

abolished in the first instance in respect of single ingredient dosage forms of the following 5 drugs:

1. Analgin
2. Aspirin
3. Chlorpromazine
4. Ferrous Sulphate
5. Piperazine and its salts such as adipate, citrate and phosphate.

Government have also decided that Drug Controller should not, while granting permission, give recognition to brand names of new single-ingredient drugs, nor should such drugs be allowed to be marketed under the brand names when first introduced in this country.

(c) Instructions have already been issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Civil Supplies to the Registrar of Trade Marks effective 16th March, 1979 not to register any trade marks for single-ingredient dosage forms of the drugs mentioned in reply to part (a) and new single-ingredient drugs when first introduced in India. These instructions are not, however, applicable to drugs meant for export.

Dudhsagar Power Project

4223. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Goa Administration had approached the Centre for assistance for the implementation of Dudhsagar Project on a priority basis in view of the power shortage in Goa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) and (b). The Central Water Commission had investigated the possibilities of power generation of the Dudhsagar Project in Goa and on the basis of these investigations, a project report was prepared

by them. This was to be a multi-purpose project envisaging power generation, irrigation and supply of drinking water. The revised estimate of the project was prepared in October 1979. This was examined in the Central Electricity Authority who pointed out the need to include data regarding hydrological observations, pattern of irrigation withdrawals, drinking water requirements, etc. before any techno-economic appraisal could be undertaken. The revised project report has not been received so far.

Conserving and utilising flood waters

4224. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to conserve and utilise monsoon flood waters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDEY): (a) and (b). Out of the total flow of about 1440 million acre feet carried annually by the rivers of India, 80—90 per cent occurs during the monsoon season, and much of it is in the form of flood flows. The present assessment is that only about one-third of this can be beneficially used for consumptive uses. A number of storage reservoirs with a total capacity of about 130 million acre feet have already been created in various rivers in the country to store surplus waters for multipurpose benefits. Several additional storage reservoirs on the major river systems for harnessing the flood flows to the extent possible are at various stages of investigations, planning and construction.

Power generation through non-conventional sources

4225. SHRI A. T. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made so far by India in its search for power-generation through non-conventional sources such as tidal waves;

(b) what are the coastal States of India which undertook this search in their own spheres and to what extent these State activities have been coordinated by the Government of India;

(c) what is the present feasibility of power-generation through tidal waves; and

(d) in view of the present shortage of power do Government propose to undertake immediately power generation project on the West coast near Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) to (d). Of the non-conventional sources of energy which are expected to have any significant potential to meet the country's energy needs, are solar energy and energy through bio-conversion (biogas, etc.). Of the various ocean energy sources, usable in electric power generation like tidal power, wave power, ocean thermal energy conversion and sea currents, tidal power is capable of exploitation on the basis of developed technology. Some preliminary studies were first carried in 1966 by the Gujarat authorities in consultation with the then Central Water and Power Commission to examine the possibilities of tidal power generation in the Gulf of Cambay. The West Bengal Government had also got a preliminary study done a long time back by a firm of consultants. A UNDP expert also visited the country in 1975 to advise in the matter. To take a firm view on the potential of the schemes for tidal energy development, and to establish their technical feasibility and economic justification, detailed studies and investigations are required, necessitating an inter-disciplinary approach involving participation by several organisations. A Coordination Committee was set up in May, 1979 under the Chairmanship of the Chairman, Central Electricity Authority to consider the further course of action and to formulate a programme of investigation and studies relating to tidal power development in the country.

The Committee has since submitted a report for carrying out investigations for tidal power development in the Gulf of Kutch at an estimated cost of Rs. 207.11 lakhs exclusive of the foreign exchange component of the order of US \$ 200,000 to be spread over a period of 5 years. The Committee has recommended (i) short-term field investigations, (ii) laboratory studies, and (iii) long-term field investigations.

The investigations have not yet been taken up.

Rivers which Flood heavily During Rains

4226. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that rivers in the country flood heavily during rains;

(b) which are such rivers;

(c) what is the estimated loss to life, property and crops in every State during the last three years;

(d) what preventive steps Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) and (b). The major flood-prone rivers in the country are the Ganga and its tributaries, the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, the Barak, the Narmada, the Tapi and the coastal rivers of Orissa.

(c) A tabulation showing the estimated loss of life, property and crops as reported by the State Governments during the last three years is at Annexure-I.

(d) The flood control measures that are generally adopted on flood prone rivers are: (i) flood protection embankments, (ii) river training and anti-erosion works, (iii) town protection works, (iv) raising of villages, (v) drainage channels. There has been a