noise and the second is that, he is in close proximity along with his Chief Minister, with the Centre.

Sir, it reminds me of Johnson's words that "if you fail to shoot with the gun, beat with the butt of the gun." And, here, Shri Yerrannaidu is adopting the same tactic. He was talking about Paragodu. May I invite him to come to Paragodu and see it by himself?

Sir, the Rajiv Gandhi Water Commission long ago identified that there are 336 villages in Bagepalli taluk and 124 villages in Gudiabanda taluk including small towns where water is polluted. It contains more than 46 per cent fluoride and 15 per cent nitrate. Thousands of people including children, elders, and the cattle have been mutilated with this Skeletal Fluorosis disease.

Sir, previously it was envisaged to provide irrigation for nearly 800 acres. But after seeing the dangerous situation prevailing in these two taluks, it was changed. These two taluks put together forms one Assembly segment, which falls into my constituency. Sir, after seeing those people's suffering, I feel that we are in hell. I have felt their pain. It may not be out of the way if I mention that I had organised a free medical camp in Bagepalli about five to six months ago. Out of 6,000 people who had attended the camp, nearly 2,700 were suffering from the Fluorsis. Some had lost their teeth, some had lost their arms and some had lost their legs. All were bent.

After seeing their pathetic condition, I approached the Chief Minister and said: "Look here Mr. Chief Minister. We shall forget about the irrigation. We will not fight with each other. We will use the water only for drinking purpose." Then, he made up his mind and gave the green signal to start the Paragodu project. Sir, I want to ask my friends, 'do they not think that it is inhuman to prevent such people having good potable water?' When they started supplying water to Secondrabad and Hyderabad, we did not object. When they started supplying water to Tirupati, we did not object. We never objected. But now, they are objecting...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, for all these things, Paragodu is the basis. It is only because of Paragodu. They can sometimes twist the arms of the Government and they can sometimes twist the ears of the Government also.

Sir, that is why, immediately, Shri Yerrannaidu and their Chief Minister met the hon. Prime Minister. Then, he asked his officers to stop it. But when we complained that they were illegally diverting the water which was flowing to Madhugiri taluk and Pavagada taluk, why no teams were sent? It is because they are supporting them for all their misdeeds. That is why they are listening to them. We are not supporting them. That is why they do not listen to us...*(Interruptions)* It is a fact. They must know it...*(Interruptions)* I am not going to gain by telling all untruth here.

15.00 hrs.

I am not going to gain anything by bringing all these things before this House....*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Since he is not yielding, it should not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)* *

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (Raiganj): Sir, the hon. Member is using unparliamentary language. First of all, when a senior hon. Member from our side is speaking, how can he disturb?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Dasmunsi, that is not going on record—whether parliamentary or otherwise.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, I am in politics for the last 40 years. I have an experience of 40 years in politics. I know what to speak and what not to speak. I do not require any advice from any dear friends from the other side. I do not require their advice...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, what is this going on? He is interrupting again and again. How can he disturb the House like this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: What did our Chief Minister write to the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra, to the Government of India and to the Ministry of Water Resources? He said that it was purely for drinking water purposes and no irrigation project is being taken up, and that no canal and other things are provided. That it should be taken in true spirit. But they disbelieve the Chief Minister and go on creating all these problems.

I must thank the Government of India; they sent a team of honest people and people with conscience. They visited the place and gave a good opinion. The hon. Minister has cleared it on the 22nd of last month. This itself belies all the complaints that were being made hitherto, and all the allegations that were being made hitherto. I would request the hon. Minister to form a Committee of this House; let it go and inspect all the project about which they are complaining.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Your calculation is 2050. It is totally against the guidelines of the Government of India...*(Interruptions)* We are not against having water for drinking water purposes...*(Interruptions)* But your calculation 2050; it is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, he is referring to the report of the team. The hon. Minister is here to see whether it is right or wrong; he can refute if it is wrong. You do not worry about that. There is only one hour left for completing this debate. I request all of you to be patient.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, I did not follow what he meant by 2050.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to follow that? You are inviting trouble.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: I want to know what is that 2050. What is that code number?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, as Shri Jalappa correctly said, we are not against using water for drinking purposes. But what did they do? First they designed it for drinking water purposes, but diverted it for irrigation purposes. Shri Jalappa has admitted; for any drinking water project, there are Government norms to calculate population, etc. But their Government has calculated it for 50 years. If any project is calculated for 50 years, the whole fund of the Government would go...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, whatever you say, he is refuting. The Government of India is here; the hon. Minister is here; he will reply to that.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: We are spending Rs. 9.66 crore. Do you know what is the storage of water? He was explaining in millions of feet. But simply speaking in ordinary terminology, it is 0.13 tmcf. The august House can understand how much water does 0.13 tmcf mean...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, please ask the Members of your Party not to disturb like this.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, I told you already that when they fail to see reasoning, they shout at us. That is it. I have already told you that.

Let us take the other projects. Then have this Telugu-Ganga project. It is true that the foundation stone was

*Not Recorded.

[Shri R.L. Jalappa]
laid in the presence of three Chief Ministers by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, for giving 15 tmcf of water for Chennai for drinking purpose.

We were prepared to contribute 5 TMC of water and the States of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh also were to contribute 5 TMC each. Why has the channel been so designed that 1 TMC of water could be flown every day? What for are you taking this water? Is it not for irrigating the land. Have you taken permission of the Government of India or the Supreme court? Was there any across the table conversion among the concerned three Chief Ministers? You have created a storage capacity of 164 TMC for Telugu Ganga. Was it necessary? Both Telugu Ganga and Srisailam left bank canal have not been approved by the Government of India till now. In spite of your twisting arms and ears, the Government of India has not approved it because sometimes it is reasonable. It can understand what is right and what is wrong...*(Interruptions)*

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

DR. S. VENUGOPAL (Adilabad): Permission is not required...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Both the States have one culture. Most of them speak Telugu and Kannada. I am also a Telugu man. I speak Telugu. Why are you creating this ill will between these two States? In Vijaynagar Samrajya, Krishnadevraya had ruled some of your areas. Why are you creating this ill will? Sir, they are doing this because their image among rural parts is sagging now. They want to create all these problems so that their image is somewhat built up. This is the fact...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Do not interrupt.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Our former Chief Minister, Shri Bangarappa is here. Speaking about Krishna project, Shri Yerrannaidu has mentioned about Gauribidanur. It was an old barrage and was washed away in 1991 rains. Nobody could do anything for it. I had myself gone there and seen. I had approached the Government to restore it as it would cost only Rs. 75-80 lakhs. It was reconstructed. It is not a new one.

Whenever their MPs or MLAs come, they come with black cats and with AK-47 rifles. We feel as if we have committed some theft with these people, we have stolen the property of Shri Yerrannaidu or other Members of his Party. We have not stolen anything from them, Sir. When my friend was talking about federalism, I was reminded of the idiom 'devil quoting scriptures'. On 27th of May, hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh addressing the people at Tirupathi had said, 'Prepare to wage war against Karnataka people'...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: This is not correct at all...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yerrannaidu, please take your seat. Do not interrupt like this. You will get your chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: I am placing this newspaper on the Table of the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It was to wage war against water...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Wage war against whom? It is against Karnataka.

Sir, on 6th of June more than five thousand people along with two MPs and MLAs who reached Karnataka border failed to enter the Karnataka border...*(Interruptions)* It was reported in the Press. We have the Press reports here. But still they speak of federalism. They wanted to smash all the missionaries and beat the people at the project site. But because of the presence of the police, nothing happened. Only three or four persons were arrested and they two were released the next day. Still, they speak of federalism.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Do not make allegations, please talk on the issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, I am the last man to make any allegations. I have experience in this field. I have served thrice as Cabinet Minister in the State and once at the Centre. I have served as Presidents of various banks and institutions. these are the Press reports we have here...*(Interruptions)* Please do not try to silence my voice...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. When you get your chance, you reply to him.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, I caution the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government to stop such things that are going to destroy federalism. If this is going to be allowed for selfish reasons, then there will be end of federalism and the country would be split into pieces as it was there before Independence. For reasons of publicity we can speak anything here but facts are something else.

Sir, we can sit across the table. There is the Government of India, there is the Central Water Commission. The hon. Minister has said that the Krishna Tribunal is also going to be set up within a fortnight. Let that be formed and let things be settled at the level of the Government.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, before you call the name of the next speaker, I have a submission to make. Many hon. Members, cutting across Party lines, are keen to speak on this subject and have given their names. But it has been decided in the BAC that another debate is to be taken up at 4 o'clock today. I feel, at least from our Party, that if all the Members do not get chance to speak within this specified time, then they should be allowed to lay their speeches on the Table of the House. Otherwise, it would be difficult for me to accommodate all the speakers within this limited time. You may call the names of the speakers as per your list, but if the debate has to be concluded within the specified time, then you may please allow the Members, who prepared themselves to speak but could not speak, to lay their speeches on the Table of the House. If this is not done, then I feel, it would be an injustice done to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This debate would have be concluded by 4 o'clock.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, with due regard to my leader, I would like to submit that this is an important issue...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It was decided in the BAC that this debate would be concluded by 4 o'clock including the reply by the Minister concerned.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, the first speaker on the subject took about an hour...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, if you see the precedents, the initiator of a debate under Rule 193 normally has spoken for about one hour to one and a half hours. This is an important matter and I have taken 45 minutes. There is nothing wrong in it. You please see the precedents.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next matter, atrocities on *dalits*, is no less important. Anyway, we will decide about it at 4 o'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I had also met hon. Speaker alongwith Shri Ramji Lal Suman and various Party leaders in this regard and I had also said that it is not fair to hold discussion regarding atrocities on dalits at 4.00 O'clock as it may lose its importance. That is why we have demanded to initiate the discussion on this issue before that and also the matter under discussion is not likely to be finished by 4.00 o'clock. I would request that if not tomorrow, then the discussion on atrocities being committed on dalits may be held day after tomorrow after 2.00 P.M. I do not agree that the discussion on matters pertaining to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is taken up in odd hours in the House. We had requested the hon. Speaker in this regard. He gave his consent on this and said that it would be considered in the House. This is what I request you.

[English]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman Sir, we have heard submissions from the TDP Leader Shri K. Yerrannaidu and also from Shri R.L. Jalappa from the Opposition benches. Shri Jalappa was trying to counter each and every point raised by Shri K. Yerrannaidu. I should remind all my friends that river water is a national property, more so when it is an inter-State river.

Unfortunately in our country, the whole of the southern peninsula, including the States of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry, is starving for water on account of sustained draining of water into the Arabian sea on the one side and to Bay of Bengal on the other. All of us together should wholeheartedly congratulate and express our sense of gratitude and thanks to the great visionary leader of India, the hon. Prime Minister Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee who has put forth the idea of linking of the Ganga and the Cauvery. All the northern rivers will be linked to the southern rivers and the excess water available in the rivers like the Ganga and the Brahmaputra will be taken into the southern peninsular States so that once and for all, all these problems will be solved.

[Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar]

I am surprised to see that this is the first time such an issue is being discussed under rule 193 in this House. I have never seen in my experience of fourteen years in this House that such an issue has been discussed under rule 193....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, everybody is talking on this subject. This is not good.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I request that this debate may continue the whole of today and the debate on the Atrocities on Dalits, for which Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has given notice, can be taken up the day after tomorrow from 2 p.m. onwards so that they also get justice.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Okay. That is decided by the Speaker.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. We will see at 4 o'clock.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Chairman is saying that he will decide at 4 o'clock. The means he will not announce it just now.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please keep present in the House.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: If you see the desire of the House and make the announcement, he can take as much time as other speakers have taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Let him take his time.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I made this request because Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is saying that you will decide it at 4 o'clock. If it is announced now that the present debate will continue after 4 o'clock also, he can prepare for the day after tomorrow.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): With due respect to the procedure followed in Parliament, I am not sure whether we will achieve anything by discussing this issue under rule 193. What we have heard from both the sides is the agony of the people in both the States which are fighting for getting more water. So, one can understand that there is shortage of water. If water was available in plenty I do not think anybody would have come before this House and shouted at each other at this raised voice. I am sorry, I am not attributing any motive to anybody. By doing so, I do not think the problem could be solved.

Sir, all of us are quite aware that in the case of such disputes, we have already set up a mechanism called the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act passed by the Parliament. There is also the Central Water Commission...*(Interruptions)* Tribunals are constituted under the provision of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act. My good friend, Shri Yerrannaidu rightly referred to the award passed by the Bachawat Commission wherein the rightful share of all the riparian States, right from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, has been decided. What is left is only sharing of excess water available in the Krishna River Basin.

Unfortunately, a lot of things were said about Karnataka. I am sorry that Karnataka is placed in between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. We are not the real upper riparian State. We are only the sub-upper riparian State. If water flows in abundance from Maharashtra, then, after fulfilling our requirements, we can provided you more than enough water so far as Krishna River is concerned...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: What about Tungabhadra River?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I agree with what you have said about Tungabhadra. This is an unfortunate situation. When the Bachawat Commission has clearly demarcated you due share, I am sorry to say that Shri Yerrannaidu was trying to make out a case that the Bachawat Commission, while allocating the share of water from the Krishna River to these riparian States, has made project-wise allocation. I am sorry to say that no such allocation has been made. It is an *en bloc* allocation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Anyhow, Minister will clarify the position. Sir, how can we tolerate such blatant violations? This Award has been passed...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yerrannaidu, do not be so intolerant. Please allow him to speak.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Shri Yerrannaidu, you yourself made a submission that it was an *en bloc* allocation. It is an *en block* allocation of 734 TMC of water. It is not project-wise allocation. It is an en bloc allocation. We are not questioning the right of Andhra

Pradesh in utilising their share of 811 TMC of water. Have we raised any objections? Our objection, on the part of Karnataka, is, at the stage when you tried to acquire a permanent right in respect of the excess water which will have to be shared between the three riparian States.

In fact the Bachawat Award itself clearly states that the surplus water of 330 tmc, which is available over and above 2060 tmc which is already distributed among the riparian States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, is to be allocated at the ratio of 25 per cent of the State of Maharashtra, 50 per cent to the State of Karnataka and 25 per cent to the State of Andhra Pradesh. This is also mentioned in the Bachawat Award. You please read that. The Award says that allocation of this available surplus water will have to be formally made into an Award by a Tribunal which will have to be constituted in a future date. The State of Karnataka has a rightful grouse against the Government of India for delaying the constitution of this Tribunal. Fortunately the hon. Minister made a statement in the other House in this regard and he had assured that within another fifteen days, the new Tribunal would be constituted. It will go into the issue of allocation of surplus waters available in the Krishna basin. Probably my friends from Telugu Desam Party being aware of this fact that a Tribunal is going to be constituted in another fifteen days, are in a hurry to come before this House to discuss this issue under Rule 193 and then start making all kinds of allegations against the State of Karnataka. I am sorry to say this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, my friend Shri Dhananjaya Kumar has taken my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, are you yielding?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Yes.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, all the three States—Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh—had requested the Government of India to constitute a Tribunal. The Tribunal will give the award or judgement after five or six years. Meanwhile, the present Award will continue to be valid. I am asking this now. The injustice meted out to my State should be rectified. The Tribunal will be constituted and it will take care of all other things. That is okay. I agree with Shri Dhananjaya Kumar on that. But there are violations in regard to RDS, Cauvery *unda*, Thungabadra basin Pennar basin, and Manjeera basin. You are not talking about that. I have given the figures...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jagannath, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar's speech.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jagannath, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jaganath, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, please continue.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: It is not my advice. I am nobody to advise the State of Andhra Pradesh. I would have appreciated the stand of Andhra Pradesh, had it quietly enjoyed the surplus water available, that is 330 tmc of water. Instead of enjoying that till the final Award is passed by the Tribunal which is going to be constituted in a future day, they have come up with the complaint before this august House, thereby making themselves naked. I am sorry to say this...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: For 100 years, we will get water for 75 years. For every four years, we will not get water for one year. So, lower riparian States will be affected. That is why the Award has given full utilisation of surplus water to Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yerrannaidu, you spoke for fifty minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jagannath, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am only addressing the Chair...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Do not interrupt.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Today on account of this opportunity being given to all of us, we are able to bring to the notice of the entire nation, the violations that are being committed by the State of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* Dr. Jagannath I am with you. You know that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jagannath, you will also be speaking.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it is a simple thing. It is only a common sense. Andhra Pradesh is a lower riparian State. How can it commit violations? If Karnataka releases water, we will get. If we have surplus water, we will utilise it. If the State of Andhra Pradesh constructs small anicut or dam, what injustice is it committing to other States? I am asking this straight question. If Karnataka releases water, then only we will get it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yerrannaidu, you spoke for fifty minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: How can we store more water? We do not have any provision to store more water than this.

As per the observations made by the Bachawat Commission, till the surplus water available in the Krishna basin is allocated among the riparian States, the lowest riparian State, that is Andhra Pradesh, has every opportunity to utilise 330 tmc of water.

I fully agree to that. But, at the same time, Shri Yerrannaidu, you have also submitted before this House that that shall not acquire you any permanent right...*(Interruptions)* So, instead of quietly enjoying that, why have you come before this House today with this issue? That has given me an opportunity to show to this House how Andhra Pradesh is violating the norms in constructing the Telugu-Ganga Project, the Srisailam Left Bank Canal, the Srisailam Right Bank Canal, the Bhima Lift Irrigation Project, the Pulichintala Project, the drinking water supply to Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities from Srisailam Left Bank Canal Project; and drinking water supply to Tirupathi from the Telugu Ganga Project...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. VENUGOPAL (Adilabad): What about the Tungabadra basin?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, what you are stating is correct. But what about the Tungabadra Basin? You are not talking about that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar you should address the Chair. Why are you putting questions to them?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am only looking into this book. I am not looking at them...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Dhananjaya Kumar's speech.

*...(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. You will get the chance to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am not supporting anybody. I am supporting the cause of Karnataka. Shrimati Margaret Alva, you may fight among yourselves but I am fighting for the right of the people of Karnataka only. When it comes to the question of our true share of water, we are entitled to utilise it. The apprehension comes only when the State of Andhra Pradesh has ventured to construct all these projects...*(Interruptions)* They thereby want to perpetuate the right which they have got in utilising the surplus water available today. I am only cautioning them that within another 15 days, when the new Tribunal will be constituted, that will go into the sharing of the surplus water available and Andhra Pradesh will get its due share—25 per cent surplus water. 50 per

*Not recorded.

cent will be allocated to Karnataka. So, Shri Yerrannaidu, why do you indulge in going ahead will all these illegal projects?

We are now in a civilised society. We had passed the Inter-State River Waters Disputes Act and also we are having the facility of the Central Water Commission. Without getting the approval from the Central Water Commission, no State is supposed to venture into construction of any new projects...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): What about Paragodu?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: About that, we are getting the clearance from the Central Water Commission. A team was sent...*(Interruptions)* For the construction of a dam or a reservoir, which will provide only water for drinking purposes, no clearance is required. It is only for an irrigation project that clearance is required.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I have said that. That being so, why have you planned for irrigation purposes?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: We have never planned like that. The Paragodu project is only for drinking water purpose.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: What about the old estimates? How can they be forgotten?

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: That is forgotton. Today, it is only used for drinking water purpose...*(Interruptions)* I have forgotton about that.

Sir, in spite of these facts, Andhra Pradesh has raised objections. The Water Resource Ministry sent a team of experts. They investigated the Paragodu Project. They made a report saying that it is only for drinking water supply to the direct of Kolar, Gudibanda and Bagepalli taluks where no potable water is available under the ground. Thereafter, the Central Water Commission said: "You can go ahead with the construction of that." Why do we try to exaggerate things? I can understand the anxiety of my friend Shri Yerrannaidu in helping the people of Andhra Pradesh. They will have to take up the cause of Andhra Pradesh. I have no grudge against it. Shri Yerrannaidu, in your anxiety to help the people of your State, you should not make baseless allegations against Karnataka; you should not exaggerate things...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It is a joke!

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: You should not present imaginary and motivated facts before this House. We are supposed to bring facts to the notice of the Chair and to the notice of the entire nation.

Sir, under these circumstances, I would only, if I am entitled, advice both the TDP as well as my friends from the Congress Party that unnecessarily they should not blame the Government of India. Even the Government of India cannot decide the purview of the inter-State River Waters Dispute Act. If, at all, the Government of India takes any decision which they are authorized to, they are challenging it in the court of law. Today, it has become a fashion to go to the Supreme Court for everything. We have already fought this case before the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has decided the dispute on the basis of merit and they have disallowed the plea of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* In the case of Almatti, the Supreme Court cleared the raising of the height of Almatti Dam. Now, in the case of Paragodu Dam, a team from the Central Water Commission came, they inspected it and they cleared the project and now the Government of India has already made an announcement that now the Tribunal is going to be constituted and once and for all this allocation of the surplus water available in the Krishna Basin is going to be decided.

Sir, I think the dispute can be resolved. As I said, in a civilised society, it is not fair for any one of us to fight like this for nothing. If plenty of water is available then probably it could be shared...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: You have enough water and you are happy. You come to Andhra Pradesh and see.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, I should bring this fact to the notice of the House that Karnataka is facing the worst drought in the last 29 years. It is the worst kind of drought. Leave alone water for irrigation purposes, there is no water for drinking purposes. It is the worst kind of drought in the last 29 years. Please consider this. This is not a juncture when we should fight like this for nothing. If water is available, then it is fine, it could be utilised by both sides. When water is not available, what are we fighting for is only for the deficiency. Please consider this. I would only request that this is not the proper forum. Let us go before the CWC; let us go before the Tribunal. Under Rule 193, this issue cannot be resolved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am only trying to persuade my friend Shri Yerrannaidu that under Rule 193 this issue cannot be resolved. We will have to go before the CWC; we will have to go before the Tribunal and ultimately if we are not satisfied, then courts are there, they will decide it, but till then, as representatives of people, why can we not sit across the table? Under Rule 193, this dispute cannot be resolved here. Why can we not sit across the table? Why can we not discuss it and share the facts? As rightly requested by my friend, Shri Jalappa, let the Parliament constitute a Committee of the Members of Parliament. Let us go to both the States— Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and let us see for ourselves as to who is right and who is wrong, how much water is available and how that could be shared and once for all, this dispute can be resolved. With these words, I am concluding. I have said all this because even in the matter of Cauvery, Karnataka is tried to be shown in bad light and Karnataka has become the whipping boy. On the one side Tamil Nadu raises objection. My Friend, Shri Palanimanickam is quietly enjoying it. Whenever we come to the Government of India, they say that you Karnataka people are always querrelling with their neighbour. Karnataka is the most peaceful State in the entire country and I am proud of that.

We have never violated any provisions of law...*(Interruptions)* I am not talking about the Chief Minister here. I am talking about the people of Karnataka. The people of Karnataka are peaceful and law-abiding. We have never violated any of the directions given either by the Court or by the Tribunal or by the Ministry. We have always been implementing whatever directions have been given by them...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, finally I would only submit that this is not the proper forum and I would plead with them to sit across the table, discuss the matter and resolve this dispute once and for all.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as a respective parliamentarian, he is saying that this is not the proper forum to discuss this matter. So, he is degrading the Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is his personal opinion. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN *ALIAS* PAPPU YADAV (Purnea): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Member, Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar was just now saying that parliament is not a proper forum to hold discussion on this subject. And if so then why was the said subject allowed to be raised in the House?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY (Narasaraopet): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to support the cause of the people of Andhra Pradesh, but at the same time, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House certain drawbacks of the Central Government also.

Sir, as Shri Yerrainnaidu has mentioned, India is a Union of States with a written Constitution. Our founding fathers envisaged cooperation, mutual trust and peaceful co-existence between the States. Whenever States face any problems, there are various constitutional mechanisms that have been incorporated to solve those problems. The role of the Union Government is crucial in the present context. Their role to advise, counsel, control and discipline the States in the interest of the nation.

Sir, India is a vast country, traversed by many rivers. These rivers cut cross the States. There is absolute need for joint handling, understanding and cooperation amongst the States to ensure optimum utilisation of water.

Sir, water is a highly sensitive issue, more so, irrigation water. It is this irrigation water that makes one group of farmers to fight with another group of farmers and makes one set of villagers to fight with another set of villagers. There are fights among districts and now there are fights among States also. This is happening frequently due to the drought situation prevailing in various parts of the country.

Sir, utilisation of the scarce resource such as water has to be done judiciously. As Shri Yerrannaidu was mentioning, article 262 of the Constitution provides for solution of inter-State river water disputes. Various constitutional provisions are prescribed for solving of such disputes. Tribunals, Courts Regulatory Authorities, Controller Boards etc. are available for this purpose.

Sir, any problem of this nature used to be solved, so far, within these constitutional provisions. The Centre should play a role of an impartial, neutral umpire. In this case, the Centre has repeatedly abdicated this role. Time

and again, the Central Government neglected this crucial problem. It is a vacillating Government. It is an effective Government that has created the present problem. The Centre has made half-hearted attempts in solving this problem. No information on river water data has been collected and no objective study was made. The team deputed by this Government had come to Hyderabad, met the Chief Minister, went to Bangalore and said that they were not given any representation from Andhra Pradesh. I do not know why Shri Yerrannaidu has forgotten to mention this fact. So, an ineffective people went there, the team was not able to study the facts and that has created the problem.

As Shri Bangarappa was mentioning, our States—Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka—were friendly. In the year 1981, when Shri Gundu Rao was the Chief Minister and my district, Nellore, was losing crops, I had taken two TMC of water all the way from Karnataka, shared it and saved the crops. It is not a new thing. A 'give-and-take' situation was prevailing there.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: In both the States, the Congress Party was ruling.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: It makes no difference, Shri Yerrannaidu...*(Interruptions)*

I am telling a fact...*(Interruptions)* I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Reddy, you please address the Chair.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Today, the Government of India should protect the interests of Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are neighbouring States. I am telling about an incident that happened in the year 1988. Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the Prime Minister. Shri N.T. Rama Rao was the Chief Minister. Shri Rama Rao came and represented to Shri Rajiv Gandhi: "Almatti Dam in Karnataka is being constructed. Originally, it was planned for power generation. They are converting it. They are increasing its height." I was present. Shri Rajiv Gandhi immediately summoned the then Minister of Water Resources, Shri Shankarananad who was in Delhi and asked him to explain the position to Shri Rama Rao and satisfy him. Finally, we came to know that it was not Shri Shankaranand who gave the permission but Shri Hedge, the then Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who did it. So, it is not a new thing that has happened. Then, the Central Government was effective. That is why they were able to solve the problem.

You have sent a team on a complaint of Shri Yerrannaidu or the Chief Minister. The team has no information that their State Government is objecting to it. They went to Bangalore and a gave statement that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has not given any objection, which is not correct...*(Interruptions)*

My statement is correct but not what he has said. You are asking the Government to give reply. If you are able to give a command that way, Shri Yerrannaidu, the Government could have come to your rescue. You are not able to do it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It is the Congress Party. If they tell their colleagues to do justice, everything will be solved. But the Congress Party is playing a dual role....*(Interruptions)* They have been ruling this country for 40 years. They have to do justice....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: It is as if giving fodder to he-buffalo and requesting the cow to milk. You are giving full support of 29 MPs to this Government and you are asking us to solve the problem. If you have got the guts, I will resign and you also resign and get out...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIKRAM KESHARI DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, I have got a point of order...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: As a national party, they have to take the responsibility....*(Interruptions)* If there is any violation, they have to order the Chief Minister and find out as to why he has violated it. That is the duty of the Congress Party....*(Interruptions)* They have to play a role at the national level.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Manda Jagannath, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bikram Keshari Deo, please take your seat.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: I have not yielded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jagannath, he is not yielding. You please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Janardhana Reddy.

*...(Interruptions)**

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Deo, he is not yielding. Dr. Jagannath, please take your seat.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: When the key is in the hands of Shri Chandrababu Naidu and Members of TDP, why should they beg anybody?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Do not ask any questions to them.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: What all the MPs from Andhra Pradesh doing?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: The key is in their hands and they are not able to use it and besides that, they want to politicise it.

Sir, have you heard, after the Independence of this country, asking our party people to go against the project of other States? This is unfair. Why should we do that?

Shri Krishna, CM of Karnataka and Shri Chandrababu Naidu, CM of Andhra Pradesh, met in Davos. They were there for two days discussing about Karnataka-Andhra Pradesh. They could have continued their talk and solved this. Otherwise, if the Government of India is not able to do it, they could have pressurised them...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagarkurnool): Sir, I would like to remind him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not remind him. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are always interrupting. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except Shri Janaradhana Reddy's submission.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, the hon. Member Shri Yerranniadu has quoted Bachawat Award and given its details. I am not in Government, I do not have the details. But my party people have not gone as a war against the Karnataka Government. We went to every place and collected the information from the Government.

There are 19 projects that are going on in the State. Uppartunga Project, as he has already mentioned. Herrahally, Himangally for 250 lift irrigation projects. But they have increased in horse power. Around 35 lift irrigation projects have been permitted. Tungabhadra dam will not get water if these things are not going to be stopped. Then, Paragodu, as my friend has informed, over Chitravati; Nagalmanika over Pennar, Keitha project over Pennar...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: There are 11 projects in total, including Paragodu...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Then, Pasuvellypenta, Gopalgunta, Madudodu, Vellahally, Nagarverry, Chavalgetty, Rangaraya projects; Chindiyanket; then, Gouribidnour tank capacity is being increased. These are all small projects. But it is a fact that some of them have been cleared by the Government of India and some of them have not been cleared by the Government of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are ten speakers from the Congress Party to speak on this.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: From the Congress Party, let me represent my State of Andhra Pradesh. I am not in any way criticising anybody.

As Shri Yerrannaidu himself has told that the Paragodu scheme, 260 crores worth of drinking water, given by Sri Sathya Sai Baba, is going to be completely get into problem soon. I do not know why has he not requested Sri Sathya Sai Baba to influence Shri Krishna, the CM of Karnataka to do it.

Leaving the Government to tackle it. They are now trying to politicise it. Sir, they are telling that Shrimati Sonia Gandhi has not given time. It is the Chief Minister who came here on 21st of June—from 17th to 23rd Madam was not here. Then she has said 'No' to the team. She requested the team to meet Shri Manmohan Singh, Leader of Opposition, Rajya Sabha and explain to him. They have not done it. If it is really an issue to be represented to Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, or Congress Party, they would have met him. They have not done it.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Even recently also they have met.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: They have not done it. Instead of that when Shri Krishna gave a representation to her, she has referred to with a good sense to AP to be answered so that he may take it up with Shri Krishna. Shri Krishna means Karnataka Chief Minister. So, when that is the situation, I feel sorry why they wanted to politicise it. Let us fight with this Government.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: We are fighting with the Government.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Shri Yerrannaidu, you are not fighting. If you 29 people are really fighting can Shri Vajpayee and Shri Advani refuse it?

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: That is not the solution. You know what type of fighting we are indulging in. We are asking the Government of India that if the facts are correct, let them cancel the CWC. Do fighting means real fighting or withdrawing support? What is the national Government doing? What is this?

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga): You never said so in your speech...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: They met Shri Arjun Sethi, the Minister and requested him to cancel the order for the Paragodu. I have seen it in the Press, the concerned Minister told...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: What have you been doing when you were ruling for the last forty year!...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, please take your seat.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You do not have to prove it in the House...*(Interruptions)* We all know where you stand...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, why are you interrupting? You spoke for half an hour.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: I am only reminding him that they were ruling both at the Centre as well as in Andhra Pradesh. Why could they not resolve that dispute at that point of time? Why are they blaming the Central Government? He was the hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar, please take your seat.

You address to the Chair. You wind up now.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: You spoke for 45 minutes. But now you are not allowing me to speak. Sir, my State Irrigation Minister Shri Srihari approached Shri Arjun Sethi. Arjun means *Sabhya Sachi*—using both the hands. But he is not using even one hand. He told, according to the Minister that they are going to stop the order for Paragodu but no order has gone from him because there were Karnataka people in the Government but 29 people without joining the Government are ruining the State...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. VENUGOPAL (Adilabad): That is not correct.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: OK. Subject to correction...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: The Minister was completely justified in refusing to stop it...*(Interruptions)* This is not correct. They are blackmailing them. That is all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now, it is 4 o'clock.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: They are going against another State. They have arrested some people. My friends, some MPs, were also there. But one thing, even now, I appeal to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh to sit down with Karnataka Chief Minister and solve the problem. Otherwise, as he rightly said, if you think that it is the right forum to fight. Answers would not come simply telling something here.

16.00 hrs.

Shri K. Yerrannaidu, your leader has not permitted you to stage a walk-out from the House...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: That is not the solution. Sir, how can he direct? Is the walk-out a solution...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhanaa Reddy, you please address the Chair. Please do not provoke him.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: That is not the method in the democracy. We want justice. We are also requesting the Congress Party...*(Interruptions)* There is nothing wrong in it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K. Yerrannaidu, you please take your seat.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: If you are requesting the Congress Party, then let us fight in a

[Shri N. Janardhana Reddy]

manner where the *konda meeti kothi*, (monkey on the hill top) even the mighty will get down. Otherwise, what is the point in talking politics here, politicising the issue and making Andhra Pradesh people fools? If it is really a fact, then we are made to suffer. My district is going to suffer because of paragodu where Pennar river is there. Shri Dhananjaya Kumar is telling that they are also the lower riparian State. It is not for Pennar. Pennar starts there.

Sir, they are mentioning about Telugu-Ganga project. It is Telugu-Ganga. It is not Smt. Indira Gandhi who laid the foundation...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, it is four o'clock. There is another discussion under rule 193. Please take your seat.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, within a few minutes, I will conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You finish your speech within two minutes.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, my friends are telling about Telugu-Ganga...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. We have to take the sense of the House about the next item in the agenda of the House. Now, it is four o'clock. There are a large number of Members to participate in this debate. But there is another important discussion under Rule 193 regarding atrocities on Dalits. So, I want to take the sense of the House whether to continue with this debate and take up the discussion under Rule 193 regarding atrocities on *Dalits* later.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it is an important discussion. We can continue with this discussion...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, matter pertaining to Dalits should be shifted to some other date.

[English]

SHRI MARGARET ALVA: Mr. Chairman, one speaker was given 50 minutes. We have not got a chance to speak. We do want to speak on this subject. We must be given more time...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): Both the issues, the matter pertaining to water and the atrocities being committed on dalits are very important. And this discussion will also not get finished within two hours. I, therefore, request the House that we may finish the discussion on the ongoing subject today itself. Members willing to speak, may do so and reply may be given to the debate. We should take up the matters relating to dalits at 2.00 O'clock and Continue till six thirty or seven O'clock, so that justice can be done to them as also these issues. It would be better if we finish up this discussion today and take up that discussion some other day.

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a meeting of all M.Ps from my party is being held in Lucknow on Wednesday. So, any other day, except Wednesday may be fixed for this purpose.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, please sit down.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I do not have any objections, whatever the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has said. I only request that it may be taken up tomorrow or day after tomorrow but Friday would not be appropriate, therefore, the date may be fixed today itself. Tomorrow's business has already been enlisted. I do not have any objection if discussion is held tomorrow or day after tomorrow, as the House agrees., he is right that discussion may be started from two O'clock. Date may be announced today itself so that there may not be any confusion.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, it was also suggested by my party and Paswan ji is also saying the same thing hence I do not have any objection.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing can be said right now. It can be told only after taking into the business.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is well aware of the business. I feel that it may be fixed for 6th or 7th of August, as is facilitative to hon. Minister of Home Affairs and the Government wishes.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Two constitution (Amendment) Bills are enlisted for 7th of August. So nothing can be done on that day, Sixth schedule is required to get passed before amendment to the constitution this subject can be raised at 2.00 O'clock on the 6th if we pass the sixth schedule between 12.00 O'clock and 1.00 O'clock on the 6th itself.

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: We have a meeting on 6th of August.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: If they have any such problem then this subject would be taken up on Monday as there is no meaning of raising this discussion on Friday. We have enlisted two constitution amendment Bills for the 7th, whip has been issues to all the parties. It is very important to pass the sixth schedule on 6th of August, only then the constitution amendment Bill would be passed. Discussion is to be held under other rule on the 5th...*(Interruptions)* , or discussion to be held tomorrow may be deferred for Monday and this may be taken up tomorrow, it is also possible. The matter is prolonging. The issue pertaining to dalits may be taken up tomorrow and tomorrow's matter may be taken up on Monday. Hon. Leader of opposition can tell about that. Please decide it...*(Interruptions)* It is possible for tomorrow if discussion under rule 193 is postponed for Monday and if it is to be held tomorrow then the 'dalits' matter can be taken up on Monday.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Tomorrow, we have to take up the discussion on CBI.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I only to say that a delegation of the Members of Parliament and journalists is going to Pakistan on 9th October and we are also a part of that delegation. The programme stretches from 9th October to 13th October.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji, it would be better that it be taken up tomorrow and the discussion to be held tomorrow under Rule 193 be held on Monday...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Private Members Bill will be taken up on 8th August....*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA (Sirsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, my constituency is contiguous to Pakistan. I should also be included in that delegation. Sir, I want your protection...*(Interruptions)* I am the leader of my party, a delegation is going to Pakistan and no Member from our Party is being sent. My constituency is adjoining Pakistan. We are well aware of the problems and issues...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a separate issue. You sit down. You can talk on it later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Sir, we want your protection. We may kindly be sent there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, you will be sent there.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have all agreed that on the particular date of 7th August, we shall not take up any issue from our side except the Constitution Amendment Bills. We further agreed to accommodate some Government business of a few more legislation. We shall also give time to the Government on the 6th August but the question is that two debates were fixed for today by the BAC and it appears that on this particular debate several hon. Members want to put forward their viewpoints.

My distinguished colleague Shri Ram Vilas Paswan is very right that at the fag end of the day, if we take two hours for discussing atrocities on Scheduled Castes, we would not be able to do justice to the debate. Therefore, my personal submission and my submission on behalf of my party is that we shall not distribute the business today so far as this debate is concerned but let us shift the debate on atrocities of Scheduled Castes for day after tomorrow without disturbing tomorrow's fixed business, as it is. We can accommodate other legislative business of the Government if possible on the 6th, but on the 7th we would not bring up any issue other the Constitution Amendment Bills. That is my submission.

SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY (Basirhat): Sir, tomorrow, we have to take up the discussion on the CBI.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill is passed by one o'clock, we can take up the debate at two o'clock.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: From our side, we will co-operate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and others will leave for Pakistan the next day. It is not possible to accommodate this debate on the 7th. The 8th is a Friday and it is not possible to have the discussion on a Friday. So, we are left with only the 6th.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the meeting of our party is scheduled to take place on Wednesday. This cannot be taken on this Wednesday...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Sir, how can it be taken up on 6th August? The meeting of our party is to take place on 6th August in Lucknow and no MP of party will attend the House on 6th. Our's a party for dalits and won't we speak on dalit issue?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA: Sir, it is party to talk any about dalits...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: We agree for any date except 6th August. It is wrong. It won't be allowed to go on this way...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The second option is that the private Member's Bill can be taken up on some other date than 9th and this be taken up on 8th so that Shri Ram Vilas Paswanji may also go out on 9th and even the 6th be avoided to be adjust their demand.

[English]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We do not want it on the last day of the week.

[Translation]

Nobody stays till Friday. All go to their homes. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: If it cannot be so, then we don't agree on it...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It can be taken up on Friday.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: The business of the House scheduled for tomorrow be postponed till Monday. It can be taken up tomorrow. Some adjustment is to be made...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Your name is also with that of mine.

MR CHAIRMAN: I will also spoke alongwith you.

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: You can take up this subject on Friday.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, everybody leaves by Friday because they have their programmes to follow. Hence if this subject is to be taken up on Friday then it must be taken up at 12 O'clock immediately after the Question Hour.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: All right, we are also ready for it. The discussion on this subject will start exactly at 12 O'clock on Friday. We don't have any objection on it.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be no lunch break. It will continue up to 6 o'clock.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that the next discussion under Rule 193 be taken up on Friday just after the Question Hour? Private Members' Business will be postponed to some other day.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: All right.

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR SINGH CHANDEL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, make Indoraji go to Pakistan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will also go.

[English]

Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, please conclude your speech now....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, even now, I appeal, through you, to my Andhra Pradesh colleagues—

whatever maybe the Party—to put the cause of Andhra Pradesh effectively and bring the result. Unfortunately, my friends are neither on that side nor on this side. They are in *Trishanku Swarga*. That is why, they are not able to get the proper result.

The hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh is the king-maker. He has made Governors. He has got everything from the Centre like the high quantity of rice etc....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: You have to appreciate it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: I am appreciating it, but you are not able to solve the main problem of water...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Now, he is deprecating you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Unfortunately, there is a Congress Government. That is why, we are not able to do anything...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Whenever anybody brings the river problem here, the hon. Minister of Water Resources, Shri Arjun Charan Sethi, tells that let the Ganga-Cauvery link come, then all the problems will be solved. Are we to wait up to Ganga-Cauvery link? In the meantime, the people of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh would get killed in a war...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri N. Janardhana Reddy, you have already spoken for more than half an hour. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: My colleagues, Shri R.L. Jalappa and other friends, have rightly said that we have constructed Telugu Ganga. But the Bachawat Award clearly says that it is not going to give a claim by constructing it. We are not claiming it. As a matter of fact, Rayalaseema has got three lakh acres of land to be irrigated under Telugu Ganga and from Somashila 2.5 lakh acres in Nellore District, but not even a cent of land is being cultivated so far...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: So far!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Yes. That is why, this Government has been sleeping for so many years without appointing the Second Krishna Tribunal. If they had appointed it then the problem could have been solved...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): You have mentioned that one-year time is available at the disposal of the Central Government. So, within one-year we have to constitute the Tribunal and one year has not yet passed. You should remember it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, I agree with the hon. Minister that one year time is there. Let him take full one year. Meanwhile, let the Karnataka Government stop all the constructions. But they are not able to do it...*(Interruptions)*

Yes, I do agree...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Reddy, please take your seat. I have called hon. Member Shri S.S. Palanimanickam to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: The Government of Andhra Pradesh has not done anything...*(Interruptions)* I request the Central Government also...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It can be done provided the yardstick should be applicable to each and every State...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Reddy, please take your seat. I have already called Shri Palanimanickam to speak.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, please allow me for a minute. I want to make two submissions. Firstly, I want to appeal to the Government of India to expedite the appointment of the second Krishna Tribunal and take up the floodwater issue also. In the meanwhile they should stop construction on both the sides if there is anything...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Yes, it should be on both sides...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Palanimanickam to speak now.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Thank you Mr. Chairman for the opportunity given...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Janardhana Reddy, he has already started speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, just a minute. If that is not going to be done, then let our Telugu Desam friends and I join together to quit the Parliament so that the Government may come down...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I hope he will agree because the people of Andhra Pradesh want more water from Karnataka. That is a solution...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, there is no Kannada or Telugu here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, hon. Member Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi is the Chief Whip of the Party. He has to advise Karnataka. They are the habitual offenders since 30 years...*(Interruptions)* What is this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, I do not agree here. It is from Karnataka that we have taken water so many times...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Yes, that is the point...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, I will agree with the statement by Shri Janardhana Reddy. Our hon. Chief Minister has requested for 30 TMC ft. of drinking water and in turn we are ready to give power. They did not listen...*(Interruptions)* Now you are saying we are neighbouring States...*(Interruptions)* They have enough water in Almatti dam and in Narainpur dam. We have requested for water. The people of Andhra Pradesh did not get the water...*(Interruptions)* What are you talking about neighbouring States?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yerrannaidu, you have referred to all these things. You have spoken for 50 minutes.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, if they want water, they had plenty of water in Jurala and also in Nagarjunasagar of more than 158 TMC ft. of water. In Jurala they have about 8 TMC ft. of water...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shri Jalappa, I will take you to that place. You come with me and I will show you our reservoirs...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: It is already three months now. You have utilised it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am giving an assurance on the floor of the House. I will take hon. Member Shri Jalappa and show him our reservoirs and he can take me to show their reservoirs...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri S.S. Palanimanickam.

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: You see how the people and the farmers are suffering...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jalappa, please take your seat. Shri Janardhana Reddy, please take your seat. There are large number of speakers. Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, one last sentence. I appeal to the Chief Minister of Karnataka to release water to Krishna Basin so that the irrigation may start and the ill-feelings may go.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Yes, they will go...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shrimati Margaret Alva, you influence your Chief Minister...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM (Thanjavur): Sir, without Tamil, there is no Kannada and there is no Telugu when water is an issue. They are only young 'daughters' whereas we are a little 'old mothers'. They are fighting with each other. I want to use this opportunity to place my case also in this august House...*(Interruptions)* All the hon. Members from Congress, TDP and BJP are very much insisting that we can settle these matters

*Not recorded.

through dialogue. In democracy it is a right solution to solve all problems through dialogue. My friend, hon. Member Shri Dhananjay Kumar said that the Karnataka people are very law-abiding citizens...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I agree with the portion of 'citizens'. But I do not agree with the portion of 'Government'. The Government must go by the rule of law....*(Interruptions)* Regarding the Cauvery issue, after nearly 25 years with 28 sittings of the Chief Ministers of both the States, having no solution found, after the efforts taking the former Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar, on 2.6.1990, the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal was formed under the direction of the Supreme Court.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, it is a different issue altogether. No other issue can be taken up here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Sir, this discussion is confined to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka only...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, both Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are fighting with each other...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: But still you are not able to solve the problem....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: In their case, their Chief Minister is very adamant. She does not want to hear the hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of Karnataka...*(Interruptions)* We will not allow them to raise this subject here...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I object to this. This is not the subject of the discussion. It is totally different...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, under the direction of the Supreme Court, on 2.6.1990, the Tribunal was constituted...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Palanimanickam, please confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: I am very much confining myself to the subject. I am also one of the senior Members of the House...*(Interruptions)* After the Tribunal awarded the Interim Order on 26.6.1991, for 205 tmc ft. of water, the Government of Karnataka issued an Ordinance against the Integrim Order...*(Interruptions)* Then, the Tamil Nadu Government went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court constituted Constitution Bench which gave the judgement that the Interim Award was valid.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly give a ruling that the Members should not make aspersions either on the State Government or on the Chief Minister. Let the debate be held in a healthy atmosphere and let the hon. Members confine themselves to the subject that was moved by Shri K. Yerrannaidu...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Palanimanickam, the subject to the discussion under Rule 193 is regarding 'sharing of inter-state river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka'. Therefore, you will have to confine yourself to this subject.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: I have the agenda paper before me. I have started my speech by referring to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and I will end my speech by referring to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and, in between...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will have to begin and end by referring to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and you should not refer to other issues.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: When all the other Members do not follow this, why should I restrict myself to that?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should not refer to other issues and you should confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, I will follow your ruling. I will not go against your ruling. I know the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not enlarge the scope of the debate.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, the CWC is meeting day after tomorrow...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The subject is about sharing of inter-state river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and not between the States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. If you want to discuss the issue of sharing of inter-state water between the States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, then you should bring another motion.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, it should not go on record...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, whenever one hon. Member belonging to the CPI (M) Party starts a debate, he always ends it up by referring to West Bengal...*(Interruptions)*

Wee went to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court constituted a Constitutional Bench, which gave the judgement that the Interim Award given by the Tribunal was valid. The G.O., was issued and published on 10.12.1991...*(Interruptions)* But so far they have not implemented the Interim Award...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Palanimanickam.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Saroja, please take your seat. Shri Malaisamy, please resume your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: So far, they have not implemented the Interim Award fully. The Cauvery River Authority was constituted in August, 1998. Then, the hon. Prime Minister constituted a Monitoring Committee under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary (Water Resources). In 2002-03 though our share was 205 TMC of water, we received only 95 TMC of water....*(Interruptions)* Last year, to save the crops, the Supreme Court passed as order, but they have not honoured it. If they had released 10 TMC of water...*(Interruptions)* Even after the order of the Supreme Court, the Karnataka Government had not honoured to release the water.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I raised a point of order, and I want your ruling on it. The subject is totally different.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already told him that the subject is regarding sharing of inter-state river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: If they had released 10 TMC of water, the Cauvery Delta farmers would have saved their crops. Now they are discussing about the distress formula. Already the Central Water Commission placed the distress formula. The Karnataka Government are not ready to follow the formula. At present, in Karnataka dams 53 tmc ft. of water is there. They have released the water for irrigation in Kabini and Krishnarajasagar. But they do not have the courtesy to release water on the basis of interim award. Every time they set our dams empty...*(Interruptions)* If they are doing like this, then I also would not allow them, even if they are talking on the subject. This is not the way to deal with the Members. Are they confining themselves to the subject?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Saroja, the subject is regarding sharing of inter-state river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Members should confine themselves to this subject.

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Sir, let him make his mention; let him complete his speech...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not about sharing of water between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Please do not dilute the issue, Shri Palanimanickam.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Our share in June was 10 TMC of water and, in July, our share was 42 TMC of water...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not fair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI (Salem): Sir, are we not supposed to refer to the illegalities committed by the Karnataka Government?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot refer to the other issues.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Is he not supposed to even refer to Karnataka?

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, the Government of Karnataka is not implementing the orders of the Tribunal. The Government of Karnataka has never accepted the Supreme Court order and the Tribunal order.

For the last 15 years, the Karnataka farmers have started summer crops. They utilise 50 tmc ft. of water

*Not recorded.

during summer for their cultivation. This is the reason why their dams are empty. The Government of Karnataka never followed any rules. I demand that the Central Government should intervene on this issue and ask the Karnataka Government to release at least 10 tmc of water to the Cauvery Delta farmers to start agricultural operations. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to prevail on the Government of Karnataka and do justice to the lower riparian States of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, I am the mover of the motion and I have got only one Member to speak from my party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: After Shri Bangarappa, the next speaker will be from your party.

DR. V. SAROJA: Sir, I have given my name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will be given chance.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also want to speak on the subject.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not an issue of Bihar.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: He will be the arbitrator of the entire debate.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I will do justice in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA (Shimoga): Mr. Chairman, Sir with all humility at my command and due respect to our friend leader Shri Yerrannaidu and other hon. Members of not only his party but also other sitting around here, I would say that this discussion is no doubt of great importance.

Many details are there to discuss upon. However, I do not think that under Rule 193 we can go into all the details of the subject. After all, the Government has all the power—as the hon. Minister knows it, and we also know—to take up this subject keeping in view the interest of not only the States concerned but also of the entire nation.

What we should keep in our mind is the national interest because all these rivers—whether Krishna basin rivers or the rivers that are there as tributaries to Cauvery, or Sutlej river relating to Haryana or Punjab—are national assets. Wherever such rivers are flowing in our country, they belong to the entire country. All rivers are national assets. If you construct a dam across a river in a given State of our Indian Union, we offer that as a great asset to the entire country, whether that Government is headed by BJP or Congress or any other political party.

In our federal structure, a certain political party sometimes gets majority in the election and comes to power for the given term under the Constitution. Sometimes two political parties also come together, as required under the Constitution, to form Government and a coalition rules the country. But, we have not forgotten our basic commitment, the basic principle that all these rivers are national assets. Likewise, our power projects or some other projects, account for the unity of the country in general and the national economic growth in particular.

This fact will have to be kept in mind. There is no doubt that Andhra Pradesh has contributed much to the nation-building likewise, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Kerala, Maharashtra and other States in the Northern belt, and the States from East and West have done. So, we are proud to say that we are all part and parcel of the whole Indian union, which has got a great federal structure. We are committed to the basic structure of the federalism as envisaged in our Constitution.

I do agree with Shri K. Yerrannaidu. In fact, he has not sacrificed all these basic principles. I was observing his speech. I do appreciate his approach. What he said at the fag end of his speech was that 'we all appeal to the Government of India and the hon. Minister incharge of Irrigation to come forward and settle this matter.' While making such a point, sometimes he said that we have gone a little astray from the subject. But whether he speaks or I speak or some other hon. Member speaks, we tend to give that feeling sometimes. But I do not think that it is the basic approach of the hon. Member of this House, and more so of the leader of a political party like Telugu Desam.

Sir, I have got highest respect for Shri Chandrababu Naiduji. He is a great friend of mine. I also know that he has got a lot of respect for our hon. Chief Minister, Shri S.M. Krishna. They had met each other while going abroad. They had met each other on another occasion also, and they had discussed this matter also. What I learnt is that our hon. Chief Minister had told him about this matter.

[Shri S. Bangarappa]

Though we are debating this matter, but we cannot decide anything here on the floor of this House. That is the point. While doing so, we have to keep in mind that this river is not the only river in our country. Like this, there are hundreds of thousands of rivers in the entire globe at the world level also. What happened in America? Take the case of a river related to Arcane and Arizona. They also fought with each other in America. Their matter went up to their Supreme Court, the Federal Court of America. The Federal Court refused to intervene saying that 'it is a matter between the two States; let the Federal Government of America preside over this subject and decide the matter.' In fact, all the concerned States agreed.

Likewise, the other day, I was going through one newsitem on TV which said that there is one river which takes birth in Lebanon and flows down to Israel. Israel uses it for drinking water purpose. But Lebanon said, we are not going to allow the drinking water to Israel because we ourselves do not have much water.' Then, Israel said, 'No; if you do not allow the drinking water to Israel, then we are going to blow up the dam you have constructed.' I have forgotten the name of the river. But what I mean to say is that this is how things are happening.

You take the example of Europe. Same thing is happening there. So, let us draw the lines and take lessons from all these matters. Even in Europe, it happened. Smaller States like Holland, Poland, Denmark, etc., are facing the similar problems relating to the sharing of water of the river taking its birth in one State flowing down and passing through many States.

Take the case of Denu river. It is flowing through seven to eight countries.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Nile river is also there.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Yes.

In fact, in Europe, the matter went up to the International Court of Justice where they said, 'We do not want to intervene.' They refused to intervene. So, to be frank with you, the matter was again referred to and settled among the affected States only. This is what I learnt, subject to correction. So, this is how we must also look at the things.

Now, I am coming back to the subject in hand. The matter is relating to Krishna basin water. There is a dispute. It is a problem for all of us. Though many people call it a dispute, I call it a big problem. It is a huge problem faced by all the concerned States. Who are the member-States having the dispute? I think, there are three main States. One is Maharashtra where Krishna takes it birth at the place called Mahabaleshwar.

There is a place called in Mahabaleshwar which is in the Western Ghat. I have seen that place. Down the river in the middle, we, Karnataka, come, and than what we call the lower riparian region Andhra Pradesh comes. It is also a huge State. They are receiving more water than others. They are receiving more water than they were allocated by the Bachawat Tribunal in its report. We do agree with it. We know the first award, the second award, and so on. I do not want to take you into all these things because a lot of figures are there. Sir, 500 TMC was awarded in the first award by Bachawat to Maharashtra; 700 TMC to us; and 800 TMC to Andhra Pradesh. In the second award we have gone up to 811 or something like that. We have gone up to 734 TMC.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: With the regeneration.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Yes, with the regeneration. They have said something like that Maharashtra have also gone up under the second award. We do agree with all those things. Nobody is disputing that.

There is another State, a State which is somewhat a party to the dispute, that is Tamil Nadu as far as element of drinking water problem to Madras city is concerned. In fact, we have agreed before Bachawat that Maharashtra should give 5 TMC, Karnataka 5 TMC and Andhra Pradesh 5 TMC to Tamil Nadu. We, three States, are friends. We can join together to help our friendly State Tamil Nadu to give drinking water to Madras city. That is why, we are altogether one, as far as helping other States is concerned.

The hon. Minister must be delighted to see this matter. Actually this is how we must look at the things. Therefore, I feel, Sir, that though it looks very, very huge, it looks huge in America, in Europe, and elsewhere also; but this is not a huge problem. I think it has happened in many countries. I do not want to quote here but I have a huge list there. But one thing is definite that if we will just sit across the table and starting sorting out the matters under the leadership of the Central Government, I think we can, settle all these problems. That is how I look at the things.

Now, what I feel is that this process of confidence-building is required. For this, I appeal, through you, Sir,

to the Government of India, to the hon. Prime Minister, to the Deputy Prime Minister and to the hon. Minister in charge of Irrigation to please take up this issue of confidence-building measure. We, all the concerned States, are thankful to you. Only course open to all of us is to settle the disputes under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act 1955. How are you going to take that tribunal? These are all the statutory provisions under which you can think of resolving these issues. What I feel is that you must rise to the occasion. You bring all details of the project from your side; We will bring from our side, and Maharashtra will bring from their side also. All the details should be brought before a relevant forum, a legal forum. For that we are going to create a Tribunal. We will do all those things, including Paragodu, and drinking water problems.

You made a reference, and Shri Jalappa also made a reference to many of problems, namely, fluoride and so on. It is horrible in our Kolar district, even in our Ananthpur district also. It is horrible in the entire belt also. All the youngsters—both boys and girls—and elderly people have lost their lives after drinking the underground water taken from thousands of feet. Waterfall and rainfall are very, very less there. You know the water table has come down. It is coming down year by year. It is a matter of great concern. As far as Paragodu is concerned, we have said this matter earlier also. We do agree that it was there. As Shri Jalappa has said, the Karnataka Government has, now given that portion. We have confined ourselves only to drinking water. You are the hon. Minister in charge of this matter. As far as drinking water is concerned, we have to give first priority to it. The problem of drinking water may be on your side or the other side on anywhere else. The same thing may be there in the Northern belt. If such problems arise in respect of other areas, either in the upper riparian region or lower riparian region, what will happen?

What I would appeal to the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is that they may please sit across the table under the leadership of the Central Government and discuss the drinking water problem because there is acute shortage of drinking water in Andhra Pradesh, in Karnataka and even in Maharashtra. To my knowledge, that is the problem; the same problem is there in Cauvery basin also. But since the matter is not on hand, I am not touching the Cauvery basin problem now.

After all, the farmers living in Cauvery basin are also our brothers and sisters. The farmers living in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, etc. are all our brothers and sisters. They are contributing towards food production. They contribution to the total food production. We are great contributors that way—from your side, from our side and whichever project you take.

Whenever there is acute shortage of water, there is distress sharing. In Cauvery basin also, there is distress sharing.

16.41 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA *in the Chair*]

Therefore, I feel that this matter should be gone into in a suitable forum. For that, we will have to create a congenial atmosphere and they have to sit across the table and decide all these things. Only that much I can spell out at this juncture. The details are to be worked out.

I am only saying that you are putting across your own facts and figures, from your angle. Our friends have got their own facts and figures. We are capable of resolving it through a definite forum. But he has referred to the Upper Tunga basin. When I was the Chief Minister, I sanctioned that project. Our argument to this problem is that out of our share of water allotted by Bachawat Award, we presume that we have got every right to use our own water. Similarly when you take up Srisailam Project or Nagarjuna Sagar Project or some other projects, you presume that you can do so. So, the ground realities are to be gone into by the Tribunal, which is going to be constituted by you. In the meanwhile, let us create a congenial atmosphere. You may please have that Tribunal. For Cauvery waters, it is there, but still the matter is not resolved. Even now, in case a Tribunal is created under the Act of 1955, it may take time; what I feel is that you may have to take confidence building measures, which is required. This is how I see that matter.

I am highly thankful to Shri Yerrannaidu for having initiated the debate. I know that we are all working together.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will you yield for a minute?

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Why not? After all, we are friends; you have got every right.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: I would like to quote the Supreme Court judgement on Krishna river. It said:

> "The allocation of water in River Krishna was *en bloc* and not project-wise, expecting those specific projects mentioned in clause 9 and clause 10."

[Shri K. Yerrannaidu]

Clauses 9 and 10 deal with Tungabhadra dam and Upper Tunga basin.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have spoken already. Let the Minister reply to whatever he says. He will reply to that Member.

Shri Bangarappa, please conclude soon.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Yes. After all, he is our friend.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: That is okay. He may be your friend, but he has spoken already. You may speak and conclude. You can discuss the rest afterwards, outside.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: I have respect for our friends.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You may address the Chair.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: What I would appeal is that they may allay the apprehension. In fact, we are prepared to talk it over. They should also be prepared to talk over, under the leadership of the Central Government. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister that he must try to take a decision. Mr. Minister, I request you to persuade the Prime Minister. After all, he is the leader of the country. The Prime Minister of the country is the leader of the country. I am appealing to the hon. Prime Minister; we have got faith in his leadership.

This reminds me of a proverb mentions by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, 'Success goes to those who dare and act, seldom goes to timid'. Let not your Government become a timid. It should dare and act. It should call the parties concerned and get success. Of course, it is very difficult. Success has many fathers whereas failure is an orphan. The Government should prepare to get the success by becoming father. Be the father of the nation, call all the parties concerned and sit across the table and make them agree on a point based on the ground realities. Let everybody put forward his case. Become a brave person. Success goes to those who dare and act and seldom goes to timid. You are waiting for a timid success. Your Government is a timid Government. You should become strong and get success. Be a father...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: You are accusing the Government of India all the time. You should advise your Chief Minister that he should stop accusing the Government of India. Then only it is possible. Day-in-day-out you go on accusing the Government of India...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, I have not allowed you to speak. Please sit down. You have already spoken for 40 minutes. Shri Bangarappa, no cross conservation. Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Shri Yerrannaidu, I appeal to you to avoid making certain remarks. As a friend, I appeal to you to eschew that approach. You have said that Karnataka has started cheating and blackmailing. Certainly it is not true. You are our good friend. We are not going to cheat you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Why I had used that word was, CWC had given one figure...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot answer him on every point. Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)**

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Whatever is unparliamentary, has been removed from the record. So, you please carry on. There is no time. There are eight speakers more. Please do not get involved in arguments with him.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: I did not say that he had used unparliamentary words or something like that. I just want to appeal, through you, to my friend, eschew that approach of making these remarks against either a party, a leader or a Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Instead of cheating, I will add the word misleading...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: By softening our attitude, let us create a congenial atmosphere for the Government of India. In that congenial atmosphere, all the parties concerned should sit round the table, exchange the views and come to a decision. This is all I wanted to say. As far as details are concerned, I have got very-many details, facts and figures; how many projects are there; how the matter went to the Supreme Court wherein our application is pending. This is not a forum to go into all these details.

*Not recorded.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL (Adilabad): Madam, since 2.00 o'clock this august House is witnessing the water politics and the games of the Government. A number of senior parliamentarians are here. All of them have got not less than 20-25 years' experience with them. All the previous speakers except hon. Janardhana Reddy have spoken politely and given advice to both the States and criticise the Central Government.

Madam, what for are we discussing this matter under Rule 193 today? This is to appeal, through you, to the Central Government as well as to Smt. Sonia Gandhi to issue instructions to the Government of Karnataka to stop illegal constructions, as has been mentioned by my leader, in order to save the people of Andhra Pradesh in all the basins. It is not a question of just one basin.

Madam, Shri Jalappa did not mention all the facts and figures about he Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal. He simply mentioned about a few projects, namely, SLBC, SRBC, TGP and a few others. It has already been mentioned that the State of Andhra Pradesh is a lower riparian State and the State of Karnataka is an upper riparian State. So, whatever dam is being constructed by the State of Andhra Pradesh, it is not going to adversely affect the State of Karnataka.

Madam, Shri Jalappa mentioned about the SLBC project. The environment clearance for this project was obtained in the month of April in 1994. No forests were involved, hence forest clearance was not required. The Ministry of Environment and Forests comes into play only if forest clearance is required to be taken. It is a constitutional obligation and an administrative matter. For this project, no forest was involved and so forest clearance was not required for this project. There was no displacement of people involved in this project, hence no R&R was necessary. As per the Bachawat Tribunal Award—the hon. Minister knows about it—this project was based on 30 TMC ft. surplus water and it was not causing any harm to the State of Karnataka.

Madam, in case of SRBC project, 11 TMc ft. was from re-generation and 8 TMC ft. was re-allocated by the KC canal. This also was not going to harm the State of Karnataka. Such re-allocation was permitted by the Supreme Court. There are orders for it. Shri Yerrannaidu mentioned the facts about what the Government of Karnataka had submitted through their lawyers and how they had misled the CWC through their representatives. Total facts and figures to this effect are available. The SRBC project was cleared by the Planning Commission as well as by the CWC in the year 1981. Environment clearance for this project was obtained in March, 1996. Forest clearance was obtained in September, 1994 and R&R clearance was obtained in November, 1995.

Sir, in the case of the TGP project, as has been mentioned by the former Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Shri Janardhana Reddy—I would not like to say anything about Shri Jalappa since we worked together as Ministers under Shri H.D. Deve Gowda—the environment clearance was obtained in the year 1998...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Sir, the rights of the lower riparian States have to be protected. The hon. Minister is going to give the reply. I am only mentioning the facts...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt. What is this cross conversion going on?

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Madam, this has been mentioned by his own party colleague Shri Janardhana Reddy and he cannot have any quarrel with his own party colleague...*(Interruptions)* There was an agreement during the times of the late Indira Gandhi, between the riparian States to share 15 TMC ft. of water between them. It has been mentioned in clause V of the Award that 29 TMC ft. of water should be allocated for the TGP project.

I think only three or four projects were mentioned by Shri R.L. Jalappa. He mentioned about Paragodu also. Though we first raised the issue of Paragodu, actually the problem now is with Tunga. Before I come to Tunga, I want to say a few words about Paragodu. Already most of the hon. Members who are present here must have seen these pictures of the project. I will send the particulars to you also, Madam. If the project is designed only for drinking water, how did you allot 20 to 25 proclainers on this side? Is this not a fact? Now they are saying that it is modified. But still they are keeping fifty years plan in mind...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You cannot place pictures on the Table. You have to take permission from the Chair before you lay documents on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Later on, after the Government of Andhra Pradesh raised objections to this, they simply withdrew the word 'irrigation'. But, still, as per the Assembly proceedings....*(Interruptions)*

[Dr. S. Venugopal]

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Do you mean to say that instead of 30 or more proclainers, only one should be there?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are stopping your own Member from speaking. You are disturbing him. Dr. Venugopal, are you yielding? If you are yielding, then you sit down.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: I am just presenting the facts and figures. I am not accusing anybody. Shri Bangarappa, you have served the State as the hon. Chief Minister. You have got enormous experience. Do you not find any difference in a project which is meant for drinking water from a project that is meant for irrigation? Is there any necessity to keep 20 to 25 proclainers to commence the project and to irrigate 589 acres of land as per the admission of your own Minister for Minor Irrigation, Kumar Bangarappa on the floor of the Assembly? They have told the august Assembly that they cannot stop the Paragodu project. Only temporarily they will stop the project and they will continue the project and irrigate 589 acres. Later, after our raising this issue, the Chief Minister of Karnataka...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You are not supposed to raise the proceedings of an Assembly here. Please remember that.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: This a clear-cut violation of the KWDT Award by the Karnataka Government.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Assembly proceedings are not discussed in this House. It is a privileged document. You cannot raise it here.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: You may please see the Upper Tunga project and other projects taken up by the Karnataka Government. Already our leader has mentioned that it is a clear-cut and illegal violation of the KWDT Award. As per the Upper Tunga project, the utilisation in terms of TMC is 12.24; Singattlur/Himmagi-18.55; Basapur Lift—0.60; Sasalwad Lift—0.55; T.B. Dam foreshore Lift—2.00; and Upper Bhadra—42.00. Thus, it totals up to 75.94 TMC. But you see the actual allocation as per the KWDT Award (LLC) is 24 TMC. As against this they are drawing 32.5 TMC. It is not on the basis of prorata allocation. During 1990-91, their RB LLC entitlement was 19.900 TMC and their prorata entitlement was 26.948 TMC whereas the actual drawl was 30.499 TMC.

17.00 hrs.

[SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV *in the Chair*]

The Ayacut irrigated area comes to about 12,9981 acres. If you see the prorata entitlement of Ayacut areas, you may find that the Karnataka Government has been totally misleading and has been giving false figures even to the court. They are not yielding to the court verdict and are misleading the CWC. By this way, they have got permission for the Upper Tunga Project.

I appeal to the august House to kindly release water because we are above politics and we are discussing this issue under Rule 193 rising above politics. I request the Congress leaders who are having 20 to 25 years of seniority and service to see that water is released. Through this august House, I am appealing to them because their Government is ruling in Karnataka.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: You say about Central Government...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: I can also state about Central Government. This is a judicial application, hence I am requesting about it. I request Soniaji, Congress Party and Shri Shivraj Patilji.

[English]

At least, you can request the Chief Minister of Karnataka to stop all illegal constructions which they are proceeding with.

We are demanding that clearance given by the CWC to Upper Tunga Project must be cancelled. The Karnataka Government must immediately be directed to stop construction of all the illegal projects like Upper Tunga, Singatlur LI, Basapur LI, Sasalvad LI and Upper Bhadra Project, etc. in Tungabhadra basin. The Karnataka Government must immediately stop unauthorised irrigation and excess drawals in RDS. The Government of India must transfer the management control of RDS from Karnataka to the Tungabhadra Board. Karnataka should be directed to strictly adhere to the Agreements of 1892 and 1933 and stop all the illegal constructions in Pennar Basin.

I would request the Central Government to direct the Karnataka Government to release water stored without any purpose in Almatti and Narayanpur Dams for the

downstream projects of Andhra Pradesh which are starving for want of water for the last two years. I also request the Central Government to direct the Karnataka Government to restrict its utilisation in Manjira sub-basin of Godavari basin to that of its allocation under GWDT Award.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (Mahabubnagar): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: What is the state of your Government?

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: First of all, I would like to say about you and then I would say about the Government.

Sir, it is surprising to see that our colleagues from Karnataka are coming out in a very defensive way. The are telling us that they are our brothers and we are all friends...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Do you want us to say that you are our enemy?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: They are saying this because they are utilising the total water, their belly has completely filled up and are utilising more than the water which has been allocated to them. If only, as Shri Bangarappa said...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: I am claiming that you are my brother. Are you objecting to it?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bangarappa, he is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: As Shri Bangarappa just said, Krishna River is starting from Mahabaleshwar from Maharashtra. About 560 TMC of water is allotted to them, 700 TMC is allotted to Karnataka and 800 TMC is allotted to Andhra Pradesh. If Maharashtra themselves would have utilised more water from Krishna, their areas would have objected to it and their water would not have come into Karnataka from Maharashtra, would it be the same way they would have spoken, Sir? They are telling us now that we will solve the problem today and let us go to the CWC. But today, on this particular issue, our colleague from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Yerrannaidu has already placed the facts and figures.

I say that this amounts to planned, and organised cold blooded murder of the agriculturists of Andhra Pradesh because of not supplying water by the Karnataka Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, we object to it. This statement should be expunged...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which word?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: I am not yielding....*(Interruptions)* I have not yielded...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want a ruling from you whether it is expunged or not...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Unparliamentary word be expunged.

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): That statement should not go on record....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given my ruling.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: I would like to say one thing about my district, Mahabubnagar. RDS canal is a canal which comes from the Thungabhadra. 850 cusecs of water is released. But today we know that from Mahabubnagar, the agriculturists who are supposed to be there, who are proud of doing agriculture in Mahabubnagar district, who were nearly irrigating 87,500 acres of land are only irrigating 30,000 acres of land today...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: I want to say a thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Please take your seat.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: It has been said and it is on record also that from 1985 to 2001, the State of Karnataka was supposed to utilise 1.10 tmc of water. It is recorded—this is their board draft—as per this draft, they are using 3.70 tmc of water from the RDS. Whereas Mahabubnagar district which is supposed to use 15.90 tmc of water is actually using just 7.8 tmc of water. 5,900 acres of the State of Karnataka are

[Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy]
supposed to have been irrigated, but 22,500 acres of land are being irrigated today. It is on record. They are paying taxes to the Government. If they want they can verify it from the tax records.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Will you please yield?

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Yes, I will yield because you said you are my brother.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: One dam was constructed across the Thungabadra river. According to the agreement arrived at between the concerned States, that is Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, two-thirds of the total water available in Thungabadra dam goes to Andhra Pradesh and only one-third of the water goes to Karnataka. See our sacrifice! You must appreciate us. Why do you not appreciate all these things?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Do not tell about your sacrifice...*(Interruptions)* When the water from the perennial rivers, Thunga and Badra comes into the Thungabadra dam, they release water to the RDS canal, only when it reaches 102 FRL. I would like to ask a very simple question. They have got anicut of 11.9 tmc on Thunga and 3.9 tmc in Badra. Now, when they raise the level from 11.9 tmc to 47 tmc and from 3.9 tmc to 18 tmc, how do you think the water will come into Thungabadra dam? How can they supply water to RDS canal? How will Mahabubnagar district get 15.9 tmc of water? How will KC canal get 39.9 tmc of water? These are all facts. Today, the Karnataka Government is trying to really see that the Andhra Pradesh agriculturists die. In my constituency, 10 lakh people were there. Today, 14 lakh people have left my district. Today, 14 lakh agriculturists have left my district because there is no irrigation facility. They have left the place and gone to other States for employment.

We say that agriculture is the life-line and backbone of India. Today, we say that India is depending on agriculture. If this type of irrigation facility is provided to the agriculturists, how will they survive? The Congress people were trying to say that the Telugu Desam Government today is a failure in Andhra Pradesh. I would like to put a very simple question. When they were in power, why did they not build the Jurala Project which was designed for storage of 17.84 TMC of water? Why did they limit it to 6 TMC of water only? Is this not their fault?...*(Interruptions)* My friends, why did you not allow water to come to this dam? Why did you not complete the work of the dam? Why did you not build that project on that day? Today, whatever is being carried forward is only because of the work not done during the last 45 years. That Government had not done the work properly. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Water Resources to look into these matters. I would request him to give proper guidance to the CWC and all the illegal lift irrigation systems, which are there, have to be stopped. Water has to be given properly to each and every district. The agriculturists have to be saved. If water is not given properly, then the water war is going to take place in this country and nobody can stop it.

I would, therefore, request that the Tribunal should be constituted immediately. Everybody should be allowed to participate in this Tribunal. Public hearing should also be given for this.

With these words, I conclude and I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: I would like to state that in the Tungabhadra dam, 30 per cent of water is silted up. That quantity of water is going to Andhra Pradesh and nobody talks about that aspect...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It is shared according *pro rata* basis. The capacity of the Tungabhadra dam is 212 TMC feet of water. Due to siltation, its capacity was reduced to 170 TMC feet of water. We are distributing it on *pro rata* basis. For that, there is no problem. If that is silted, there is no water. Andhra Pradesh's share is 60 per cent. Our quantity is further reduced...*(Interruptions)* Their quantity is also reduced. It is done on a *pro rata* basis...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. SAROJA (Rasipuram): Sir, with due respect to Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, I would like to put forth some facts. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to place our Party's views on this specific subject...*(Interruptions)* Today, the discussion is regarding sharing of inter-State river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. On behalf of my Party, the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, we support the sentiments of Andhra Pradesh...*(Interruptions)* We respect the sentiments of the people of Andhra Pradesh which were expressed by the leader of the TDP Shri K. Yerrannaidu...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: This is the next Party to be in the NDA Government!...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Dr. V. Saroja, what about drinking water? Maharashtra and Karnataka gave you water but you did not want to thank us...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: They are pleading for justice...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Yerrannaidu, you are a senior leader of your Party. Please do not disturb the proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: I have got highest respects for the hon. Member. She has thanked Andhra Pradesh. But Karnataka and Maharashtra each gave 5 TMC feet of drinking water to her State under the same Award. Why should she not thank Maharashtra and Karnataka?...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. SAROJA: I would like to thank the Chair for giving us an opportunity to start a separate discussion under Rule 193 regarding the Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Sir, I hope it will come shortly and the House will be prepared to discuss the Cauvery water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. This is a separate issue.

Secondly, I would only point to this august House that it should realize the mentality of the Government of Karnataka. The water dispute has not been a recent one, it has been there for years together, whether the Centre was ruled by the Congress Government or by the NDA Government or any other party Government but the inter-State water disputes are not being settled. Sir, what is the problem? How are we going to discuss this problem? How are we going to settle this? If we are not having the mindset to understand each other, how do you think we are going to raise this issue in WTO where agriculture is going to be one of the major subjects, where all the Asian countries are looking forward and India will dare to talk to protect the interests of agriculture not only of India but also of other Asian countries? This is one question.

Thirdly, as far as the inter-linking of rivers is concerned, Shri Dhananjaya Kumar appreciating the Government of India and also the hon. Prime Minister for this initiative. We do appreciate the hon. Prime Minister for initiating the project of inter-linking of rivers. Sir, mere words will not suffice to quench the thirst of the water disputes. Even with regard to inter-linking of rivers, we have constituted many Committees, even today we are not able to discuss anything here. We have been kept in the dark about the observations made by these different Committees and as to where we are standing and when the inter-linking of rivers will take place and when the water disputes will be settled. In this connection, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to come out clearly and also request the hon. Water Resources Minister to keep us informed where do we stand and what is the role of individual States in inter-linking of rivers and in the solution of inter-State water disputes.

All the problems started from the year 1974 and in case of Andhra Pradesh it started even before that. I would request the hon. leaders from Congress Party who have ruled India for long years and also now they are ruling in the States that let us discuss it.

I would also like to draw the attention of this august House that the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka has given a statement on 1.5.2003 at Tirupati. In a Press Statement, he has mentioned "We will settle the issues only by dialogue and bilateral discussion". We do agree to that. When will that peaceful agreement take place? I would like to know this from the Chief Minister of Karnataka through the MPs sitting here. When will the lower riparian States get their rightful share? Sir it is the 28th time the Cauvery water dispute is going here and there and till now we are not able to settle it and now the Monitoring Committee is going to meet. I would like to ask as to what would be the solution through this Monitoring Committee which will be meeting shortly. Already the Press reports are there that this Monitoring Committee is only an eye-wash. The hon. Prime Minister had stated that he is going to convene a meeting of the Monitoring Committee on 7.8.2003. I really have my own doubt that how the problem that has not been settled for such a long time is going to be settled within a short period of time and how the mindset is going to be changed to adopt a give and take policy in this water dispute. If this happens, I will be the happiest person.

But at the same time, illegal construction of dams are going on in the upper riparian State, especially Karnataka, causing injustice to the lower riparian State.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this august House to the international law for protection of the rights of the lower riparian States. The State of Karnataka should either abide by the international law in order to protect the welfare of the farmers of the lower riparian States, which is not happening for decades together, or, at least, they should obey the orders of the Supreme Court, the Interim Awards given by the Tribunals, the orders given by the Monitoring Committee and the CWC's directives. Nothing is being followed. Instead, they are going in for

[Dr. V. Saroja]

illegal construction of dams. I feel that nothing can control the State of Karnataka. So, what will be the plight of the farmers of the lower riparian States? Is it that within India the lower riparian States would not be given their rightful share of water that is due to them?

Sir, I would rather have no hesitation in saying that there is no political will on the part of the Government of India to find an amicable solution so as to give the rightful share of water that is due to the lower riparian States like us. At the same time, I would also urge upon the Government of India that they cannot do any more injustice to us. I would even caution the national parties, the NDA and also the Congress Party that the regional parties are going to decide the fate of the next Government. So, what will be the fate of both the BJP and the Congress Party? I would urge upon the Government that they have to protect the rights of the lower riparian States...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever the hon. Prime Minister convenes the meeting of the Monitoring Committee, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is not attending it...*(Interruptions)*

DR. V. SAROJA: Sir, I am not yielding to him...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, she is not yielding. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Saroja.

...*(Interruptions)**

DR. V. SAROJA: Sir, we are the affected people. We, from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, are from lower riparian States. We are having the problem of drinking water also in our State. I would appeal to all the hon. Members of this august House that we should all sit together and find a solution in order to give justice to lower riparian States. There is no question of going to court any more as the State of Karnataka is not abiding by the directions of the court.

So, I would appeal to the hon. Prime Minister to find a solution in the Monitoring Committee which is going to meet on 7.8.2003. He has to find a solution. Otherwise, I would like to caution both the national parties that they would have to face the consequences in the forthcoming parliamentary elections. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, probably she wants that all the dams in Karnataka should be emptied and water should be released to their State. That is why they are supporting the NDA Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA (Canara): Sir I have listened for the last three-and-a-half hours to the many arguments which have been put forth by my colleagues from Andhra Pradesh, trying to prove that Andhra Pradesh has been wronged by Karnataka. Of course, there have been bandwagon followers who have tried to support them by trying to say something is wrong with us.

It is unfortunate, whether it is Cauvery, Krishna, Godavari or Narmada, these inter-State river disputes, particularly with the emergence of regional parties are beginning to become vote-bank rivers. Whenever elections approach, suddenly, I am asking Shri Yerrannaidu, why were you silent all the time...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: No, no; The Chief Minister of Karnataka is playing politics...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Karnataka is playing politics...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Karnataka is playing a dual game...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Venugopal please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I will speak in my way, not Shri Bangarappa's way nor Shri Yerrannaidu's way. I have a right to speak in the House...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what Shrimati Margaret Alva says.

...*(Interruptions)* *

*Not recorded.

*Not recorded.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: There has been drought in all the southern States over the last three or four years. Karnataka also had problems with water. It is not that only Andhra Pradesh has had problems. I do want to point out that even this year out of 25 or 27 districts, 15 districts of Karnataka—according to the Central Government's Report—do not have the annual minimum rainfall. We are still getting fodder from Punjab and Haryana. We have been asking for rakes to carry it. We are pleading for 'Food for Work' grains from the Central Government because there is no work for thousands of our people on the rural side because of lack of rain and no plantation work going on. These are the facts.

I am only saying that whether they are farmers on the Andhra Pradesh side, the Tamil Nadu side or the Karnataka side or in Pondicherry, these are Indian farmers. What they produce feeds the country, and not only Andhra Pradesh or Karnataka. We do realise that there are problems and they are all our people. When I say 'our people', you say: "Do not call us brothers. Do not call us something else." I still say: "The farmers in this country are all our farmers and helping them is the duty of everybody." I do not deny it. But you cannot politicise or bring in imaginary or other charges against any other Government simply because you want to prove a point in this House. You may have a problem. I share it with you. I am not saying that you have no problem. But it is important in a country like this, where we are a federal system, to understand the problems of different Governments. We have different party Governments. We have different approaches. But the basic issue is: "Is there enough water and where is the water available?" Each State is trying to make the maximum use of what it has.

You have made a number of charges, Shri Yerrannaidu and others. I am not answering individually. All I can say is that 'you', as everybody else has said, hold the key to this Government. What you want, you get...*(Interruptions)* Let me speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: Sir, it is not related to the discussion under Rule 193...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.M. SELVAGANPATHI: Who is politicising now?

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It is related to this question.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: This is not a Karnataka-Andhra issue...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The whole issue today lies in the court of the Ministry of Water Resources. The Water Resources Ministry has to find the final answer to the problem. I refuse to say that they have not done anything. They have sent teams. They have made assessments. Shri Yerrannaidu and other speakers have been repeatedly saying that Karnataka has been feeding wrong information to the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Yes...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Can I answer it? Sir, today is the day not only of the Ministry, but today is an age in which you have satellites. You have every single scientific method of mapping even flow of water. You can even map underground water. If Karnataka is misleading them, I am sure this Ministry is quite capable of finding out the facts, use the latest scientific methods and come out with the facts. So, I would request them not to make general statements because they may have an interpretation, we may have an interpretation. They have sent teams. They have been satisfied and they have cleared certain projects. It is for them, now, ultimately to say what has gone right and what has gone wrong. This is all that I am trying to say. Let us not trade charges. Leave it to the assessments, which must scientifically be made.

Sir, I do want to put certain facts. They may like them, they may not like them. But I am quoting here the State-wise land use, classification and irrigation statistics provided by the Central Water Commission, February 2000. I took it from the Government of India publication.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: You must read out the statistics provided by the State of Karnataka...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am reading both. He should not tell me what to read. I will read what I want to read...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: I have every right to say it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The Chair can tell me. I am not answering him at all.

In Karnataka, the total cultivable area is 31,887 thousand acres. Andhra Pradesh has 39,270 thousand acres and Tamil Nadu has 20,594 thousand acres of cultivable land.

I am coming to the net irrigated area which again is the Government of India figures. The net irrigated area in Karnataka is 5,688 thousand acres, in Andhra Pradesh it is 10,188 thousand acres; and in Tamil Nadu it is 6,487 thousand acres...*(Interruptions)* This is the irrigation picture given by the Government of India. It is their publication.

Again, according to this report.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU (Anantapur): Would she please quote Godavari figures also?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am just saying that these are their figures.

I only want to say that as far as Krishna water dispute is concerned, it arose in 1960. The Krishna Water Tribunal was constituted in 1969, gave its report in 1973 and the further report, that is, the final report was given in 1976 apportioning the Krishna waters in two parts. There was Scheme A and Scheme B. The Scheme A became final as a decision, which was published on 31st May 1976, by the Union Government under section 6 of the Inter Water Disputes Act. After it became final, it became binding on everybody.

According to it, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were given allocations, which were: 560 TMC to Maharashtra, 700 TMC to Karnataka and 800 TMC to Andhra Pradesh. This has been the allocation and has become binding.

Then, there was Scheme B. Scheme B, was not make part of the final order. The surplus water of 330 TMC, that is over and above 2,060 TMC, which has been allocated was to be distributed among the riparian States, that is, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Allocations that were made to Maharashtra 25 per cent, to Karnataka 50 per cent and to Andhra Pradesh 25 per cent. Now, the scheme 'B' was not made part of the Order and the Tribunal observed that its implementation could be done by constituting an Inter State River Authority either by agreement or by law made by Parliament.

The Tribunal held that the State of Andhra Pradesh would have the "liberty to use" the surplus waters without acquiring any rights—that had been made clear—until scheme 'B' was enforced by constituting the Tribunal. Sir, the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in OS No. 1, filed in 1997, filed by Karnataka interpreted "liberty to use". I am very specific and I am quoting from the Judgement. "Liberty to use" surplus water was interpreted by its judgement dated 25.4.2000 and it held that such uses cannot be by constructing any large-scale and permanent projects. This is the judgement of the Supreme Court and I quote it to you.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: That was dismissed by the Supreme Court.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: It is a dismissed petition. You yield Madam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She is not yielding Shri S. Venugopal. Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It was not dismissed. Justice Pattanaik directed the Union Government to act in this regard.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: This is a dismissed petition Madam....*(Interruptions)* You kindly go through the petition.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Subsequently, the Chief Minister of Karnataka wrote to the Government of India asking in January 2001 for immediate steps to stops projects taken up by Andhra Pradesh so that it does not create these projects for utilisation of surplus water and also for setting up the Tribunal. In a reply from the hon. Minister which the Government of Karnataka received on 22.2.2001—it is from the Minister of Water Resources—he admitted that the Telugu Ganga Project and the Srisailam Left Bank Canal are "unapproved projects". He, i.e. the Government of India, has admitted in his letter. But, he does not say anything about stopping them. This is what Karnataka has been saying. You have said they are unapproved. So, stop them but they have not stopped them. There are two requests that Government of Karnataka has made. First is constituting the Tribunal, as required by the Supreme Court in its judgement and second, stop Andhra Pradesh from building the new projects which are not approved by the Central Government. Sir, instead of that, they go on saying we are constructing illegal projects. They do not talk about

the letter of the Union Government which they are supporting. You are the ones, you get all the patronage from them and not us. But when they state the correct facts and admit that these are unapproved projects which Andhra Pradesh is constructing...*(Interruptions)* I have limited time. Let them not disturb me. I am only giving the facts from the judgement.

Sir, the Upper Tunga Project is, I say, absolutely lawful because we are allowed to utilise the water and only 12.2 TMC is being used by us. The Central Water Commission has granted us the clearances between 1993 and 2002 for this project. Everything has been cleared by the Central Water Commission on every single issue. Utilisation of 12.2 TMC is within the total allocation of 320 TMC permitted to us under the Tunga Sub-Basin and 734 TMC permitted to us under the earlier allocation under scheme 'A' in Krishna Basin.

Sir, the Supreme Court in O.S.I. of 1997, while rejecting similar allegations of Andhra Pradesh regarding Almatti dam, has categorically held that the allocations of the Tribunal are not project-wise but mass allocations...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your name is also in the list. Please take your seat.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, they have all spoken for one hour. Please allow me to give the reply. Please give me five more minutes.

The clearance once granted by the Union Government is not liable to be withdrawn. Once official clearance have been given, there is no provision for withdrawal, which they are now demanding...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: If it is illegal, is there any problem for withdrawal?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: It has been sanctioned by the Central Government. I have all the provisions. We have them on record. You can challenge it. We are also, therefore, asking for the Tribunal. It is 11 months since my Chief Minister has written that the Tribunal be constituted. We have no Tribunal. You want the Tribunal. We want the Tribunal. Shri Chandrababu Naidu has so much influence in Delhi. Please get him to have the Tribunal constituted. We are with you on it. We will join to ask the Minister. You have announced a Tribunal outside. Please constitute it. What is the problem?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please conclude.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, everybody has got 30 minutes or more. I am the only one who is replying to the points that they have raised. Please permit me to finish.

Then comes the question of the release of water from Almatti dam. The demand of Andhra Pradesh for release of waters from Almatti dam was totally unjustified and illegal because the utilisation under Upper Krishna Project is confined to 173 tmc of water by constructing Almatti dam upto 519 metres as directed by the Supreme Court in its judgement of 2000. Sir, after storing the above required water, the remaining water available in the Krishna river, went down to Andhra Pradesh to feed its massive reservoirs at Srisailam and Nagarjunasagar and Jurala dams.

When the demand was made by Andhra Pradesh for more water, the combined storage positions in Andhra Pradesh—let them deny it—was 245 tmc while in Karnataka it was only 113 tmc and still they said: "We are not leaving water". The facts and figures are with the Central Water Commission...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: You come and see our reservoirs...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am talking of the figures with the Central Water Commission. You challenge them with the Commission...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: We are welcoming. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, as far as the Paragodu Project is concerned, a lot of things have been said. I am not going into the details because you are restricting me but I do want to say that the present utilisation of 0.9 tmc by Karnataka in Chitravathi incuding Paragodu Project are well within the share of Karnataka on equitable apportionment of Chitravati and Pennar waters. Karnataka's share here is not less than 2 tmc out of 2.74 tmc of available water...*(Interruptions)*

Drinking water supply has the highest priority in all the schemes and does not require clearances from anywhere. We have not done any irrigation under this project. It has been clearly used for drinking water.

Then, there is the whole issue that they are quoting of 1892 and 1933 agreements between the Princely States

[Shrimati Margaret Alva]

and the British Government. I want to point out that these were terminated by the provisions of Section 7(i) of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and, therefore, the agreement cannot be used today as the basis for their arguments...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: The Government of India has clarified through a letter that the agreements are still in force...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Let the Minister reply. I am waiting for the Minister's reply...*(Interruptions)*

The agreement of 1892 incorporates an archaic principle of "prescriptive rights" against upper riparian Mysore whereas it is a universally accepted position that this does not run upstream. Sir, I only want to say on Godavari that the Krishna Tribunal permitted diversion of 80 tmc of Godavari waters to Krishna basin through the Pollavaram project in Andhra Pradesh.

Out of this water, Karnataka has been allocated 23 tmc ft. However, so far, the CWC has not cleared this Pollavaram project. The undue delay for 25 years has deprived Karnataka of its share of 23 tmc all along. Please accept this fact on the Godavari river.

We are being called the unfriendly neighbour, whether it is Dr. Saroja, whether it is Shri Yerrannaidu or my colleague from the other party in Tamil Nadu. I just want to point out that Karnataka is an upper riparian State to Andhra Pradesh in Krishna basin, to Tamil Nadu in Cauvery basin to Kerala in some west flowing rivers and to Goa in the Mahadhayi river. It is not our fault if we have been placed somewhere. This is God's doing, not my doing. I want to quote from a chapter from international law on the history of water disputes around the world. It says:

> "Whenever upper riparians, taking advantage of the new high dam technology, propose the utilisation of waters in upland dry areas, the lower riparian States invariably come out with a crying face to protect the natural or undiminished flows in the guise of maintaining its historical uses, development by taking advantage of the topography of the land; and the lower riparians, contrary to the public and media impression do not believe in equitable utilisation or appropriation of waters but they believe in natural flow theory. So, the lower riparian States refuse to recognise the rights of the upper riparian States grabbing the entire waters of the river."

Finally, I do want to say this. As I said earlier, elections are coming and therefore suddenly issues are getting politicised. It is no solution to use the misery of the people for vote bank politics. Do not do it. It is not good. You are to prove to the people of Andhra Pradesh that you have looked after your people and that you have done something for them. Where has the Rs. 65,000 crores which you got for Andhra Pradesh gone? Only a few flyovers for a few crores of rupees have come up. The people in the rural side are those who send you to Parliament. You blame the Congress Government in Karnataka, blame my leader and blame the people of Karnataka and start marching into our areas but the people are smart enough to know that you have failed to protect the interests of the State in not using your influence with the Central Government to find a solution which is acceptable to everybody.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, if you permit, I would speak for a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken. Hon. Members of your party are going to speak.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It is all right, Sir.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU (Anantapur): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity.

I may be permitted to speak in Telugu.

*Respected Chairman Sir, Karnataka, which happens to be a neighbouring and upper riparian State, has been going ahead with the construction of various dams and projects without proper approval and thus depriving Andhra and especially Anantpur district its due share of water. Because of these constructions Rayalaseema, a chronically drought prone area and Anantpur district are totally deprived of water whether for irrigation or for drinking purpose. Is it a sin to be a lower riparian State? Because of the illegal construction of the projects in Karnataka, the entire life and economy of Rayalaseema has been ruined. After Jaisalmer it is only Anantpur which receives the lowest rainfall in the country. The Desert Development Programme is being implemented in that part of the country to provide some relief to the people. But here in our case there is nothing to rescue the people. We have no other source except the waters of Tungabhadra for irrigation purposes. That being the situation, the water from the lone source, Tungabhadra is being deprived now, with the illegal construction of various projects undertaken by Karnataka. In the upper

**...*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

portion of Tungabhadra reservoir, many projects which are not approved are coming up very fast. Grave injustice is being done to us. With the noble purpose of rescuing the people from recurring droughts, Tungabhadra reservoir was constructed before independence. But unfortunately, to make this reservoir ineffective, the construction of Upper Tunga project is now being taken up by the Karnataka Government. The Bachawat Tribunal has already rejected this project. Even then the construction is going on uninterruptedly. The plea of the Karnataka Government for approval of Upper Tunga project has been rejected by Bachawat Award.

Likewise, the survey work is now being undertaken by the Karnataka Government for the construction of Upper Bhadra project which was totally rejected by Bachawat Award. If these two projects are completed, the whole of Rayalaseema will turn to be a vast desert. There will be no human habitation in the region. Right now in Anantpur one can very clearly see the desert conditions cropping up. We are already being deprived to utilise the 212 tmc of water from Tungabhadra reservoir. We are losing no less than 30 tmc of water as of now. Water is not available to 30% of the Ayacut area for irrigation. The right canal of Tungabhadra flows through Anantpur. We are entitled to get 32.5 tmc of water but we have been getting only 26 tmc of water for the past one decade. The situation is so acute that we get 2-3 tmc of water from other projects for drinking purpose. How come that the Karnataka Government decided to undertake the construction of the project subjecting the already drought prone areas to more torture? Is it not inhuman? Is it not against the law? Is it not against the Constitution? We are the people who face the drought year after year. We have no other sources for irrigation. Poverty and unemployment is rampant in these areas. Human beings can no more expect to survive in these areas because of the construction of new projects by Karnataka. Conditions are no more congenial for the survival and mass exodus from these areas is the only alternative. Andhra Pradesh is an integral part of our country. The people living in Anantpur are also citizens of this great country. All the rights provided under the Indian Constitution are equally applicable to us also. Don't we have the right to live in this country? This is my straight question to the Central Government.

In a region where the farmers, who provide food for others, are themselves starving, where acute drought conditions prevail for 3 years in every 5 years, where greenfields are being replaced by vast stretches of sand, where thousands of agricultural labour migrate to other places along with their family members for their livelihood, where people are anxious to get some water for irrigation, where the people have not more tears left in their eyes to cry over fast drying up orchards in such a place and region some more projects are being constructed by the Karnataka Government headed by Shri S.M. Krishna who belongs to Congress Party. The life in the area has become so miserable that it is beyond discription. In fact, the entire State Andhra Pradesh has been subjected to injustice. There is Bachawat award, there are rights conferred by the Constitution, there is a duly constituted Government at the Centre which respects the Constitution but in spite of all these our life continues to be miserable. In spite of so many Constitutional guarantees and awards, the construction of Upper Tunga Project is going on near Shimoga. It is going to have a capacity of nearly 40-60 tmc of water much against the allowed 12.24 tmc of water. Similarly, Singatalur Himmagi project with a capacity of 18.55 tmc is also being constructed by Karnataka. Other projects like Basapur lift irrigation project scheme with a capacity of 0.60 tmc, Sasalwada lift irrigation project with 0.55 tmc capacity, Thinga Bhadra Upper Dam Scheme project with 2 tmc and Upper Bhadra Dam, a diversion channel with 42 tmc capacity are coming up very fast without any formal approval by the concerned authorities. I fail to understand how the Central Water Commission is granting its approval for these projects which are meant to harm the interests of our people. Who is behind this conspiracy? Who are the people who are working against the interests of the people in Andhra Pradesh? Who are the persons depriving water for reservoirs constructed 40 years back? Sir, the truth must come out. A thorough study must be undertaken to bring the factual position to light. I demand that a high level study team should be constituted for the purpose. All the illegal construction work undertaken by the Karnataka State should be stopped at once. The entire matter should be handed over to the study team to make a thorough study. The team should study the entire Tunga Bhadra Basin area thoroughly. Inflow of water into all the canals of Tunga Bhadra in Karnataka should be regulated and controlled by only Tunga Bhadra Board. Authority to release water into canals should be regulated by Tunga Bhadra Board.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Shri Srinivasulu, please conclude now.

*SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Sir, they referred to be friendly. We constructed a small channel like P.

---

*Not recorded.

*...*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri Kalava Srinivasulu]

Byadegiri in Madakasira taluka in Anantapur district. That is under NEERU-MEERU programme...*(Interruptions)*

One minute Sir. They referred to our friendly relations between the two people. We constructed a small channel namely P. Badegere Channel in Madakasira with a cost of mere Rs 5 lakh. The construction was undertaken as a part of 'Neeru-Meeru' programme launched by Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu. Even for this small construction work, there was a hue and cry from across the other State. State Ministers, MPs and MLAs belonging to Karnataka protested vehemently claiming that this small project would go against their interests. Sir, when they crossed the border and entered our State, we welcomed them with garlands...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Sir, it is highly incorrect. You should expunge it from the record...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Interruptions will not be part of the proceedings.

...*(Interruptions)**

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: It is all false...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, they are interrupting the hon. Member...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already given the ruling.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Srinivasulu, please conclude now

*SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Paragodu project which costs Rs. 9 crore adversely affects the supply of drinking water to nearly a thousand villages. We protested. We met the DGP of Karnataka to allow an 8-Member delegation consisting of 2 MPs, 4 MLAs, 1 Zila Parishad Chairman and 1 Markfed Chairman to visit the construction site. He turned down the request and what is more, some of us were even handcuffed. The very hands that garlanded have been handcuffed by the Karnataka which is being ruled by Congress and headed by Shri S.M. Krishna. Political leaders and public representatives are taken into custody while participating in dharnas and agitations. But they will be let off immediately on bail. But in this case, we have been sent to Central Jail. We are not anti social elements. It shows their attitude towards Telugu people.

Hence I plead with the Central Government to see that Karnataka stops all illegal constructions of various projects. It should also see that Tungabhadra River Board is given all powers related to T.B. Basin. I appeal to do justice to all backward districts of Rayalaseema especially Anantapur. The construction of all projects including Paragodu should be stopped at once. Till then we will continue with mass agitations. I also take this opportunity to warn all those who underestimate the tears in the eyes and hunger in the stomachs of Telugu people. If no correct measures are taken in time those who happen to be responsible for this unhappy situation may have to pay dearly. The Congress party which is ruling Karnataka will be the first one to suffer and the Central Government will be the next. They will be held responsible for all the future consequences and I am sure the enlightened people in the country would deliver justice to the aggrieved.

With these words, I conclude my speech.*

18.00 hrs.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. Please listen to me first. Shri Jalappa, you are a senior Member of the House, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): It is not correct on his part that he is abusing us...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen to me. Twelve speakers have spoken so far, and there are twelve more Members in the list, who want to speak on this. So, I would request all the hon. Members to be very brief. If the House agrees, I will extend the time of the House by another one hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Please extend it by another two hours.

---

*Not recorded.

*...*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telgu

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, I give the floor to Shri Deve Gowda.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA (Kanakpura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am watching the proceedings of this House for the last four hours. My former colleague, Shri K. Yerrannaidu, has made a very powerful speech. I have no hesitation in saying that both sides want to get political mileage out of this. I came to the House only because this matter was listed in today's agenda. Shri K. Yerrannaidu has made a very unreasonable attack on the Karnataka State.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It was reasonable.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: I do not want to make personal insinuations. He said that we are habitual offenders, and that hurts me. We have never disrespected the Tribunal Award. I will prove it one by one. We have never disrespected the Supreme Court's direction. If my sister, Member of Parliament and the leader of the AIADMK, brings a motion under Rule 193, I will answer her every point, and tell you how Karnataka was sandwiched between the lower riparian States for the last 105 years. I do not want to narrate the history behind the two inter-state rivers. On one side, we have Maharashtra; on the other side, we have Andhra Pradesh, and we are in the middle.

Shri Janardhana Reddy, you were the Chief Minister once. You are attacking this Karnataka Government now. Though the demand for a Tribunal for implementing Scheme-B was made, you have not taken a decision even after a lapse of one year. You must be knowing that when the Karnataka demanded for a Tribunal in 1960, Shri K.L. Rao, who was the then Minister in charge of Irrigation, took nine years to complete *Nagarjunasagar* and to see that the gates are erected. It is a *fait accompli*, so far as *Nagarjunasagar* Project is concerned. After the completion of the *Nagarjunasagar* Project and the erection of gates in 1969, after a lapse of nine years, the Tribunal was constituted....*(Interruptions)* You are a senior Member, and I do not want to yield to you. I would like you to remember how the people of Karnataka have suffered. For nine long years, we struggled for a Tribunal, but we were unable to get any justice. There was no coalition Government—there was no 23-party coalition Government or a 13-party coalition Government at that time. There was a single-party rule. You people were at the helm of affairs, and you must own the responsibility because during 1962-69, Karnataka suffered under the Congress rule.

I do not want to take any sides. My learned friend, Shri K. Yerrannaidu, should not have gone to the extent of saying that we were always going to dishonour the verdicts of the Supreme Court or the Tribunal. I can narrate the examples one by one to prove my point. Shri Yerrannaidu must admit his mistake also. I do not want to enter into any controversies.

In 1996 when we were in office, we took a decision to raise the height of the dam to 524 metres. That was done not to encroach upon the rights of Andhra Pradesh. I told Shri Chandrababu Naidu in the Steering Committee meeting that I was ready to give in writing that we would not use even a drop over and above the 173 TMC of water awarded by Justice Bachawat under Scheme A. He did not agree to that. Today, he says there is no water. Yes, there is scarcity of water everywhere because of either scanty rainfall or severe drought. It is the case everywhere, including Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh or Tamil Nadu. Two days back I was in Tamil Nadu. I myself saw that the entire riverbed was totally dry. I am not going to take sides.

Everybody must remember the fact that Karnataka has never dishonoured any award. Though the subject matter of discussion today pertains to Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, I would like to narrate a case to justify my statement that Karnataka has never, never, dishonoured the arbitration award. In 1992, an interim award was given for the first time in Indian history. Though there were several inter-State river water disputes—I can argue for hours together on this; Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is here—for the first time in an inter-State river water dispute, an interim award was given in 1992. I do not want to question why that was done. I do not want to question the sanctity of the Tribunal. I would like to just mention that the interim award was given for the first time then.

My Chief Minister might be misbehaving. I am not going to advocate on his behalf because he is my Chief Minister. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu then went on a hunger strike. Within one week, the Government of India rushed to Tamil Nadu and tried to persuade the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu to withdraw from the hunger strike. Why do they say Karnataka has always gone against the law or thinks itself to be above the law? No, we are not above the law. The country must understand that Karnataka has never disobeyed the awards of tribunals or court verdicts. I want to make that clear here. Unfortunately, we are unable to manage the media well. Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu have got their own

[Shri H.D. Devegowda]
electronic media channels. They can put out their own versions. Karnataka is the only State which has tried to cater to the interests of lower riparian States. However, these types of messages are being conveyed through the so-called powerful electronic media by others. I know that we have failed in that. We do not own any electronic media unit.

In Karnataka, my Chief Minister also committed a mistake. Where is the need to go on a *padayatra*? Has it not given an impression to the general public that we had gone outside the purview of the Constitutional institutions? I admit that it was a wrong step on the part of the Chief Minister of Karnataka. The Supreme Court too had made several observations on that. I do not want to go into all those details.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: That *padayatra* was undertaken to convince the people not to stage demonstrations and to avoid law and order situations.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: A Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh wants to wage a war against Karnataka; a Chief Minister of Karnataka wants to go on a *padayatra*; a Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu sits on hunger strike and within eight days Shuklaji rushes to the spot in Tamil Nadu— we have seen all these dramas in the last 20-25 years. I do not hold brief for anybody. Please let me express my views.

Through this House, I would like to ask Shri Chandrababu Naidu as to what mistake we have committed. He was my colleague. We were together. There was no need to hurt his feelings. Let us come to the issue of Paragodu project. Are we encroaching upon others? No. Are we violating anything? No...*(Interruptions)* I will prove it. I have got the documents to prove it. The hon. Minister is here. I must compliment his officers for taking a decision based purely on merits. I am not complimenting them because they have said the project should continue and should not be stopped. It has been decided based purely on merits. In the beginning, the Ministry of Water Resources asked us to stop all the projects.

Sir, this Order is here with me. The Ministry of Water Resources had issued a direction to stop the project taking into account the 1892 Agreement. This is a letter dated 15th June, 2001 written to Shri S.J. Channabassappa, Irrigation Secretary which says:

> "The issue has been considered by this Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice. As per Article 294 (b) of the Constitution of India read with Section 87(1)(b) of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, agreements which were entered into between Mysore and Madras are still binding on the new States, that is, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
>
> The Government of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are advised to abide by the stipulation of the 1892 Agreement and the Agreement of 28th December, 1993 signed in continuation of the 1892 Agreement again by the States of Mysore and Madras, and take up new works strictly in conformity with the provisions of the Agreement so that the existing riparian rights in both States on common streams are not affected."

This was the direction issued by the Ministry of Water Resources. Subsequently, I must compliment the Union Government for taking steps to clear the Paragodu project. This is what my friend, Shri Jalappa had also said.

Now, I would like to read out extracts of the proceedings. I am not going to pat the officers. But they have taken a just decision. These are the minutes of the Inter-State Meeting convened on 15th October, 2001 at Hyderabad. The Chairperson of that meeting was Shri Jyothi, the Chief Engineer, representing the Central Water Commission. They had reviewed the entire thing. Shri N. Janardhana Reddy who is a former Chief Minister and one of the senior-most leaders is present there.

It says:

> "...In the light of the above clarifications furnished by the Government of Karnataka and in view of the fact that drinking water needs have to be met on priority as per the National Water Policy, the Government of Andhra Pradesh may not object to this project."

I would like to remind you, Yerrannaiduji that your officers were also present there in that meeting...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I do not want to score any point here. Let me be very frank. These are the proceedings drawn under the chairmanship of an officer who was appointed by the Union Government. That is all I would like to say.

About this project, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that even in the old agreement, it has been said.

The Chief Engineer, Hyderabad had also said:

"...Whereas the proposed tank project near Paragodu village was to the south of the Chellur-Bagepalli road and as such no consent of the Andhra Pradesh Government was necessary."

It was in the agreement itself. I can quote that. But I do not want to again take much of the time of the House.

Yerrannaiduji, we do not want to encroach even one drop of water which is allotted to Andhra Pradesh under the Bachawat Award. I would like to give this categorical assurance on behalf of the people of Karnataka. We are not the encroachers. We are not going to interfere with the Award given by Bachawat Tribunal. Let me be very plain on this issue.

But what are the issues that you have raised in your arguments? You have said about irrigation projects, Upper Tunga Basin project, Herrahally, etc. You have mentioned almost all the projects. But I would like to tell this august House and the whole country that Karnataka has never ever tried to encroach upon the rights of others. But for our rights, we will fight tooth and nail. We are not going to allow our rights to be encroached upon by any other neighbour. Being friendly or unfriendly is not the issue. People of Karnataka also have to live for their survival.

In the Irrigation Commission Report, headed by Shri Nijalingappa, it has been given that more than two-thirds of Krishna basin area has been suffering from chronic drought every year. When Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, Irrigation Commission was constituted. It has given that Report. Please go through it. What I am narrating here in this august House is not a new thing.

Sir, let my friend Shri Yerrannaidu realise that there is not a single case when the hon. Minister for Water Resources has said that we have crossed 729 TMC—in any project whether it is Ghataprabha, whether it is Malaprabha, whether it is Tunga, whether it is Upper Tunga, Singtaluv L7C, Basvapur L9C whatever it may be—which the Bachawat Commission awarded under scheme A. For Bhadra and even Singtadu, we are now asked to take up the survey work. We have not taken up the project. All these projects were formulated within that 729 TMC.

The hon. Minister of Irrigation has never said that Karnataka has crossed 734 TMC. It is because we had given 5 TMC drinking water to Chennai city when Shri Devraj Urs was the Chief Minister.

Now, I am going to stand by my statement. There is nothing to hide. Sir, 734 TMC which is allotted under scheme A, if we have crossed that, I am prepared to accept that. Let the hon. Minister come up categorically. We have done nothing. We have designed our projects. We are implementing our projects within that 729 TMC of water that has been allocated by Bachawat under scheme A. About scheme B, I must say that it is our misfortune. At that time, I was in the Opposition. I know as to how we fought the battle. Unfortunately, the Union Government had not accepted scheme B. If the Government accepted scheme B, that issue would not have been raised now so vehemently by our friends coming from Andhra Pradesh. The Congress has to take that blame. I do not want to mix the matters. Under scheme B, out of 320 TMC of water, more than 160 TMC is our entitlement. Unfortunately, we are suffering. Even today, Shri Yerrannaidu, we have not used even after all these fights. There may be some storage. But unfortunately we have not used, and we have not completed the canal system, and the water is not going to the fields of the farmers. In fact, I have written a letter to the Chief Minister, and expedite the matter. It is because we cannot waste our water. Our farmers are dying. More than 300 farmers have committed suicide.

You know the position of Andhra Pradesh. I do agree. There is no question of any hesitation to accept the situation prevailing in Andhra Pradesh or in Karnataka or in Tamil Nadu. But there was a peculiar situation last year. More than 15 States were under severe drought. It is not happening every year. So far as Karnataka is concerned, we have been branded as we are not going to respect the law. We are not law-abiders. What does that mean? Out of ten years, only two years, that is in from 1995-1996, there were some problems about sharing of water.

I have high regards for Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar. So far as the interim award is concerned, in 2001-2002, 2002-2003, we have not done it purposely. The Interim Award was for 205. We do not know the reason why they have given the Interim Award.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: You are telling that 729 TMC of water or more than that you have not used. Will you just clarify that why under RDS scheme from Tungabhadra you have overused 5,900 acres of ayacut instead of 2,500 acres of ayacut?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: What he says is that in Rajolibanda we are excessively using the water. But we have not crossed more than 320 TMC, what is being allocated to us. The water distribution is not monitored by our engineers. The Chairman of the TDB is an officer of the Central Government.

It is monitored by the Board....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: The Board is in Karnataka...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jithender Reddy, will you please take your seat?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: It is maintained by the Karnataka Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.D. DEVE GOWDA: I am going to quietly sit till the Minister replies. We are entitled for 320 tmc ft. Let the Minister clarify whether we have gone beyond 320 tmc ft.

18.20 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

One more point is there. We are unable to have full storage because of silt. We are not able to have more than 290 tmc ft of water storage because of silt. Siltage was not cleared for the last 50 years and so, the storage in Tungabhadra Dam was reduced by 28-29 tmc ft. Where does that water go? It goes to Andhra Pradesh. We are not holding that water...*(Interruptions)* I also have got some engineering knowledge. Nearly 28 tmc ft. of water which should have been actually stored in Tungabhadra has been reduced because of siltage.

I do not want to pick up quarrel. I want to say only one word. The problem cannot be solved by using harsh words. It is being used by both the Chief Ministers. It is not proper. Both of them are doing their best to improve the economy of the States. I am not going to worry about the fight between the two. One is saying that he is waging a war and another says that he is going to equally fight. All these are not going to help us. As Shri Bangarappa suggested, they should sit together and collectively try to sort out the problems. We do not want to encroach upon the water of others. Let me be very plain. Let the hon. Minister say that we have crossed our limit by one inch, under any Project. Let him say that we have encroached upon the rights of Andhra Pradesh. We do not want to encroach upon others' rights. Let the hon. Minister spell out whether we have done that or not. Let him also clarify whether the projects which have been planned by Karnataka are within the ambit of 729 tmc ft. or not. Let the hon. Minister say that. Even in Tungabhadra we have not done that. I would like to make this point very clear. The country must know that Karnataka is the worst sufferer. During all this period, with one-party rule or two-party rule or ten-party rule, we are the worst sufferers.

I must compliment the Prime Minister; he has given clearance for Paragodu Project. We have not done anything new; we have not done any harm; we have not encroached upon the rights of anybody else. It is the rights of Karnataka that we are trying to use to the best of our ability.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladututrai): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in March 1998, on the eve of forming the National Democratic Alliance Government, a Common Minimum Programme was prepared by the parties to that Alliance. In paragraph 5, they stated this and I quote:

> "We will adopt a National Water Policy, which provides for effective and prompt settlement of disputes and their time-bound implementation."

We are now five years beyond that pledge made to the country. The acrimony of this afternoon's debate as well as the acrimony which attends every single discussion in this House on inter-State water disputes show the extent to which the National Democratic Alliance have fallen flat on their faces in implementing their promise to the people. What is even worse or what is even more insulting to the people of India is that the Common Minimum Programme of the NDA became their election manifesto in the 1999 elections. They have again returned to power in 1999 and no movement has been made in the direction of settling any inter-State water dispute, let alone its time-bound implementation.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): National Water Policy has been adopted by the Government. So far as the disputes are concerned, you know better than me!

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will be coming to that in a moment. I really look forward to answers from the hon. Union Minister of Water Resources because it

is his responsibility under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956, to not allow disputes between States to fester, but to find out some kind of a solution.

Sir, I was saying that the National Water Policy, which they said they would adopt, would provide, they said, for the effective and prompt settlement of disputes. Five years on, which dispute has been settled? How effective have they been? How prompt have they been? They said that they would look through this policy towards a time-bound implementation of settlements. Which settlement has been implemented in any kind of a time-bound manner? Now they are saying that they do not have time to effect any settlement. They do not have it in them to ensure any time-bound implementation. They are going to solve all our problems by linking the Ganges to the Cauvery. I understand that will take approximately 50 years and over the course of the next 50 years I do not know how many hundreds of thousands of crores of rupees we are going to spend to arrive at a settlement. By that time neither will the Union Minister of Water Resources be here, nor will I be here nor will anyone over here be here. If by time-bound settlement implementation you mean by the time *qayamat* comes, then there is some meaning to the NDA's Common Minimum Programme. Otherwise, there is no meaning at all.

Sir, furthermore, I think, it was duplicitous—I use the word with the utmost caution—on the part of the NDA to say that they will adopt a National Water Policy without saying that there already existed a National Water Policy. It is a National Water Policy adopted in 1987 and a good 11 years after a National Water Policy that already existed, hiding completely the fact that there was already a National Water Policy, the NDA suddenly announced that they are going to have another National Water Policy.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It is in amended form.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: No. It does not say that. I think, it is the duty of the Union Minister of Water Resources not only in his capacity as a Minister, but also as the Parliamentary Party Leader of a constituent member of the National Democratic Alliance, to know what he himself as a Minister, as a Party Member and as a Member of Parliament and also as a Leader of his Party in Parliament had said. They have not said that they will amend the National Water Policy.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): I think, the word 'amended' is written there.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I have the document here. Since you obviously do not read your own documents whereas I spend my time reading what you have written, I would be very happy to share this with you. You do not have to look to any other direction. If you just send a *chaprasi* across to me, I will pass this on to you.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: If you read it thoroughly, then you will find it.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Madam, I will read every single word of it once again. Para 1 says, 'We will adopt—not amend—a National Water Policy which provides for effective and prompt settlement of disputes and their time-bound implementation'. Please tell me where does the word 'amend' exist in your own NDA programme? Let us get beyond this argument.

Sir, I want to go to the fact that there was in 1987 a National Water Policy. I have taken the trouble to bring the document here with me to this House. But before I explain what is inside there, I would like to draw your attention to one aspect.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shri Alyar, you argue my case.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am neither going to argue Shri Yerrannnaidu's case nor am I going to argue against it. This is not the State Assembly of Karnataka. This is not the State Assembly of Andhra Pradesh. This is the Parliament of India and in the dock is neither Chief Minister Shri Chandrabbu Naidu nor Chief Minister Shri S.M. Krishna. In the dock is the Union Minister of Water Resources and his Prime Minister. So, I would not argue his case. I am going to fulfil the functions of Parliament. In doing so, I want to draw your attention to a few sentences from the two major speeches, one to the Irrigation Minister of the country and the other to the National Water Convention itself, made by the late Rajiv Gandhi in 1986 and 1987 respectively.

It is to show how there is nothing new in the National Water Policy—2002 or in this new 'initiative' of the Prime Minister. Whatever is new, is ill conceived and unimplemented.

In 1986, the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Rajiv Gandhi stated that there must be a very positive National Water Policy. He said:

> "Emphasis must be on optimal utilisation with a positive attitude to sharing one's resources without producing a shortage in those States which have the water."

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

This wisdom was then transmuted into a draft National Water Policy and in commending the draft National Water Policy to the National Water Resources Council, the Prime Minister of the day, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said,

> "First and foremost we unanimously agree that water should be treated as a scarce and precious national resource. The planning, development and conservation of our water resource must be conducted on this premise and in this perspective."

He went on to say:

> "The development of river basins need not always be directed only at the people living within that basin. Our rivers are bountiful and if properly harnessed, many of these rivers can meet adequately the requirements of the people living in the basin and still have something left over for others less fortunately placed. There is, therefore, scope for transferring water from one river basin to another with a view to meeting the requirements of water-short areas. This gives real content to the concept of water as a natural resource."

But he fell short of endorsing the Ganga-Cauvery proposal which had been made by a Congress Minister several decades earlier. The reason why he hesitated in commanding that entire project was not only the cost and the gestation period involved, but also the almost insuperable engineering problems and ecological dangers that were associated with the original K.L. Rao Plan. That is why the National Water Policy of 1987, instead of making unrealistic claims, limited itself to saying—I quote from Para 1.4. I am reading sentences in between, instead of reading the whole text.

> "The planning and implementation of individual irrigation or multipurpose projects though done at the State level involve a number of aspects and issues. On these matters common approaches and guidelines are necessary. There are also complex problems of equity and social justice in regard to water distribution. All these questions need to be tackled on the basis of common policies and strategies."

There was realism in this. There was a recognition of the national perspective and also a realisation that it is not through high rhetoric and grandiose projects in the air that problems of this kind would be solved. A completely practical approach was adopted towards this. One of the consequences of such a practical approach was that the upper riparian Karnataka, which had been insisting on settling the Cauvery dispute only through negotiations which had proved fruitless over the previous seventeen years, under a Congress Government—and I would like my friends from the DMK and the AIADMK to note this—in Karnataka the Chief Minister of which was none other than Shri S. Bangarappa who spoke here a few minutes ago, accepted a proposal which the previous non-Congress Government of Karnataka headed by Shri Ramkrishna Hegde had refused to accept; namely, the setting up of a tribunal.

And between the proposal for setting up a Tribunal and its actual constitution was a gap of, maybe, two months, whereas our present Union Minister for Water Resources is sitting over the Second Krishna Tribunal for eleven months and hiding himself behind some provision that within a year it will be done.

18.35 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It is not eleven years, it is eleven months.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I did not say that it is eleven years. I said eleven months. Please listen carefully. I was very careful to say eleven months. I also noted your response to one of our hon. Members query that you have twelve months to do it and so, there is nothing wrong in doing nothing for eleven months. This is the National Water Policy!

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: The stipulation is there that the States concerned have to agree...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I am extremely amused that the Union Minister for Water Resources makes grand statements about what the States concerned will do without checking with those States and then coming to a practical statement. The problem with the Union Ministry's Water Policy all over the country is that it is full of bombast, it is not full of good sense. It lacks practically and it indulges in grandiosity. It does not deal with the problems on the ground. In these circumstances, when I look at the National Water Policy, 2002 and compare it with the National Water Policy, 1987, I find that the policy of 2002 is almost the same as the Policy of 1987 down to sub-headings. There is only one important sub-heading which is not to be found in the 1987 Policy and has been introduced in the 2002 Policy

and it is the subject that precisely concerns us here. It is the sub-heading called "Water sharing/distribution among the States".

Now, where angels fear to tread, fools rush in. Shri Rajiv Gandhi knew in 1987 that there were so many complicated problems relating to the question of water sharing and distribution among the States that he left it at the practical point of common approaches and strategies, one consequence of which was the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. But these people, in their anxiety to somehow befool the people of India into believing that they have moved forward, added a new section. Congratulations on adding a new Section! They must, after all, make a contribution. What does that Section say?

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: I would like to say something on this point...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: No, you have your say when your turn comes. Sir, I seek your protection.

There are two paragraphs that have been added consisting of only four sentences. So, you will permit me to read them and specifically ask the Minister as to what he has done about these four sentences in two sections over the last year-and-a half that we had this Policy before us. Incidentally, they were supposed to formulate this National Water Policy in the year 2000. It took them another two years to formulate it. But that is not my problem. It says:

> "Water sharing/distribution among the States should be guided by a national perspective with due regard to water resources availabilities and needs within the river basins. Necessary guidelines, including for water short States even outside the basin, need to be evolved for facilitating future agreement among the basin States."

What I would like to know is whether one guideline, two guidelines or three guidelines that the Union Minister for Water Resources has evolved consequent upon this National Water Policy, circulated among the States has secured even a measure of agreement among the States, let alone their time-bound implementation.

Is this not an illegitimate use of words to befool people, to pull the wool over their eyes, to make them think that something is happening when in fact nothing is happening?

I move to the next sentence. That is the last sentence which I will be reading from this section. It says:

> "The Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956 may be suitably reviewed and amended for timely adjudication of water disputes referred to the Tribunal."

Where is the amendment?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: It has been done.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: In what sense? Have you amended it?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Yes. We have amended it.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He says that they have done it and they have amended it. He has amended it as best as it suits him.

The point is that if it has been amended for the purpose mentioned here, which is 'timely adjudication of water disputes', can you please tell me why the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal which can give an Interim Award within thirteen months of its constitution—it was constituted in March, 1990 and it gave its Interim Award in June 1991—took thirteen years since then before the final Award of the Tribunal is before us?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: This particular Act has been amended. It has no provision to give retrospective effect...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, would you please ask Shri Dhananjaya Kumar to sit down?...*(Interruptions)* He is like a popping jack...*(Interruptions)* He is jumping up and down...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Congress was ruling this country for the last 45 years...*(Interruptions)* Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, you cannot forget that Congress ruled this country continuously for 45 years?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR KUMAR: You cannot speak unless I yield...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: You have committed so many sins. Now, we are repenting for that...*(Interruptions)* Just in five years you want the NDA Government to solve all the problems....*(Interruptions)* What have you done in 45 years...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I would request the Minister also not to intervene.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak only when your turn comes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Shri Yerrannaidu is making his 27th intervention...*(Interruptions)* I have not yielded....*(Interruptions)* Shri Yerrannaidu is totally disrupting the proceedings....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yerrannaidu, any Member can intervene provided there is a point of order.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can give your reply at the end of the debate, not now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, I want to conclude the debate today. It is a very important issue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar made a very important point. Let him make his point.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: If there is a discussion on National Water Policy, we will all participate. ....*(Interruptions)* But this discussion pertains to Krishna water basin and sharing of inter-state river water between the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you tell me whether I am out of order...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg your protection....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, you go ahead. Shri Aiyar, how much time will you take?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: If I were permitted to speak, I would have concluded by now.

MR. SPEAKER: How much time will you take?

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I will take only a few minutes, if I am permitted those few minutes....*(Interruptions)* Since their arguments are being demolished, both the NDA and their supporters, are trying to interrupt this process....*(Interruptions)* I do not think that truth can be hidden. *Satyameva Jayate....(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: What is wrong in saying *Satyameva Jayate*?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot continue with this caterwauling....*(Interruptions)* Let there be some discipline in the House...*(Interruptions)* I have listened to this...***from Shri Yerrannaidu for fifty minutes...*(Interruptions)* Let him listen to my speech....*(Interruptions)* It was...***...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I will expunge that word from the record. Shri Aiyar, go ahead.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar came to Andhra Pradesh. He was talking*** ...*(Interruptions)* Everything he was talking*** ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: This is the type of word he has used. What is this?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: He should withdraw it. If anything said by any Parliamentarian is termed***, is he not talking***? Does it not mean that?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: My protection is there to you. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We must respect every Member whosoever speaks. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Every Member has a right to air his views. So, Shri Aiyar cannot say that it is***. He should withdraw it...*(Interruptions)*

---

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already removed that word from the record. There is nothing else on the record. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: He has to apologise. He cannot say that it is***. How can he say it? It is unparliamentary...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us complete the debate.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: It shows his highhandedness. He should apologise for that. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let there be a very decent debate in the House. Let us try to avoid making allegations against each other. This is an important issue. I am sure, the people must be looking for a greater supply of water to them. They are not interested in anything else than getting water. There may be some difficulty with Karnataka. They are also having scarcity of water. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: By fighting among yourselves, you will not be serving the cause for which you are fighting. I have requested him to conclude. He will conclude his speech within the next five minutes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, do you agree with him when he uses that word?

MR. SPEAKER: Not at all. I have already expunged that word from the record.

Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, please continue and complete.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, if you can get Shri Dhananjaya Kumar sit down, I will continue my speech...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You can complete it now. Hon. Members, let him complete it now. Please sit down now. I have already given my ruling on the issue.

---

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the concluding paragraph of the National Water Policy of the year 2002 says:

> "The success of the National Water Policy will depend entirely on evolving and maintaining a national consensus."

I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister of Water Resources. What steps have been taken in the last 15 months since this National Water Policy was adopted to evolve a national consensus? Or, what steps were taken to reinforce, as the National Water Policy says, the commitment? It talks of the commitment to this underlying principles and objectives. We see from the acrimony of this afternoon one thing. What happens is that whenever the Cauvery issue is raised here, there is no move at all towards securing a national consensus. Indeed, even the member-States of a basin—in this the particular case that I have in mind is the Cauvery River Authority—are not even convened to get together in the Authority to find solutions at the time of acute crisis. Moreover, the Policy further says:

> "In order to achieve the desired objectives, the State Water Policy backed with an operational action plan shall be formulated in a time-bound manner, say, in two years."

I am reading from the National Water Policy. Today, we are 15 to 16 months down the road from the adoption of the National Water Policy. There are only a few months left for the State Water Policies backed by action plans to be formulated. In order to reinforce the National Water Policy to be formulated, even a beginning of this has not been made, as is clear from all the arguments that we have heard. Sir, when one looks across the world, as for example, the Danube River, and when one sees that the Danube river crosses Germany etc., what do we come to know?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has not said anything for which you should get agitated. He has said nothing objectionable. Please sit down.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Sir, when we look across the world, there are several States which are approximately the size of our States of the Indian Union. We find that a single river system, that is, the Danube river passes through Germany, Austria. The Czech Republic, The Slovak Republic, Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia and Montenegro, Bulgaria, Romania, Russia, it passes through all these countries and they

[Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar]

have been able to sort out and settle what should be the basis of water sharing among them. We have the Helsinki principles which enable even sovereign States, which are lower or upper riparian, to resolve issues among themselves. It does seem to me to be a grave failure on the part of the Union Government as reflected in the specific set of disputes that has been brought before the House this afternoon which are only illustrative and not comprehensive in nature. To recognise that the National Water Policy should not be treated as a piece of paper, we need to have active progress on specific elements, that this involves co-operation among the States and not the politicisation of inter-State disputes into party political matters aimed entirely at securing electoral advantage for one party or the other. This Government's life is going to end because they are about to indulge in the act of political suicide of dissolving this Lok Sabha. We will shortly have a Congress Government in Andhra Pradesh, a Congress Government in Karnataka and a Congress Government here in the Centre and that will constructively solve the problems of this country instead of this hypocrispy of having the TDP support a Government which has done nothing to resolve the problems of the farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: The problem will not be solved. The problem will increase. This is all created by you...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KHARABELA SWAIN (Balasore): So, it is only the people of India who kicked Rajiv Gandhi out of power...*(Interruptions)*

DR. C. KRISHNAN (Pollachi): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on this issue. I am speaking on behalf of Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam headed by Thiru. Vaiko, Member of Parliament, who is still in prison for more than one year under the POTA. Cauvery water being a issue again for Tamil Nadu, I want to make some general statements even though the dispute is between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. We have the common issue of sharing water with Karnataka. Tamil Nadu is also dependent upon Cauvery water for years together. For thousands of years, we have been using Cauvery water. We have our birth right and our standing right over the usage of Cauvery water. Cauvery water has been used for thousands of years by our ancestors. The following districts of Tamil Nadu—Salem, Namakkal, Thiruchirapalli, Karur, Erode, Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Karaikal and Union Territory of Pondicherry depend on Cauvery water for cultivation and drinking purposes. In view of the present situation, we have an acute drinking water problem.

The Government of Karnataka should honour the Interim Award given by the Cauvery Water Dispute Tribunal and immediately release 205 TMC ft. of water to Tamil Nadu.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Krishnan, would you like to lay your speech on the Table of the House?

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, I would like to make some general statements pertaining to certain specific issues.

The problem of inter-State water disputes can be solved only by inter-linking of overflowing rivers of the North with that of the water-needed areas of the South and other places in India. The Central Government should have the overall right by nationalisation of all the rivers of India and distribute river water according to a pre-determined formula. This is most needed for national integration as well as to develop India as a rich country in future through agricultural processes.

Sir, the Government of Karnataka is building a dam across the river Cauvery on Chitravathi river at Paragodu and also in three other places against the interests of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Likewise, the Government of Kerala has also started constructing a Check Dam on the river Bhavani at Mukkali in Palakkad District.

PROF. A.K. PREMAJAM (Badagara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the discussion today is about sharing of water between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Where does Kerala come in here?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody in this House can quote instances of foreign countries also. You can speak about countries right from Croatia to New Zealand. If he is speaking about Kerala, what is wrong in it?

DR. V. SAROJA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have deviated from the subject. So, he has every right to speak whatever he wants...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he can speak about the entire world....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: But sometimes he must take the word river Cauvery also.

DR. C. KRISHNAN: Sir, even though the river Bhavani originates from the Nilgiris in Tamil Nadu, it enters into Kerala but turns back to Tamil Nadu. Such recent constructions both in Karnataka and Kerala should be monitored and the interests of the people who

have been using the river water since long should be protected.

Sir, by inter-linking all the rivers in India, the surface of water can be used for transportation of men and materials. It will give a lot of employment opportunities to the people. The flow of water can be used for generation of electricity. Apart from this, water will be useful for agricultural and drinking purposes. By judicious utilisation of water, we can increase foodgrains production and augment the per capita income of the common people of our country.

Sir, finally, on the issue of sharing of water between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, we support the views expressed by the Leader of the TDP, Shri Yerrannaidu.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now will the Cauvery go to Bihar?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am observing that the war for water between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is going on...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DENZIL B. ATKINSON (Nominated): From where Bihar has been referred to?

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Bihar stands for Panchayat and justice.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, two third of the earth is covered by water but 97 per cent of the water is salty and unfit for consumption and only 3 per cent water is fit for consumption and is fresh water. Here, somebody has aptly remarked that the third world war will be fought for water. Right now the war for oil is going on at some places in the world. The war for oil can be understood but the war for water is going to be even bigger. Experts maintain that the third world war will be for water. It has been mentioned in couplet "Rehiman Pani Rakhiye, Bin Pani Sab Soon, Pani Gaye Na ubre, Moti, Manus Chun" i.e. that even a pearl having no water is no more a pearl and if a man does not have 'pani' i.e. respect in society his life is meaningless. Similar is the case of line. If the water dries up in lime, later will be of no use. Similarly the water contention is going on between Karnataka and Maharashtra and hon. Members are involved in it cutting across the party lines.

19.00 hrs.

The article 262 of the constitution deals with interstate water disputes. It was under this article 262 that a interstate water tribunal Act, 1956 has enacted which states that a petition will be filed in regard to the water contention between two or more riparian states and a tribunal will be set up one year later if the contention goes on. If there is a provision for setting of tribunal after one year, the dispute will assume serious dimensions by then. It is better that it has been amended for earlier there was a provision of three years in regard to it. The water fluids are disputes are increasing but no provision to resolve them exists. I would like to know as to what is being done by the Government of India to resolve these disputes? It is the responsibility of the Government of India to resolve the dispute between two or among more states. On one hand, Punjab, Haryana and Delhi are quarrelling over the sharing of Yamuna water. On the other Rajasthan is locked over the battle of sharing Ravi and Vyas. The dispute among Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand and Bihar over the water of river Sone is going on. This way these water disputes are going on.

Supreme Court directed to inter-link all the rivers. As per people, inter-linking of rivers is a very big project with an expenditure of Rs 5.65 lakh crore. Dr. K.L. Rao had also conceived an idea of inter-linking of rivers. Recently, I visited Karnataka where I witnessed the drought even during the rainy season. In my area and in other parts of the country, people have been ruined due to floods. In Hyderabad city of Andhra Pradesh also, people are facing drinking water crisis. However, it rained there during our visit to the city. It is a very serious matter and we have heard all the parties. Therefore, I want to place impartial views and I want to say that justice should be done in it. Life cannot sustain without water and there will be no production. Water is life and water resources are limited. That's why inter-linking of rivers is being done. If they cannot solve the dispute of two-three rivers basins then how is it possible to inter-link all the rivers of the country. How can we believe that they will be able to complete such a big project when they cannot solve the dispute between two States, when they cannot resolve the issue of Tungabhadra, Upper Tunga and Paragotu? Karnataka is claiming that there is drinking water project in Paragotu, however, they denied it. Then what CWC will do. CWC has been constituted for the purpose of granting approval to the state projects and it will protect the interest of every State. Recently, I have heard that its meeting was held on 27th June when a dispute arose between the two

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

States. Officers from both the States attended the meeting. A number of times, hon. Minister has convened meetings but how a solution would be evolved until the discussion is held with the Chief Ministers and Irrigation Ministers of both the States because both the States have riparian right. International rivers have riparian right and an international law has been enacted for the purpose. Similarly, it is the responsibility of Central Government to solve the inter-State matters.

I feel one more lacunae in clause II of Article 262 of our Constitution. It states that it would not come under the jurisdiction of Supreme Court and court. In the case of dispute, people approach court to seek justice but clause II of Article 262 States that Supreme Court would not have any jurisdiction in this regard and a separate Tribunal would be set up for it. When there is such provision then why a separate Tribunal is not being set up? It will solve the dispute of both the States. My submission is that both the States are the integral parts of our country. A serious problem will arise if water dispute emerges between the States. Central Government should make efforts in this regard so that interests of both the States could be protected.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, people cannot live without drinking water. Production cannot be done without water. Therefore, water dispute, if any, among the States should be given top priority and a solution should be evolved by holding a meeting of concerned States. Interests of every State should be protected. How can we say that drinking water be provided to a State and some other State be deprived of it. My submission is that it should be solved with the opinion of all. It is concerned with the interests of the country. Otherwise the dispute will emerge among all the States of the country.

Hon. Minister should tell us as to when this problem would be solved or when the separate tribunal would be set up. Why CWC is prolonging this issue? It appears to me that Central Government is interested in creating disputes among the States. Government is enjoying the situation. Hon. Prime Minister should make efforts to solve the water dispute among two-three states or any other dispute as it is his responsibility. He should hold talks with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States involved in dispute. Technical people should also be present in the meeting...*(Interruptions)* That's why I felt that instead of favouring a particular State, we should do justice to each and every State. It is the responsibility of the Central Government to come forward in this regard and tell us as to how this dispute would be solved. We have been hearing the names of many commissions like "Bachhavat Commission" but these commissions are not solving the disputes rather they are aggravating the situation. During the discussion we have seen that several questions have been raised in this regard. One more dispute is likely to arise between Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on account of Shivpuri-Indrapuri reservoir. Hon. Minister has written a letter to you to convene a meeting in this regard. You said that no information had been received from any State. Hon. Minister has sent us a copy of it. My submission is that their meeting should be convened and Central Government acting like 'panch' should take an impartial decision in the interest of each and every State.

MR. SPEAKER: I am extending the time of the House till the discussion is completed. Hon. Minister will also reply today itself. I request all the Members to express their views in five minutes as senior leaders of the party have already spoken in this regard.

[English]

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA (Kolar): Thank you Mr. Speaker Sir. The States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are facing the problem of water because this issue is over vigorous and there is no rainfall for the last three years. There are about 15 States which are facing the same problem. The upper riparian States, particularly in the South of India, are facing this problem for the last three years.

If there is no rainfall, how can we give water to lower riparian States? If there is water, then it is the bounden duty of the upper riparian States to give water to the lower riparian States. We are not here to politicise the issues.

19.10 hrs.

[DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, we do not want to take any political mileage out of it. This is a very important issue to be solved by the Government of India.

We have mentioned this issue so many times. The most important thing is that the Government of India has to come forward to settle the issues. The lower riparian States should understand that the distress should be shared properly. They should understand the realities whether there is water or not. As our colleagues Shri S. Bangarappa and Shri R.L. Jalappa as well as Shrimati Margaret Alva rightly pointed out the Krishna Water dispute...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM: At present how much water you have? How much water you have released to Tamil Nadu? 53 TMC water now you are having. You have released water in Kabini and Krishnaraja Sagar for irrigation but you have not released even a drop of water for the distress areas of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Shri Palanimanickam, you do not worry. Rain is in progress. Water will come to Tamil Nadu...*(Interruptions)*

Now, Sir, Paragodu issue is related to my district. It is in Shri R.L. Jalappa's constituency. I belong to the same district. That is the most important thing where my colleagues, Andhra Pradesh people, should understand the ground reality as to how much water is there, how to deal with Paragodu issue. This is a very important thing.

Water utilisation is 0.9 TMC by Karnataka in Chitravati (including Paragodu Project). Karnataka's share in the Chitravati is not less than 2 TMC out of the available water in Chitravati basin. The drinking water supply has the highest priority among the users of water as observed in the National Water Policy and judgement of the Supreme Court in Delhi Municipal Supply Case. (1996) (2 SCC 572). The Agreements of 1892 and 1933 were terminated by the provisions of Sec. 7(i) of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. I think, Shri Yerrannaidu is always mentioning about agreements of 1892 and 1933...*(Interruptions)* That is why I appeal to the hon. Minister for Water Resources and I will be thankful to the hon. Minister for Water Resources and Central Water Commission if a small Project of 0.137 TMC is cleared by the Central Water Commission for drinking water purposes, the details of which have been explained by Shri R.L. Jalappa. So I do not want to go into the details. These types of projects in Andhra Pradesh, in Tamil Nadu, in Kerala, wherever it is needed, it is the bounden duty of the respective State to take care of these Projects. It is an obligation of the States to give drinking water...*(Interruptions)* If in Anantapur there is no water, it is the duty of the State as to how to get the water. Same is the case with Kolar also.

DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Are you objecting?

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: We are not objecting. You do not know the reality. You are taking the political mileage out of it. You cannot get the political mileage out of it. The delay in diversion of Godavari is for the last 25 years. Our share in it is 23 TMC. We could not get it because Godavari Project has not been completed. This is the injustice done for Karnataka. We are not getting water from Godavari River. This water has to come to Karnataka. There are so many issues related to upper riparian States. There is always a problem. Even there is no water; even there is a heavy water. Nobody will stop the water and it will go to the lower riparian. You know it very well. If there is water, there will be a problem for the lower riparian States. Its position is like that of State of Colorado in the United States of America where Colorado is an upper riparian and has running water disputes with Kansas, Wyoming and Nebraska, etc. in respect of Arkansas, North Platte and Colorado.

This is clearly mentioned. This is not in India. Wherever you see, the upper riparian people are always facing the problem. They could not control it. If they want to take their legitimate share to which they deserve, the lower riparian people are trying to cry, they agitate and create troubles and they do not allow the upper riparian people to use their entitled water properly. This is the fate of the upper riparian people. This is the position. I do not want to go into depth of all these things.

I am appealing to the Prime Minister and the Water Resources Minister that by debating and by criticising each other on these issues will not solve the problem. It can be solved only through an amicable settlement. Even the national issues of water dispute are left to the decision of the Supreme Court; and the international disputes of water are left to the decision of the international Court. The Supreme Court is there. This has to be solved only through a dialogue amicably. Let the Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu sit with the Prime Minister and the Water Resources Minister and try to solve this problem amicably. Let them find out how much water is available and work out the ratio in which it can be shared by them.

Harshly speaking or criticising each other will not serve the purpose. Please understand that you cannot provoke the people. Particularly I appeal to my Andhra Pradesh friends, "Do not provoke. Do not take political advantage of it." It will not be good for you. This is for me also....*(Interruptions)* Shri Venugopal, I am not telling to you but I am telling to myself. No purpose will be served by this. If you want to get the water, you sit together with the Central Water Commission, with the Prime Minister and the Water Resources Minister and solve the problem. Do not provoke the people. It will not help you and me. We are not provoking each other. You are trying to provoke the people. Do not provoke the people. This is my appeal. I once again request and

[Shri K.H Muniyappa]

urge upon the Prime Minister and the Water Resources Minister to solve this problem.

Lastly, I mention that we are all in the neighbouring States. Shri Srinivasulu and Shri Parthasarathi, Shri Jalappa and myself are all friends. We are not ready to provoke the people. That will not help us. There is a Central Government. There we have to fight. We have to solve the problem and we have to get the legitimate share of water. We do not come in your way of getting the share of water to which you are entitled to.

Without water available here, my friends from Tamil Nadu are asking for release of water. There is no water in Cauvery and you are asking for release of water. You understand these things. I have an appeal to the hon. Minister. These people have alleged about the illegal projects constructed in Karnataka. I will ask you to send a team to see whether we have used more than 729 tmc of water, which has been given by the Bachawat Award. We are law-abiding people. We have not gone beyond that. We abide by the decision of the Central Water Commission. Here, my friends are unnecessarily agitating. Please understand that.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (Nagar Kurnool): Respected Chairperson, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. As many of my colleagues have stated, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are neighbouring States with very good relations, culturally and socially alike, for the past so many years. The river Krishna has Thungabhadra river as tributary. The river Thungabhadra has Bhadra and Thunga as its tributaries. These rivers and the river Pennar pass through both of these States. Historically, the two States were under the Nizam. When the States were divided on linguistic basis, some of the districts had gone to Karnataka and some others had come to Andhra Pradesh. The rivers Krishna and Thungabhadra, as I said earlier, pass through both the States.

In recent past, though we had very good relations for the past thousands of years, the actions of the upper riparian State of Karnataka have created an alarming situation in the lower riparian State of Andhra Pradesh. The commissions and omissions of the upper riparian State are definitely going to affect the lower riparian State. As our hon. Member Shri K.H. Muniyappa said, the upper riparian State will always have problems but because of those problems they should not encroach upon the rights of the lower riparian States.

When we come to water distribution, as many hon. Members said, under the KWDT, the Krishna water Dispute Tribunals Award was given in 1976, awarding Maharashtra 560 tmc ft, Karnataka 700 tmc ft and Andhra Pradesh 800 tmc ft. with a provision of additional use of reserve water of the quantity which they have calculated as per the formula arrived by the Bachawat Commission in clause 5(b). The formula is ten per cent of the average water utilised during 1992-93, that is, 176.5 tmc ft., which was utilised in 1968-69 under clause 5(b).

Every State is a riparian State—Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh—and the Award has been given by the Tribunal. Our colleagues from Karnataka always say that they are law abiding and very silent people who take care of their neighbours. It is so why has this situation come now? If they are law abiding and very silent people, why are people agitating in the lower riparian State? This is a point to be noted. It is because of the unilateral action of the State of Karnataka, which my colleagues have earlier mentioned, violating all the agreements and all the Awards, whether they are inter-State or national, that such a situation has been created.

I would just quote here an example about the Thungabhada sub-basins. The share of Karnataka in the award from the Thungabhadra sub-basins was 295 tmc ft plus 7.5 per cent of the regenerated water calculated to 10.86 tmc ft., which comes to total of 305.86 tmc ft. As per the figures provided by the Government of Karnataka on the utilisation submitted to the Supreme Court, in 1981 itself, Karnataka had utilised 319.55 tmc ft. of Thungabhadra sub-basin water exceeding the allowed utilisation for Karnataka. It is still continuing. Now, above the Thungabhadra, the Upper Thunga project is conceived. As far as our knowledge goes, it seems 12 tmc ft water is needed for this. Having consumed the entire quantity of allocation, they say, 320 tmc ft. is allowed for them.

It is all right. I agree. As per the Award, it is 305.86 TMC ft., but they say it is 320 TMC ft. It is all right for a while. They consumed 319.55 TMC ft. of water that is nearly 320 TMC ft. of water. So, where from the 12 TMC ft. of water will come for upper Thunga project? It is because of drought and because of silting that the water in Thungabhadra got reduced. This is what is worrying us because under the guise of not having the water, if the upper riparian States withhold water, then what will be the plight of the lower riparian States?

Now, I come to Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme. It is an inter-state project situated across Thungabhadra river on the border of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The right flank is in Kurnool district and the left flank is in the Raichur district of Karnataka. A canal is dug. The canal runs for 143 kilometres from the left flank of RDS with 43 kilometres in Karnataka, in the Raichur district, and remaining 100 kilometres stretch in Andhra Pradesh. The water allocated for this is 17.10 TMC ft., which is divided, that is, 10 TMC ft. for the river and 7.10 TMC ft. from the Thungabhadra dam itself.

Now, in the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, the water allocated for Karnataka is 43 kilometres in the Raichur district is 1.20 TMC ft. of water to irrigate about 5,879 acres. For Andhra Pradesh 15.90 TMC ft. of water was allocated to irrigate 87,500 acres in Gadwal and Alampur, erstwhile talukas of Mahboobnagar district....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, I need three or four minutes. It is a very important issue. It is a very relevant matter also....*(Interruptions)* Gadwal and Alampur are erstwhile talukas of Mahboobnagar. Often you will be seeing in Television and in the newspapers that Mahboobnagar district is a perennial drought-hit district. There is hunger, there is no water for irrigation and there is no transport facility. So, a lot of problems are there. There is one peculiar thing. Both Krishna river and Thungabhadra river pass through Mahboobnagar district, but without any water to Mahboobnagar.

Now, what is happening for RDS is that instead of 5,879 acres within a stretch of 43 kilometres, the Karnataka is drawing 6 to 8 TMC ft. of water irregularly irrigating nearly 22,000 acres, instead of 5,879 acres thereby reducing the inflow has come down. So, Andhra Pradesh, which has to irrigate 87,500 acres, is able to irrigate 30,000 acres only in Mahboobnagar district.

Apart from these, about 1,120 pump sets are installed in 32 villages on either side of the river along the banks of Thungabhadra between T.B. Dam and RDS. It is irrigating 46,500 acres consuming about 6 to 8 TMC ft. of water. So, put together it is nearly 12 to 15 TMC ft. of water. They are drawing illegally. It is a fact....*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I respect hon. Deve Gowda very much, the former Prime Minister of India. I would like to put a straight forward question to him. He said, 'show a single instance of violation of the Bachawat Award'....*(Interruptions)* He has put forward....*(Interruptions)* You prove it that you are not utilising this much....*(Interruptions)*

It was confirmed many times....*(Interruptions)* In spite of our repeated complaints and requests it was not stopped drawing of excess water illegally. Our hon. Chief Minister has written a letter and requested and made a phone call also. But, they have not yielded and the repairs have not taken place. Intentionally they withheld water and instead of 87,500 acres, we are able to irrigate only 30,000 acres in RDS Basin. Is it not a violation of the Bachawat Award? I would like to ask this question to our former Prime Minister hon. Shri Deve Gowda and other colleagues who spoke that they are very loyal, liberal, congenial, cooperative and law-abiding. I leave it to their wisdom.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, please give two minutes.

I will now come to Paragodu project. The 1892 and 1933 agreements very clearly say that any such type of project could not be taken out in Chitravati river without the consent of the lower riparian areas. They came out with the version that it is for drinking water. We are very happy. Wherever they are, be it Maharashtra, Karnataka or Andhra Pradesh, the farmers are farmers. There should not be any discrimination.

Sir, I have a copy here. It is the modified version afterwards. The hon. Minister of Minor Irrigation of Karnataka, Shri Kumara Bangarappa has replied to a starred question in the Karnataka Assembly....*(Interruptions)* I have said it is an old one. Let me complete it.

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: You are the third person to repeat it. Your leader has said it. You also say it.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: You please hear me. The hon. Minister is there to answer. Have you got any objection to my quoting it?

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: No objection; please go ahead.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: I quote:

"On Tuesday, during the question hour in the Legislative Assembly, above reply was given by the

[Dr. Manda Jagannath]

Minister to the question raised by Sampangi, MLA. He stated that water will be available not only for the drinking water supply to the Bagepalli and Gudibanda towns but also for 589 acres. He affirmed that the execution of this project will be done."

Sir, please note the word 'affirmed'. If it is such a case, we are happy if drinking water is given and we do not have any objection for this. Our apprehension is that if it is for drinking water for two villages only, why should it be that such a big project is constructed giving the scope and apprehension for doubt. Our apprehension is that it is not for drinking water and we have been repeatedly representing it.

Coming to some of the observations made by hon. Members, more so by our colleague and former Chief Minister, Shri Janardhana Reddy garu, he was mentioning about our Chief Minister....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, if he is mentioning my name, I have to be permitted to answer it.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, you have already said it. That is why I am mentioning it. You have taken the name of our Chief Minister. You had your opportunity.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: That is why I should be allowed to answer.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: On your observation only I am making my observation.

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: On your observation I will make my observation.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: It is Speaker's discretion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jagannath, please conclude now.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, they said it is a war. The people of lower riparian areas are dying of hunger and are dying for lack of water for drinking and irrigation purposes. When people go to plead with them asking for reaction and saying to the brothers there that 'both of us are human beings belonging to neighbouring States and we have cordial relations', is it a sin? Is it a sin to go to plead with our brethren there? Do you call it a war? Had it been a war, were they carrying any lethal weapons? Our hon. Members have said it and called our MPs as Goondas and rowdies. I highly object to it. Our of our colleagues said about our M.Ps. going there. It was not a war but it was a hunger cry.

[Translation]

We feel stomach ache when we are hungry. When we are more hungry we feel more pain. The situation is same here.

[English]

It was only to interact with them and to plead with them not to take such type of action where people from both the States would be suffering.

That is why, it is not a war, and it should not be called a war. Here, on the *Cauvery* issue, I would like to remind the House that—it is strictly not related to the subject under discussion—But though the Supreme Court had given its verdict that certain amount of water had to be released to Tamil Nadu, the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. BANGARAPPA: What is this? I tell you that it is a deep conspiracy because you are always making a reference to *Cauvery*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. I now give the floor to Shri Basavaraj.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: It is a fact. How can a Chief Minister instigate the farmers to go against the Supreme Court verdict, which is the highest and the apex Court of our country? Is it right? One should not do like that but for farmers' sake Mr. Krishna must have taken that stand. As such our Chief Minister spelt it out, the farmers' interests should be protected.

Finally, Sir, on the Telugu Ganga Project and all these things, whatever Os' and IA's are there, the Supreme Court have struck them down. We are not at fault. During Shri Deve Gowda's period when he was the Prime Minister, they were planning to increase the height of Almatti Dam up to 524 feet....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called the name of Shri Basavaraj.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Sir, let me make the last point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please make it in one sentence.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: They have planned to increase the height up to 524 feet, for Almatti Dam but the Supreme Court had restricted it to 519 feet. If there is no truth in our argument, then why did the Supreme Court restricted the height of Almatti Dam? They must answer this question.

Under these circumstances, my request to the Government of India, through you, Sir, is to see that all illegal constructions taken up by Karnataka should be stopped. Then, the *Rajolibanda* diversion scheme should be brought under the purview of the *Tungabhadra* Board.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): Sir, thank you very much for having given me this opportunity to raise some important points regarding sharing of water between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Sir, it is a well-known fact that the dispute arose among riparian States in 1960, in connection with the *Krishna* water dispute. Unfortunately, the Government of India has taken nine years to constitute a Tribunal for sharing of water. Shri K.L. Rao was the Union Minister and he had dodged this up to 1969. Because they wanted to utilise maximum water by erecting 18 ft height crest gates across Nagarjuna Sagar Dam. In 1969, the Tribunal was constituted. After that, the *Bachawat* Award has been given under Scheme A.

Under the Scheme A, by allocating the return flows and other excess water, out of 2060 TMC of water, Karnataka was allocated 734 TMCFT of water, and Andhra Pradesh was allocated 811 TMCFT of water among all the riparian States. The Scheme A allocations were made the part of final order of the Tribunal and the same was published as a 'decision' on 31st May, 1976 by the Union Government under Section 6 of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

So far as Scheme B is concerned, I am not going to elaborate it, the surplus waters of 330 TMCFT are to be shared among the riparian States in the ratio of 25 per cent, 50 per cent and 25 per cent.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Sir, it is wrong. There is no final award. The final award is as per Scheme A.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: I will tell you. It is a revised scheme. However, the Scheme B was not made a part of the final order, and the Tribunal observed that its implementation could be done by constituting the Inter-State River Authority: either by an agreement or by a law made by the Parliament.

On liberty to use surplus water by Andhra Pradesh, I will narrate one small point. The Tribunal further held that the State of Andhra Pradesh would have 'liberty to use' the surplus waters (without acquiring any rights), until Scheme B was enforced by constituting the Inter-State Regulatory Authority either by agreement or law made by Parliament. The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in O.S. No. 1 of 1997 filed by Karnataka interpreted 'liberty to use' surplus waters by its judgement dated 25th April 2000 and held that such uses cannot be by constructing any large-scale and permanent projects. Further, the Supreme Court directed the Union Government to act in this regard. Sir, with your permission, I quote the relevant observations here. They are:

> "...it is appropriate for the Central Government to exercise the discretion while granting any scheme or projects of the lower riparian State and bearing in mind, what is really meant by the liberty granted, so that the lowest riparian State should not be allowed to proceed ahead with large scale water projects for utilisation of surplus waters in excess of allocated quantity over which the State has no right.
>
> It is Central Government which has to exercise this discretion while clearing projects of the lowest riparian State and it should be so exercised that there should not be any apprehensions in the minds of the upper riparian States that for all times to come the right of sharing surplus water in any manner be endangered."

This is our case. The Constitution Bench also held that Scheme B is only a recommendation of the Tribunal, but it shall not act as a blue print to the new Tribunal when constituted to allocate the surplus water.

Unfortunately, the Government of India has not constituted the Tribunal so far. Subsequent to the above judgement dated 25th April, 2000, despite repeated requests from our Chief Minister and Government, the Government of India has so far not constituted the Tribunal. That is what we are urging the Government of India to do. The Government of Karnataka has only two requests to make and they are: (1) constituting a Tribunal to allocate surplus waters in the Krishna basin, the (2) directing Andhra Pradesh to stop the unapproved projects and protect the surplus waters of Karnataka.

[Shri G.S. Basavaraj]

Our allegation is that Andhra Pradesh is utilising more than 300 tmc ft of water unauthorisedly by constructing the Telugu Ganga project, Srisailam Left Bank Canal, Srisailam Right Bank Canal, Pulichintala Diversion, and Biman Lift Irrigation Canal. All these are unauthorised projects which have already been constructed. Over the above their Scheme A share, they are utilising the Scheme B share also. The Government of India itself has admitted that Telugu Ganga project and Srisailam projects are not cleared by them. The Government of India have accepted it in their own letter.

I now come to Upper Tunga Project. We are now constructing a small barrage across Tunga river in Shimoga District.

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVALSULU: He is misleading the House, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Please give me two minutes, Sir. If you are not ready to allow me more time, at least allow me to lay the rest of my speech on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can conclude your speech within one minute.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Kindly allow me two minutes, Sir.

Utilisation of 12.2 tmc feet of water in Upper Tunga Project is within the total allocation of 330 tmc feet permissible in Krishna Basin as per Scheme A allocation of the Tribunal. We are not utilising more than the share allotted to us. The Supreme Court, in O.S.I. of 1997, while rejecting similar allegations of Andhra Pradesh regarding Almatti Dam, has categorically held that the allocations of the Tribunal are not project-wise.

Sir, the amount of water which has been shared in favour of Karnataka is 729 TMC ft in scheme 'A'. It is not shared project wise. They have shared it in lump sum. Out of that share, we have utilised some share for Upper Tunga Project and some on Almatti dam.

Sir, after making my last point, I am going to conclude. Some friends have made an allegation against Karnataka. Fortunately, they have got 245 TMC ft. of water available in both Nagarjunasagar as well as Jurala dam whereas we have got only 120 TMC ft. of water. So, unnecessarily, they are making an allocation that Karnataka is evading to release water. That is for them to clarify. But it is all baseless. They wanted to claim their share over Scheme-B water also.

Sir, from Godavari, there is a share of 26 TMC ft. of water to us, which the Government of India has not cleared so far. But it is being utilised by Andhra Pradesh. The undue delay in non-clearance is depriving Karnataka of its due share.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for calling my name to participate on this subject. The matter is regarding sharing of river water between the two States—Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the matter is being raised here, while our Government is contemplating inter-linking of rivers all over the country. We have witnessed the controversy of sharing of water among southern States, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala and so on and so forth.

It is really amazing. When the conceptual plan is going to be materialized, what would be the fate of our country? We can easily imagine it. The controversy will be spread all over the country. I do not know as to what really is the position of the inter-linking of rivers all over the country. We are quite in dock.

So, I would request the hon. Minister that if he is kind enough to call a meeting of all the political parties and different organizations to achieve the consensus, it will be good for us. If any discussion takes place in this august House, it will be good for all of us.

Sir, we are now discussing about the sharing of inter-State river water between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Water is not a property. It is a precious natural resource. No person or a company or a State can be allowed to monopolize or play politics over water.

It is known that Karnataka is an upper riparian State and Andhra Pradesh is a lower riparian State. If we talk about river Krishna, it is an inter-State river. No particular State, be it upper riparian or lower riparian, should have the legal or moral right to monopolize its water according to the needs. According to the international law, lower riparian State's rights have to be protected.

The hon. Members from Karnataka have stated that the present crisis has been aggravated due to the shortage of water. It is told that if there was ample water, then this problem would not have arisen.

Sir, may I submit that the distribution of water be taken only in case of surplus water? What would happen in case of a distress? In case of distress, will upper riparian States have the privilege to take all the waters, and the lower ones will not get even a drop of it? So, there should be a distress-sharing formula. We should depend on that also. If Pakistan can have its due share of Indus water from India; if Bangladesh can have its due share of the Ganges from India, then why would the distress formula not be framed and carried out in these States also?

Sir, so far we know that regarding Krishna dispute, the Union Government constituted the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal (KWDT) in 1969. The Report should have been reviewed much earlier. The time has come also to review it as early as possible. We come to know that Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to set up a Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal for adjudication; and for having proper and realistic decision. But it has not been done so far. The Union Government have taken up the matter, and dealt with the matter in a casual manner. They have rendered only lip service, rather they have played the role of an onlooker. It is alleged that the Karnataka Government have constructed a few dams without prior permission of the Central Government. The allegation is that new construction of dams across Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers are blocking the flow of water to Andhra Pradesh. If it is so, is it not the denial or violation of the Report of the first Tribunal? The Union Government should see and should take the initiative effectively. The Tungabhadra and Pennar should see as to whether Tungabhadra and Pennar sub-basins are totally violating the Inter-State agreement, and as to whether the agreement made in 1892 and 1933 have been violated or not. That should be seen. Once an expert Committee comprising four Chief Ministers, under the leadership of Shri Jyoti Basu, the former Chief Minister of West Bengal had been constituted. They have visited the areas and have made some suggestions. What are those suggestions? We should know it. If it is possible, at the present juncture, such Committee comprising of the Chief Minister should be constituted. They should go there, and should make some suggestions for this.

[Translation]

PROF. I.G. SANADI (Dharward South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Sir, I recall a statement of Pandit Nehru. He had stated that we should opt a parliamentary constituency and a State with a view to context the election. Elected Members of Parliament are called representatives of people. It is we who make future of India. Separate States, separate constituencies have been formed for electing the representatives. After getting elected from different areas, we are called people's representatives. Nehruji had stated that country is more important than the State. Therefore, country's interest should be foremost for us. Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu or Karnataka—all these States are Part and Parcel of our country. Development of all the States should be our objective...*(Interruptions)* Karnataka has been extending its support. Even being the upper riparian States we have not snatch any body's right. We are sacrificing more. ...*(Interruptions)* one cannot clap with a single hand. it is not that only the Members from Karnataka are quarrelsome. We will not remain quite, we will continue to fight for our right....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

PROF. I.G. SANADI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a lot is being said about the Krishna and Cauvery water dispute. It seems that the feeling of hate is prevailing among the people of three States on the issue of water and at times we reached the stage of fighting with each other. As has been said from the other side, I would like to state that we are not coward but I want that instead of hate, a feeling of harmony and brotherhood should prevail among us-cannot we do this? If we respect the feelings of each other, harmony will definitely prevail. I am recalling one thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prem ki Ganga Bahatey Chaloo.

PROF. I.G. SANADI: Yes, why can we not have cordial relation and we are doing so from our side. That is why we do not have any dispute.

I would like to point out one thing that I am recalling. As per the Bachawat Commission the water was distributed among three States. I would like to submit that whosoever says that it is yours or it is mine is a superman. The person who says that what talk of your water even my water is yours is human god and those

[Prof. I.G. Sanadi]

who says that mine is mine and even yours is mine is a demon. We should not become demon nor super human can we not become human, can we not be satisfied with own water? The Chief Minister of Karnataka is meeting everyone with good intention but it is being propagated by these people that the people of Karnataka want to quarrel with every State and are of quarrelsome nature. I would like to submit that one cannot clap with single hand.

Sir, I would like to request the hon'ble Prime Minister that he should interfere in it as the problem of drinking water has been solved by Pargod water. Upper Tung from where I am elected can be made second Punjab as that project has been cleared by him. I am thankful to him for that. However, the States to which water is flowing are getting prosperous and they do not tolerate if there is any reduction in the quantity of water flowing to them as now they have understood the importance of water. It is not good gesture that somebody may remain hungry and someone may keep on eating. I will also fight for their right however they should not deprive us of our right. Why do they quarrel for that. The three States have appealed and I would also like to appeal the hon'ble Prime Minister that he should work for the distribution of remaining 330 TMC Scheme 'B' so that we the people of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu may live like brothers as we have been living till now. So, I would like to appeal to the hon'ble Minister that the decision in this regard should be taken at the earliest so that the hatred and insulting attitude that has prevailed among us should be removed and as you have said that we may work for creating the conducive atmosphere among the people of the States.

[English]

*SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may kindly be permitted to speak in Kannada because all my colleagues have spoken in English. Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing this discussion in this august House. For the last 6 hours we are expressing our views about the sharing of Krishna and other rivers between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Members from Andhra Pradesh have made several allegations against Karnataka. I want to make it clear that there is no truth in the allegations.

It is the responsibility of the Centre to sort out the problems if there is inter-State water dispute between States. The Government of India has miserably failed in solving the river water dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

My colleague and friend Mr. V. Dhananjaya Kumar has suggested that this issue should be solved through dialogues between the two States. My personal opinion is that this problem can't be solved through discussions between the States. The Centre should intervene and find an amicable solution according to law. If this is not done there will be danger to the unity and integrity of our nation.

Central Water Commission (CWC) was set up in 2001. Even after 11 months and 11 days the tribunal has not been commissioned. Supreme Court has given its verdict in this regard. The Centre has to set up the tribunal within a period of 12 months. I think the Centre at least now will take appropriate action in this matter of urgent importance. The people throughout the State of Karnataka are very much agitated and therefore this problem has to be resolved amicably without any further delay.

20.00 hrs.

Sir, the people of Karnataka are the most peace loving people in the country. They are the most cooperative people in the country. I would like to give an example. Mr. Venkaiah Naidu has been elected to the Parliament not from Andhra Pradesh but from Karnataka. He could have taken initiative in this matter and resolved the water dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately he did not do anything in this regard.*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: No reference can be made to a member of the other House...*(Interruptions)* A reference is being made about a member of the other House. This is not fair. He cannot make that remark....*(Interruptions)* Shri Venkaiah Naidu is the hon. Member of Rajya Sabha. His name cannot be referred here...*(Interruptions)* I am only trying to draw the attention of the Chair.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it should be concluded.

[English]

*SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Hon. Members of Andhra Pradesh are blaming the President of Congress Party Smt. Soniaji for not taking initiative in this matter. She had sought some information from Andhra Pradesh Government on the basis of the representation received from the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka. The members

* *English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

* *...*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

of Andhra Pradesh are taking objection to this also. This is not at all proper.

384 villages in Kolar district including Bagepalli taluk are affected by severe drought. This is the third consecutive year that they are facing such a drought situation. There is acute shortage of drinking water in these villages. The Andhra Pradesh members instead of sympathising make so many unwarranted statements. They say that a large group of 5000 people would cross the State border and enter Karnataka State to create problems. They go to the extent of saying that they would wage a war against Karnataka. They cannot take law into their hands and do whatever they want. Then it will be very difficult to maintain law and order in our State. However, it is the prime responsibility of the Centre to maintain law and order throughout the country. They say that they will fight for this cause*...

SHRI KALAVA SRINIVASULU: Sir, it is most objectionable. He is speaking untruth...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Karnataka arrested our MPs and MLAs. We did not go there for fighting. We are for justice...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now and take your seat. I have called Shri Ramdas Athawale.

[English]

*SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: The Prime Minister had made some unnecessary comments about the padayatra of our hon. Chief Minister in Mandya district. The problem of water is a matter of life and death for the people of Karnataka. The Chief Minister at that time thought that it was proper to go ahead with padayatra and accordingly he did not it. Nobody can find fault with that.

The hon. Minister of Agriculture is here. I request him and the hon. Prime Minister to take special interest in this matter and to permanently solve this inter-State water dispute between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

I thank you Sir once again and with these words conclude my speech*.

*...*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE (Pandharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the discussion is being held on the issue that the water of Krishna and Cauvery rivers should be properly distributed between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and each one should get its due share.

Water is very important for the life of a man so there has been conflict for the water on man occasions. If one looks into the history, there was conflict over water between Shakya and Kols. Buddh was also born at that time. That is why I would like to submit that:—

'Pani ke liye huwa tha youdh,

Isliye paida huwa tha Buddha;

Ek dusare per mat bano krudh,

Agar ham apas me isi tarah karte rahenge,

To dobara ho jayega Pani ke liye youdh'.

I mean to say that it is the responsibility of the Government of India. We should fight for our right of water but it is also the responsibility of the Indian Government and the hon'ble Minister and Sethi Saheb. The Government are in power for last four years and there are 29 MPs of TDP of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not reminding you but it is your responsibility. If the people of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh want their right then both the States alone cannot solve the problem rather there is also responsibility of the India Government. Karnataka says that it does not have excess water and Andhra Pradesh says that it wants its share of water. Krishna river flows in Maharashtra also so Maharashtra should also get its share. If Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh will make efforts to enter into dispute then we will also have to fight. Maharashtra should also get the water of Krishna river. So the conclusion is that the Government of India should call both the States to solve their dispute. I would like to demand that this issue should be solved by way of calling the Chief Ministers of both the States.

At the end, I would like to say that:—

"Logon ko pine ke liye nahin milega jal,

To desh ka kaise badhega bal".

If we want to strengthen the country then there is need to provide drinking water to all the people. If you do not provide sufficient water to the people then you will have to face the difficulty.

[Shri Ramdas Athawale]

If we do not formulate proper water share policy then how Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra will get its benefit. So, there is need to formulate policy accordingly.

[English]

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY (Nalgonda): Mr. Chairman Sir, the attitude of the Karnataka Government in sharing river waters whether it is Cauvery or Krishna is causing concern to one and all. Our Parliamentary Party leader Shri Yerrannaidu has initiated a discussion under rule 193 to discuss the issue in depth and I support the motion. Congress, which ruled the country for 40 years, is in the saddle in Karnataka. It is expected that the Congress would rise above petty and parochial considerations and would approach the problems with national spirit. It is the bouden duty of that party to protect the rights of every State. But unfortunately succumbing to local pressures, it is creating problems to both Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. As of now, Karnataka has 110 tmc of water already in Almatty dam which has a capacity of 129 tmc. It has no Ayacut. Deliberately they are storing water there only to see that Andhra doesn't get any water. Sir, there is no water in Srisailam project. There is no water in Nagarjun Sagar. The entire farming community in Krishna basin, which suffered a lot during last year due to acute drought, is once again in trouble this year. The Karnataka Government has a responsibility to release water from Almatty. It is equally the responsibility of the President of Indian National Congress who also happens to be the leader of Opposition in this august House. Sir, Karnataka Government is neither implementing court order or awards of the tribunals. The hon. Members hailing from Karnataka are saying that they stand for friendly and cordial relationship with Telugu people. But unfortunately they are not in a position to release to Andhra Pradesh its due share of Krishna waters. In my district and especially in my constituency, people have no proper drinking water. They are forced to drink water which is full of fluorine. As such they are subjected to fluorisis and many other ailments. MPs belonging to Karnataka are saying that they had undertaken the construction of Paragodu project only to project drinking water facility to people who reside there. How about the people who are residing in our State, in my district and constituency, who are subjected to the same hardship. It is the responsibility of the hon. Members hailing from Karnataka and the Karnataka Government itself to view the whole situation with humanitarian approach. It is also the responsibility of the Central Government to see that construction of all projects like Upper Tunga and Upper Bhadra and also other projects in Krishna basin are halted at once. Hon. Mani Shankar Aiyer observed that all regional parties are politically motivated. It is not so. It is because of the misrule of Congress Party for the past 40 years, so many regional parties have emerged on the horizon. These parties have emerged to deliver the people from the clutches of Congress misrule. In our State, Shri N.T. Rama Rao founded Telugu Desam Party in order to save the State from Congress misrule. We have come to power also. We are ruling the State today and I am sure we would continue to rule the State in future as well. Even in the Centre too, only a party or alliance which enjoys our support would be in power. Congress party's dreams of coming back to power will never materialise. I appeal to the Congressmen to pick up a lesson or two, at least now. They should treat all the States equally and should not mete out step motherly treatment to the States which are being ruled by non-Congress Governments. The Congress MPs should impress upon their leader and see that share of water due for Andhra and Tamil Nadu are released at once. I take this opportunity to request the Union Government to see that all illegal construction of projects by Karnataka are stopped at once.—Jai Hindi—Jai Janma Bhoomi.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, the Chair had promised to give me two to three minutes to seek small clarifications.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. You cannot speak twice.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, you may give me permission after the Minister's reply.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI): I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in this particular debate spreading over from 2 p.m. to 8.15 p.m. and the number of speakers who have participated in this particular debate comes to 23. So, almost all the Members hailing from Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have participated in this debate. I am really grateful to them. They have drawn the attention of the Government to many important problems concerning water dispute. Once again, I am thankful to them.

Before going into the subject matter, I would like to make some points clear. Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar, while speaking about the National Water Policy, has levelled many allegations against the Government. He has said that the Government has done nothing during these two-

*...*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

and-a-half years. So, before going into the subject matter of this particular discussion, I would like to clarify some of the points raised by Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar.

At the outset, he has raised a point about the National Water Policy. He has said that nothing new is there and the Government has taken no action having this National Water Policy. Of course, in my intervention, I said that the National Water Policy has been revised. But he did not accept my response. However, for his kind information, I would like to just read out a few sentences about the National Water Policy. I do admit that the National Water Policy was first adopted in the year 1987. I certainly admit it. But, at the same time, on 1st April, 2002, we had updated it and mentioned it in the Resolution on National Water Policy. As I said, I would like to read a few sentences.

> "National Water Resources Council, in its second meeting held on 9th September, 1987, adopted the National Water Policy. This Policy has since been guiding the formation of policy and programmes for water resources development and its management. During the last 14 years, many new challenges have emerged in water resources sector which has necessitated the review of the existing National Water Policy.
>
> Accordingly, the revised and updated Draft National Water Policy finalised by the Working Group has been considered and deliberated upon in the Fifth Meeting of the National Water Resources Council held on the 1st April, 2000. Some of the modifications have also been suggested by the Members and agreed to by the Council."

So, this Policy was adopted on 1st April, 2000 after having deliberated on all the points which needed updating.

[Translation]

SHRI GUTHA SUKENDER REDDY: First you give my reply then you reply him...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Certainly I will reply to your points. I assure you that I will reply to your points....*(Interruptions)* Certainly it is also important. Hear me for a few minutes.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: He cannot settle Karnataka—Andhra Pradesh dispute excepting the framework of the National Water Policy. What the Minister is doing is as logical as what these people are saying is illogical....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar is a very learned Member. He knows things more than anybody else. He should at least have patience and should read what has been mentioned in the preface as well as the contents of the National Water Policy. He has raised many points. Of course, those are not relevant to this particular discussion. I have already stated that if the details of the National Water Policy are gone through, Shri Mani Shankar Aiyar and other hon. Members will come to know about the new items that have been incorporated in the Policy. I do not want to dwell upon this point further.

I would like to thank the mover of the Motion, Shri Yerrannaidu. He has brought to our notice many new points. He has drawn the attention of the Government to many issues.

The hon. Members have raised in this House certain issues in connection with the river valley projects under construction by the respective States on the inter-State rivers namely, Krishna, Pennar and Godavari. Particular attention of the House has been drawn to projects, namely Upper Tunga, Tungabhadra Dam, Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme, Almatti Dam, Srisailam left and right bank canals, Telugu Ganga project, etc. in the Krishna basin; new barrages under construction in the Manjira, a tributary of the Godavari; and Paragodu Dam project in Chitravati, a tributary of the Pennar. These issues were raised by hon. Member, Shri K. Yerrannaidu. Other hon. Members also touched upon these points.

While taking note that the issues raised are of utmost importance to the States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, I would like to inform the hon. Members that the development of water resources through various projects for the beneficial use is done by the respective State Governments in their territories. The projects mentioned here are all on the inter-state rivers. The developments on the inter-State rivers are governed by the existing agreements, as mentioned by the hon. Members time and again while speaking on the subject, between the States or by the Tribunal Awards, where such Awards are available. Any issue raised by the party States regarding violations of provisions of existing agreements or of Tribunal Awards by the other party State are resolved through mutual negotiations between the States with or without the assistance and facilitation by the Central Government. The role of the Central

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

Government in such matters is that of a facilitator and the Centre has fulfilled this role effectively whenever the need arose.

The procedure adopted by the Centre in clearing the river valley projects is very transparent to allay any fears of the riparian States. Central teams are visiting the project sites and holding discussions with the party States whenever matters are brought to the notice of the Central Government. Inter-State meetings are called to discuss the issues threadbare to find out an amicable solution. This aspect has been highlighted by many hon. Members, particularly by the former Prime Minister of India Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, by Shri Yerrannaidu and also by the other hon. members. In the case of issues raised in the House connected with the projects mentioned, the Central Government has adopted the same line of action. In case any issue is pending, the same could be discussed and sorted out.

I would like to inform the House that a Central team along with officers from the State of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh visited the site of Paragodu Dam Project and held discussion on 15th and 16th June, 2003 as has been mentioned by many hon. Members. Already the Central team consisting of one senior officer from the CWC of the Government of India visited the site and held discussion not only with the State Government officials of Andhra Pradesh but also discussed with the State Government officials of Karnataka. Further, he Chairman Central Water Commission convened an inter-State meeting on 27th June, 2003 to discuss the issues raised by Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The matters concerning some of the projects raised by Andhra Pradesh have been taken up with Karnataka, thereafter.

Some of the hon. Members have said that the Central Government has failed in its attempt to resolve the problem. These problems or issues are really complicated. We have tried and made a sincere effort to resolve the issue by sitting across the table. But the way emotions have been roused and patience has been exhibited at this juncture of time, it is very difficult to arrive at a consensus on these issues. But one efforts are on to find out an amicable settlement of these disputes, especially the disputes the hon. Members have mentioned.

With regard to Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal, I would like to inform the House that the Central Government had constituted the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal in April, 1969–this has been mentioned by the hon. Members–to adjudicate water disputes of Krishna. The Tribunal submitted its report and decision in 1976. The decision was published by the Central Government in the Official Gazette on 31st May, 1976. As per the direction of the Tribunal, at any time after 31st May, 2000, the orders of the Tribunal may be reviewed or revised by a competent authority or another Tribunal. As has been mentioned in the other House, this Tribunal is going to be set up very soon and within another 15 days, it would be set up. This is my categorical answer to this particular point relating to the Tribunal.

The Central Government received requests under Section 3 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes (ISRWD) Act, 1956. The stipulation is there. The stipulation about the Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal is that unless the requests are made by the States concerned *suo motu*, the Tribunal cannot be appointed or constituted.

In this regard, the Central Government received requests under Section 3 of the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 from the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh in October, 2002, December 2002 and January, 2003 respectively requesting for constitution of a Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal under Section 4 of the ISRWD Act, 1956 and referring to the Tribunal for adjudication and decision, the water disputes and matters connected therewith or relevant to water disputes emerging from the letters of complaint.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the Tribunal is constituted, it should be constituted with a mandate that it should come out with an award within a given time. Otherwise there is no point, if it goes on for years.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Shri Dhananjaya Kumar, this point has been mentioned by some hon. Members. We have amended the Inter-State Water Disputes Act of 1956 in the year 2002 and, accordingly, a time frame has been fixed so that there will not be any difficulty in giving the Award in a specific time period.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Could you just explain what is the time frame?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: I have mentioned that the request should come from the concerned States and within one year, the Central Government is to

constitute the Tribunal. The Tribunal is to give its Report within a specific period of time. in the earlier Act 1956 no time limit was fixed. As per the requests made, it will be constituted by 31st of this month and we are constituting it before the 31st.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: I seek your clarification. Does the amendment provide that the Tribunal should be constituted within a time frame or that award should be given within a time frame?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Both are there.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: If both are there, then what is the time frame for giving the award after the constitution of the Tribunal?

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: The time frame that has been made is three years. Within three years the tribunal constituted have to give the Award and also within three years' time, they have to give the award. If they do not give the Award within three years period of time, they can have another two years of grace period. Prior to this amendment, there was no time frame fixed at all. We had adopted this improvement in the new amendment which has been passed recently in the year 2002.

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Why do you not reduce it to one year?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: By this amendment, Andhra Pradesh will continue to get the benefit of 330 TMC feet of water. I am only bringing this to the notice of my hon. friend, Shri Yerrannaidu. He can be very happy for another five years and enjoy that.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dhananjaya Kumar ji please allow the hon'ble Minister to complete his reply.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: As per the Act, the second Tribunal to adjudicate water dispute of Krishna is to be constituted within one year. As I have stated earlier, a request is received from the party States and the Central Government is processing the request for constituting the second Tribunal for Krishna Water Dispute within a time frame. I assure the Members that the Central Government will provide all assistance to solve the problem keeping in view the interests of the party States. I hope with the active co-operation of the hon. Members and the accommodating response from the State Governments, we will be able to find an amicable solution to the concerns raised by hon. Members and I am looking forward to such a situation.

Many times, the stipulation of the Krishna Water Tribunal has been raised by hon. Members here on the floor of the House. They have certainly quoted from the award and they have certainly pointed out the stipulations made there. Claims and counter-claims have been made here because of certain deficiencies, if I am allowed to say, on the part of the concerned States. What is the stipulation made by this award of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal?

I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Members to Clause 13 of the Award given by the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal. As per the Award, the States have to exchange the water utilisation data as specified under Clause 13. I would like to quote this, because this is very much relevant to this particular debate. The reasons for this dispute and, sometimes, unnecessary disputes have been arisen overlooking the stipulations of the Award of the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal and the party states have not obeyed. The Clause 13 of the Award says:

"(a) Each State shall prepare and maintain annually for each water year complete detail and accurate records of annual water diversion outside the Krishna River Basin;

(b) Annual usage for irrigation works using less than 1 TMC;

(c) Annual usage for irrigation works from all other projects and works;

(d) Annual usage for domestic and municipal water supply;

(e) Annual usage for industrial purposes;

(f) Annual usage for irrigation within the Krishna River Basin from projects using 3 TMC or more annually;

(g) Areas irrigated and duties adopted for irrigation from irrigations works using less than 1 TMC annually;

[Shri Arjun Charan Sethi]

(h) Estimated annual evaporation losses from reservoirs and storages using 1 TMC or more annually;

(i) Formula used and co-efficiency adopted for measuring discharges at project site.

Each State shall send annually to the other State a summary abstract of the said records. The said records shall be open to inspection of all the States through their accredited representatives for a reasonable time at a reasonable place or places."

The exchange of the above data as stipulated by the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal has not taken place between the States. This is very important. In the absence of the exchange of water utilisation data, the Central Water Commission was considering maximum return flow permitted in the Award for appraisal. This was first started when the water availability for Srisailam Project of Andhra Pradesh was considered. Thereafter, the Central Water Commission has adopted consistently this view with regard to the return flow for the other two States.

Sir, this is the most crucial point of this particular discussion. If this data could have been exchanged between the concerned States, a particular State could have personally verified as to how much water the other State is using and the other State also could have personally verified as to how much water the other State is using. In the absence of exchange of this data of water use, as has been stipulated by the Krishna Water Dispute Tribunal, these disputes have cropped up. So, I would request all the hon. Members and leaders from different parties of different States that they should persuade their respective States to adopt this practice of exchange of water utilisation data. Unless they verify each other's data, certainly the other State will have some suspicion. They will have their own doubts.

This particular stipulation of the Award, I think, has been overlooked and has not been adhered to. As a result, this impasse has been created not only inside the House but also in different States. So, I would request the concerned States that they have to exchange this data, as per the stipulation made in the Award of the Tribunal.

Sir, I am very much available to each and every Member of Parliament and my officers are available to have discussion with different States as well as, if possible, with their respective state officers concerned.

So, I request you to please prevail upon the State Governments concerned. They should exchange the data among themselves. If they do so, the problem will really be solved. I request Shri Yerrannaidu and also many other honourable senior Members that they should request their respective States in this respect.

So far as the projects are concerned, I have stated here how a misunderstanding has arisen. After all, why has this misunderstanding arisen? It is because no data have been exchanged between the States. As a result, the State Government in Andhra Pradesh says that Karnataka is using so much of water and the Karnataka Government says that Tamil Nadu is using in excess of their allotted quota of water. So, I would like to assure the hon. Members that if there has been any arithmetical error or error of judgement on the part of my officers in the CWC, we are certainly open to revise it so far as Upper Tunga is concerned. This much I can say here.

Similarly, about the Paragodu project, as has been stated and clarified by hon. Members, I would like to point out one thing. I admit that we have written a letter to the officers in the State Government of Karnataka that the Paragodu projects seems to be a drinking water project. But at the same time, we have also drawn their attention to the parameters which they have adopted about the dependability of water yield. So far as drinking water project is concerned, certainly, it is erroneous. We have drawn the attention of the Karnataka Government to revise the height of the dam. As has been mentioned by an hon. Member, top priority has been given for drinking water. The Central Government has given top priority to the drinking water project. But if it is a drinking water project, certainly, the competent authority to decide on the parameters is the Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation at the Central level. As per their prescription, they have to adhere to the criteria which they have adopted. But so far as this organisation is concerned, as I have mentioned, the parameters about the Paragodu project are certainly more than the prescribed parameters.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: You have to refer that project to that organisation.

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: In this particular case, we have already done it.

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: We have no objection for drinking water. The norms at the national level should be followed...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete his reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: This is for the first time in the country...*(Interruptions)* There were no such parameters fixed for any project....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister complete his reply.

[English]

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Sir, the hon. Member is a senior Member of this particular House. So, I am open for having a discussion with him. This particular organisation—Central Public Health Environmental Engineering Organisation—is under the control of the Ministry of Urban Development.

So far as other things are concerned, I would not go into the details of these issues...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: What are the parameters, please tell this august House....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Please hear me. I am going to say about unapproved projects in the country.

We have asked the State Governments to furnish the details. After getting the details of these unapproved projects, certainly we will take a decision and I will inform the House also.

We have signed Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan. We have signed Ganga Water Treaty with Bangladesh. You can see how in a proper manner they are functioning and working since 1960. The Indus Water Treaty has been signed and since 1960 this has been working very well in spite of the fact that we have fought three wars with Pakistan. Similarly, with Bangladesh, we are having a Ganga River Water Treaty and it is also functioning very well. When these agreements are functioning well with our neighbouring countries, why do we have problem between the States in the country? We are all Indians. India is our motherland. So, I appeal to all the hon. Members and all the States that they should have some patience. They should discuss the issue in a very amicable manner and in a very good atmosphere, without arousing passion.

With these words I conclude, Sir.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion continued for 6 six hours.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, I am the Mover, I should be given the first chance for clarifications...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mover does not have any right.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon'ble Minister has given reply. Now there is no scope for further discussion and further clarification in this regard is also not required.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI N. JANARDHANA REDDY: Sir, regarding the Upper Tunga project, the hon. Minister was kind enough to say that if the CWC and its members have done anything by mistake, he would try to correct it. I am happy that he has announced it. Meanwhile, will he ask the Karnataka Government to go slow in the matter?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, there are two issues regarding Paragodu and Upper Tunga. The hon. Minister has clarified that and we are happy about that. We have submitted our information. Meanwhile, the Government of India should ask the Karnataka Government to stop these projects. Our issues are quite genuine.

As far as Rajollybunda Diversion Scheme is concerned, they are utilising 1.20 TMC ft. more, which is under the control of Karnataka Government. Our demand is that the Presidential Order should be changed and that it should be brought under the control of Tungabhadra Board, which is jointly controlled by both the States. Everybody will agree to that. Sir, out of 17.1 TMC ft., we are getting only 15.9 TMC ft. of water. With regard to Manjera Basin, we have shown so many photographs and we have circulated them to the Ministry of Water Resources too. The Ministry can send a team and if the objections raised by the Government of Andhra Pradesh are true, then the hon. Minister should ask the Karnataka Government to stop them without any delay. *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The reply is completed.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till tomorrow.

20.49 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 05, 2003/Sravana 14, 1925 (Saka)

P.L.S. 40.XXXVI.11/2003
572

© 2003 By Lok Sabha Secretariat

Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Tenth Edition) and Printed by M/s. Jainco Art India, New Delhi.