

a facility for water or sewerage etc. is no good. You must have a village like this or your idea that fishermen should get boats of this size and this shape is not a good idea that boats should be like this, or the nets should not be this big or that big. Yes, these are the problems where we need help and therefore, I am sorry that the entire Calling Attention on this subject has boiled down to... (Interruptions) The entire discussion on the national Test Range, Sir, has boiled down to what I may describe as a very superficial statement of problems with no suggestions for solution.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, when he has taken such a rigid stand, all that we can do is, we can only record our protest in the most parliamentary form by only staging a protest walk out. Nothing more can be done.

13.22 hrs.

(At this stage, Prof. Madhu Dandavate and some other hon. Members left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, Matters under Rule 377.

13.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to protect the interests of HDPE units in the country in case Jute packing is made mandatory

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda) : A Committee for working out mandatory use of jute bags has been appointed to protect 52 working Jute Mills, situated in West Bengal manufacturing 15 lakh tonnes of packing material and controlled by monopoly houses. In case Jute packing becomes mandatory, Government should take action to protect the interests of :

- (b) 500 HDPE Units scattered all over the country and controlled mainly by small entrepreneurs, manufacturing hardly 60,000 tonnes of HDPE woven bags for

packing mainly fertilizers and small quantity of cement.

- (b) Millions of cultivators who use and store fertilizers without repacking and consumers of cement who get more quantity of cement which otherwise is lost in transit.

[Translation]

- (ii) Need to undertake comprehensive survey of water resources in Kanpur

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir under Rule 377, I want to raise the following important matter in the House.

Kanpur, the industrial city of Uttar Pradesh is going to face an unprecedented drinking water crisis. The District Administration has submitted a scheme to solve this problem by pumping the Ganges water at Bithur. But the river Ganges is changing its course and is moving away from Kanpur every year. Besides, the Ganga Dam Project is also not being implemented.

Every day, 70 million litres of drinking water is supplied to the city through 41 tubewells in the city. Most of the tubewells in the city have been drilled upto a depth of 400 metres and in the absence of survey by the geo-hydrologists, 10 tubewells have failed within a short period and the quantum of water from other tubewells has also gone down and there is a fear of their becoming inoperative in the next few years.

According to several geologists, underground water in the form of deep wells is available in ample quantity at a depth of 2000 to 5000 metres in Ganges basin, but the experts of U.P. Jal Nigam and Water Institute of Uttar Pradesh have expressed the view that the underground water sources in Kanpur city are either drying or they are going to dry up in the near future. But in modern age of computers and science this sounds incredible. Therefore, it is necessary in the public interest that the Centre, in cooperation with the ground water council of the State, gets a survey conducted through the Geo-physical and Remote sensing systems.