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**Wednesday, April 8,  
1987 Chaitra 18, 1909  
(Saka)**

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)**

**Eighth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



***(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 21 to 30)***

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 8, 1987/Chaitra 18, 1909  
(SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the  
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

Welcome to the Parliamentary Delegation  
from the Republic of Korea

MR. SPEAKER : Hon'ble Members, at  
the outset, I have to make an announce-  
ment.

On my own behalf and on behalf of  
the Hon'ble Members of the House, I  
have great pleasure in welcoming His  
Excellency Mr. Joong-Dong Kwon, MP,  
former Minister of Labour and Head of  
Delegation of the Korean-Indian  
Parliamentarians' Friendship Association  
and the Hon'ble Members of the  
Parliamentary Delegation from the  
Republic of Korea who are on a visit to  
India as our honoured guests.

The other Hon'ble Members of the  
Delegation are :—

- (1) Mr. Suk-Bong Han
- (2) Mr. Hong-Rae Cho
- (3) Mr. Yong-Ann Choi

The Delegation arrived Delhi on 7  
April, 1987 night. They are now seated  
in the Special Box. We wish them a  
happy and fruitful stay in our country.  
Through them we convey our greetings  
and best wishes to the President, Prime  
Minister, the National Assembly, the  
Government and the friendly people of the  
Republic of Korea.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) : Rarely, this is something un-  
animous.

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many  
other things also. It is not the exception.

But if all is unanimous every time,  
then there will be no fun.

Mr. Krishna Rao.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Credit Camps

\*572. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will  
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to  
state :

(a) the total number of credit camps  
held in the country during the last three  
years ;

(b) the total number of these camps  
held in the State of Karnataka ;

(c) the total number of loanes in Karn-  
ataka ;

(d) total money distributed in Karn-  
ataka ; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e).

A Statement is given below.

Statement

The Credit Camps are organised as a  
part of overall measures taken by banks

to bring about accelerated credit assistance to weaker sections. The present data reporting system of banks does not yield information in respect of the number of credit camps held in various parts of the country, amount disbursed and beneficiaries involved since no central monitoring of credit camps is being done. However, in the State of Karnataka as at the end of December 1985 the total outstanding advances of all public sector banks to weaker sections were Rs. 429 crores in 14.83 lakhs borrowal accounts.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me avail of this opportunity to congratulate our youthful and dedicated Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Is it unparliamentary ?

**AN HON. MEMBER :** that is permissible.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** And may I congratulate our hard working Minister of State for Finance Shri Janardhana Poojary also, for their commendable service to the poorer sections of our society who had the such financial loans from the banks. Shri Poojary has created a revolution in the history of bank services by organising credit camps.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** What is this ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You say it otherwise !

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** The whole country should be grateful to him because he has followed the path of the late lamented leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please put the question now.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** The hon. Minister in his statement.....

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** He is reading a congratulatory statement.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** He is making use of the Question Hour to congratulate the Finance Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mr. Rao, I do not approve of reading of these statements here.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** The Minister in his statement has said that.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is getting overburdened.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** It is high time that the Prime Minister is beware of the sycophants.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Congratulations can be in the congress Parliamentary Party.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** May I know from the hon. Minister.....  
*(Interruptions)* When I am putting the question, why are you getting angry ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order. Please put the question. This epidemic is all round the House. Not only from one side.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** I want to know whether there are any burdless from the bank officers and State Governments.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I again remind the hon. Members, and I have time and again warned that this reading of the supplementaries is not a happy thing.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not allow both either from this side or that side. From either side, it is deplorable. I do not like it. It covers all the House as a whole.

Shri Ananda Patbak the other day was reading out. I did not allow it.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** What is the specific question the hon. Member has asked ?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He could not make it.

You say that you accept the congratulations. Now, next supplementary.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Has the first one been answered ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Congratulations accepted.

**SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :** Unnecessarily they are disturbing. What are the details with regard to disbursement of loans to weaker sections of our society during the Seventh Five Year Plan ? Earlier I have asked a definite question to which I have not got the answer. I asked : Are there hurdles from State Governments or bank officers regarding conducting of loan melas ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I answer the first supplementary. There were hurdles from certain State Governments. They said that they would not cooperate with the credit camps. Also some of the bank union leaders have objected for holding credit camps.

The second part is about the amount of money that has been given. In 1983-84, so far as weaker sections are concerned, we have been able to give only 7.8 per cent of the total advances i.e. Rs. 2824 crores. During the short span of two years we have been able to cross the target and reach the figure of Rs. 5474 crores. The amounts to 10.8 per cent of the total advances.

**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :** I do not know why our friends do not realise because to provide employment to 20,000 people, if it is industrial sector like steel plant we have to invest between Rs. 3000 crores to Rs. 5000 crores whereas if you invest Rs. 10 crores and that is loan and not even grant, you can provide employment to 20,000 people. There are three practical difficulties which require some

policy decision. I am happy that Prime Minister is here and I expect an answer to this. Number one difficulty is that there are some private banks, for example, in Karnataka there are Vyasa Bank and Karnataka Bank, which will never cooperate in these loan melas. They will only go after the affluent people. They will never even look to the poor people. The Reserve Bank of India's directive is that for opening of new branches no licence will be given to the nationalised bank if there is already a bank within a radius of 10 kms. Either the Government should nationalise these banks or tell the Reserve Bank to give licence to the nationalised banks even though there is a branch of the private bank there. The Gramin Banks are not reaching the targeted progress. In fact, compared to the commercial banks it is not even 30 per cent. Either Gramin banks be taken over by the lead banks or they must be assisted properly so that they could come to the target.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** So far as the participation of private banks in the implementation of the programmes for the weaker sections is concerned, we have made it very clear to the private banks that if they are not to cooperate in the implementation of the programmes meant for the weaker sections, they will not be allowed to open new branches. There is no proposal with the Government to nationalise private banks.

So far as the second part of the question is concerned, the commitment of the Government is to help the weaker sections and in doing that we will not tolerate any opposition from any quarter. This *Gramin* Bank is a low cost structure. We have given targeted groups to these Regional Rural Banks and these Regional Rural Banks are functioning in rural areas. As I have stated, it is a low cost structure and we will see that these Regional Rural Banks are also given sufficient funds.

**SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :** Sir, in those areas where private banks are there,

they are not giving any licence for opening new branches of the nationalised banks.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** We will convey the feelings of the hon. Member to the Reserve Bank, Sir.

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** Sir, I come from a very very backward districts, that is Kolar.....(*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Take it forward now.

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** Really the Minister concerned is spending lot of money not to be distributed to the poor people but he is spending more money on party cadre.....(*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Order, order.....(*Interruptions*)

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** Whereas My district is facing acute housing problem .....(*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** Sit down. Don't shout. Let him answer. He will answer. You should not take that into your hands.

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** Through DCC's office and through the party workers he is disbursing the money. Therefore, I want to ask a straight question from the Minister whether he is really going to do something for the welfare of the weaker sections, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. In my constituency they have got no housing facilities at all. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is going to give funds exclusively for the construction of houses, to the weaker sections in my constituency as this is one of the basic needs before going to the 21st century.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is not concerning housing. I do not think so. He will reply. I think it is too far.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, it is true that some of the districts in Karnataka are affected by the drought.

Even I had gone to some of the districts where the hon. Chief Minister had not gone and we have given assistance from the banks to the affected people. Not only rupees one or two crores but ranging between Rs. five crores to Rs. ten crores we have been able to give from the banks.....(*Interruptions*).

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** He had gone when the Chief Minister was bedridden.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Might be. As your presence is optional, so, his presence is also optional there.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, not only I went, even the hon. Prime Minister had gone to his district and even the Prime Minister made enquiries about the sufferings of the people.....(*Interruptions*).

**DR. V. VENKATESH :** Sir, the Chief Minister was bed-ridden at that time.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Does not matter. That is not binding.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, about the applications to be collected, all the parties have collected applications and they have submitted them to the banks.

**MR. SPEAKER :** We have discussed this question earlier also. This has already been answered.....

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** Please sit down. I think that is already answered. I remember.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI):** Sir, the hon. Member commented on the lack of housing facilities in his constituency. I would like to remind him that this is a problem basically for the State Government and it is not a problem for the banks to solve with loans. We are assisting from the Centre but assistance is not coming from his own State Government, and I would request him to raise the matter with his Chief Minister.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.....  
(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Venkatesh, you are not allowed.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that during the Credit Camps that are held as well as in tune with the guidelines given by the Government of India, when certain weaker sections' people have been selected as beneficiaries under Gramodaya Schemes, though the sanctions were given to them, the nationalised banks' Branch Managers are not giving the loans at all for simple reasons that it is not feasible and like that. In spite of District Industries Centre Managers, bank's representative and Collector's representative being there and deciding about the schemes, the Branch Managers of the Banks are not willing to give loans. I would like to know whether such instances have come to the notice of the Government and if so, whether the Government will issue strict instructions that the banks should certainly help the weaker sections' people under Gramodaya Scheme or those people who are selected in the Credit Camps.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This name 'Gramodaya scheme' is given by the State Government to the Central Government scheme. Unfortunately, this is being done. I had to ask in the credit camp what is this Gramodaya Scheme? Different name is given in the State in Andhra Pradesh for this educated unemployment scheme. Wherever deficiencies are found we have rectified. If specific instances are brought to our notice by the hon. Member, definitely we will rectify it. We have already given instruction that this should be expedited and nobody will be spared if there is any delay.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : In Karnataka State loan melas are conducted by Shri Janardhana Poojary. He has been very popular and this has been very successful, unfortunately the senior officers of the banks.....

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question now ?

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : They make anti-propaganda i.e. against the loan melas.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not worry.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : They are also not co-operating with the loan melas.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the question?

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : At the instance of \*\* not co-operating.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: This should not go on record.

MR. SPEAKER : What is wrong about it ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : In Karnataka State the beneficiaries are the down trodden people, harijans and backward people. In order to eradicate poverty.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can contradict it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether such loan melas would be extended all over the country ?

MR. SPEAKER : If there is anything derogatory, it will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing derogatory will go on record.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU : I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, will such loan melas be conducted all over the country ? This was the statement made by the Union Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

**Bank Loan to Agriculture Sector in Orissa**

\*573. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the advances made by the public sector banks to the agriculture sector in the country during last three years State-wise ;

(b) whether Government propose to direct the public sector banks in Orissa to enhance advances to the agriculture sector in view of the backwardness of that State ; and

(c) if so, the amount of loan proposed to be extended to the agriculture sector in Orissa during 1987-88 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) State-wise information on outstanding agricultural advances of public sector banks as at the end of December 1983, December 1984 and December 1985 is set out in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). Each public sector bank has been asked to ensure that the share of direct agricultural advances in its total advances should not be less than sixteen per cent for the country as a whole. This target is not broken up state-wise. However, in the State of Orissa. The percentage share of direct agricultural advances of public sector banks considerably more than the corresponding All India figures.

**Statement***State-wise outstanding Agricultural Advances by Public Sector Banks during the Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	States	As at the end of December		
		1983	1984	1985
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	807.45	992.29	1183.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.37	0.45	5.53
3.	Assam	28.57	42.24	63.15
4.	Bihar	590.86	345.95	401.28
5.	Gujarat	339.90	406.38	471.60
6.	Haryana	254.65	299.39	350.25
7.	Himachal Pradesh	32.32	35.12	41.40
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	13.74	19.36	22.18
9.	Karnataka	465.56	611.32	770.54
10.	Kerala	242.50	299.45	355.83
11.	Madhya Pradesh	307.51	382.27	450.68

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Maharashtra	589.76	699.41	823.16
13.	Manipur	01.92	02.00	09.27
14.	Meghalaya	03.47	05.05	06.33
15.	Mizoram	0.02	0.42	0.70
16.	Nagaland	3.07	5.89	7.97
17.	Orissa	153.21	182.93	223.93
18.	Punjab	511.99	606.09	671.26
19.	Rajasthan	252.02	339.11	389.54
20.	Sikkim	0.41	0.98	2.22
21.	Tamil Nadu	536.99	680.63	868.54
22.	Uttar Pradesh	729.84	827.18	983.60
23.	Tripura	5.76	7.40	11.89
24.	West Bengal	208.20	264.60	356.37
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.80	0.96	01.37
26.	Chandigarh	141.11	174.53	185.98
27.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.11	0.14	0.17
28.	Delhi	59.28	78.02	107.48
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	15.75	17.77	20.96
30.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.08	0.30
31.	Pondicherry	17.15	16.34	18.44
All India		6014.34	7344.05	8793.45



**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. May I know from the hon. Minister the total deposit of money of various public sector banks in Orissa at present ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** He wants for Orissa only. Have you got that figure separately ? If not, please send that to him.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I have got deposit ratio. If the hon. Member wants deposits, I do not have it.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** I want credit deposits in Orissa at present.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The credit deposit in Orissa is 92.5% as against all India figure of 65.5%.

I have got total deposits in Orissa now. It is Rs. 1072.74 crores.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** I have gone through the statement of the hon. Minister. It is stated that the percentage share of the agricultural advance from the public sector banks is considerably more than the All India figure. It may be true because Orissa is a backward State.

Those branches have not been opened in identified growth area. Also the marginal and small farmers are not getting adequate facilities even from the regional rural banks. The condition of the regional rural banks is not appreciable and they are running into loss. The Government of Orissa recommended opening of bank branches in the identified growth area centres. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the recommendations of the State Government and how the licences are issued for opening branches in growth centres in 1986-87 and 1987-88 ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** So far as the share of Orissa in direct agricultural loan is concerned, I may submit that it is 21.72% as against the all-India figure of 13.71%. So, Orissa has got more than what is given to other

States. So far as the branch licences are concerned, this question relates to direct agricultural lending and not regarding the opening of the branches. So, I require notice for this.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Sir, the NABARD is not financing the cooperative banks in Orissa to give loan to the agriculturists and the Central Banks are not advancing loan on the plea that the required percentage of credit has not been collected in the State. In fact some Central banks have collected the credit and also some cooperative Central Banks are scheme-wise eligible. Under these circumstances, the agriculturists in Orissa are not able to get any loan. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are going to be taken to see that the agriculturists in Orissa get the loan in proper time.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, it is the duty of the primary cooperative societies as also the State level cooperative banks to observe the norms and in fact it is the duty of the banks also to recover them. If they fall then it will be very difficult for NABARD to give loans. I will examine the case which has been brought to my notice by the hon. Member and I will write to him.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Sir, the question and the answers given do not tally. The question is : what advances have been made by the public sector banks to the agriculture sector in the country during the last three years, state-wise ? The answer is : Statewise information outstanding agricultural advances of public sector banks as at the end of December 1983, December 1984 and December 1985 is set out in the Annexure. Sir, there is a great deal of difference between the two. One is the advance made and the other is the advance which has been made but not received back. I am sure that the hon. Minister understands this. Probably he has not looked at the question when he looked at the answer. They don't tally. Kindly inform the House about this after some time when you can get all the data

as to what in fact the advances are being made Statewise and out of this what is the outstanding. That is one thing. You can do it in future. Now, you don't have the figures. If you have got, kindly tell us.

Then, in regard to (b) part of the question, it is stated in the statement that in 1983-84, outstanding amount is Rs. 6,000 crores, for 1984-85, it is Rs. 7,300 crores, and for 1985-86, it is Rs. 8,700 crores. So, there is a progressive increase of outstandings. Does it mean that some of them or much of them are bad debt? How much of the agricultural loan should be repaid in the course of the year or the season? How much of these is in fact in bad debt? That can only be seen as to for how long it has been outstanding. You may define it. So, applying that definition what is the amount of bad debt?

MR. SPEAKER : It cannot be a catalogue of questions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The correct answer has been given. The terminology used in the banking sector is like that. The outstanding amount that is loaned is being given. That is the terminology used in the banking sector and there is ambiguity so far as the terminology is concerned. Now, this is the amount that is outstanding as on that date.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is not the question.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That is the current terminology that is used.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What terminology?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, the amount that is...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Let him finish now. You should not interrupt while he is speaking. Let him answer first.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That figure has been clearly given in the Annexure to the answer, that is, Rs. 8,793.45 crores at the end of December 1985. That is the latest available figure that is given. So far as bad debts are concerned, our banking law and also the customs prevalent so far prohibit us from giving the correct figure of bad and doubtful debts, and we are prohibited from giving that figure to the Parliament and it has also been discussed.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, about the loans by the public sector banks, the weaker section of the community is highly relying upon the loan melas which are highly acceptable and welcome to the people. But recently,\*\* said that loan melas are a stunt and he has challenged all the officers of the banks not to suffer the onslaught. Have you taken any action against\*\* making a public statement...

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, under the Constitution, their conduct cannot be discussed here.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : In a public function this statement has been made by\*\*. In a public function which he has addressed, he made a statement that the loan melas have been a stunt.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You know, I will not allow any allegation against him.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am not casting any aspersions. But in a public function he was saying that the Government policy is a stunt. Thus he has criticised the Government policy in a public function. (Interruptions)\*\*

In a public address he has said it actually. It is in a public address that\*\* he has said like this. He was addressing some function...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you all the time saying this ? I am looking into it.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, please understand me. In a public function\*\* was making a statement on a Government policy stating that the loan mela is a stunt.

MR. SPEAKER : But this question is not relating to the main question also.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, it is public sector loaning. Loan melas are conducted by the public sector banks.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not loan mela. Overruled.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Part (a) of the question relates to bank loans.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Raj Kumar Rai—Question No. 574.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, is any\*\* free to make any statement like that, I don't know.

#### Ban on Conversion of Non-Convertible Debentures

\*574. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of Government to ban conversion of non-convertible debentures has adversely affected the chances of raising funds from the stock market ; and

(b) if so, the alternative means of raising funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) The corporate sector can raise funds through a variety of instruments—the issue of equity shares, preference

shares, cumulative convertible preference shares and convertible debentures, as also from non-convertible debentures.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : I would like to know from the Minister what led the Government to ban non-convertible debentures. Is this a recent or long-standing policy decision ?

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : Sir, there were some doubts, conjectures and speculations about this. Therefore, a decision was taken on 10th June that conversion of non-convertible debentures as a non-convertible portion or partially convertible debentures should henceforth not be permitted. These doubts were as a result of the speculations being made in certain cases and to set at rest these doubts, this decision was taken.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : There are reports that this ban affected the share market. Shares of prominent companies like ACC have crumbled. What is the reaction of the Government towards it ?

Secondly, has this ban been imposed to help public sector companies to raise funds through bonds ? I would like to know this from the Minister.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : It is a different question. Public sector bonds are quite popular. It does not have any impact on public sector bonds, they are quite popular. It has no impact on capital market or public sector bonds.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : My second Supplementary was that we have come to know and there are reports in the newspapers also, and there is also a murmuring in the public that this has affected the share market. Prominent companies like ACC have crumbled. What is the reaction of the Government towards this ? This is regarding A.C.C. and Reliance. You may like to say about A.C.C.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Fairfax will look after that.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT : I would like to inform the hon. Member that we can

watch the trend from the approvals given by the Controller of capital Issues. During the year from 1st April, 1986 to 28th February, 1987, the Controller of Capital Issues has sanctioned raising of capital through debentures for an amount of Rs. 2,464 crores as against Rs. 1,281 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year. This clearly indicates that this decision has no adverse effect on the capital market.

**SHRI ANANDA GAJAPATHI RAJU :** This conversion of non-convertible debentures is an instrument which is used by capital stock-markets when the stock exchanges are having problems and the prices are fluctuating up and down. Therefore, there is a need to go in for more instruments, convertible instruments. When this is a case, when there is a question of raising more money to finance the Seventh Plan etc., why is it that the Government has foreclosed its option of not allowing non-convertible debentures to be convertible ?

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT :** I have answered this, namely, to put at rest the speculative part of it and certain misgivings. But we have opened the other avenues. The means of raising funds by the corporate sector are the issue of equity shares, convertible debentures and cumulative convertible preferences shares for which guidelines have already been issued. We have taken sufficient care to see that the capital market is not short of funds.

#### Afforestation in Degraded Forest Land

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\*575. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**

**DR. A.K. PATEL :**

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

(a) whether under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, State Governments have to get prior permission from the Union Government for using the degraded forest land for afforestation schemes ;

(b) if so, the rationale thereof ; and

(c) the guidelines issued to the States in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :** (a) to (c). Afforestation of degraded forests does not require prior approval of Government of India. The approval of Government of India is required if degraded forest lands are to be placed at the disposal of individuals or private institutions. The guidelines issued to the State Governments provide that :

(i) lease of forest areas to private parties for raising plantations of bamboo or other tree species required as industrial raw material would also have larger implications and may create environmental problems. Such cases, therefore will also require prior approval of the Central Government under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 ; and

(ii) The use of forest lands for afforestation purposes even by individuals, institutions etc. under different schemes will attract the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and hence would require prior approval of the Central Government in each case.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Why is the prior approval of the Government required if private persons want to utilise forest lands for the purpose of afforestation ?

**RAO BIRENDRA SINGH :** In regard to forest land, it has been stated as to what are the objections.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** If a person wants to grow trees in his own land, then what are the objections in that ?

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : This is with regard to the forest land.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : The question is not concerned with private land.

[English]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The use of forest land for afforestation purposes.

[Translation]

If forest land is given on lease to private persons then why should it be necessary to get the approval of the Government? If they want to grow trees, let them do so.

MR. SPEAKER : Who has stopped them? You can play 'Kabaddi' in your own land. No one can stop you.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Since 1980 till today how many private institutions have been given permission and how much land has been given to each of them?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, I think that our hon. Member.....

MR. SPEAKER : You may discuss the matter with him in your room.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : The hon. Member has forgotten his own question. It concerns forest land. In regard to forest land being given to individuals and private parties, our policy after the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act of 1980 is that forest land will be granted to them only after proposals from the states come and without the States sending their proposals, clearance will not be given.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : If the State Government fells trees for selling without taking prior permission of the Central Government, is any action taken against them?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Sir, so far as the felling of trees is concerned, where the trees have grown fully and there are no possibilities of their further growth, it is a practice everywhere to cut forests in a phased manner and then undertake replantation. It has been the practice for even and it is still prevalent. But all this is done under a working Plan. The contract system which was in existence earlier has been done away with because forests were getting depleted extensively under that system. Presently, in most of the States Forest Corporations have been set up and they undertake this work in a phased manner.

[English]

DR. A.K. PATEL : Forests are getting depleted. For example, in Gujarat during 1980 during the Janata party regime, the forest area was 9.8%. Today it has come to only 6.2%. Forests are getting depleted year by year and the tribals inhabiting in those areas are displaced. May I know what steps are you going to take to safeguard the interests of these tribals?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : As far as the interests of the tribals are concerned, it is basically for that purpose that we are asking the State Governments to send proposals to us because prior to 1980, the forests were being utilised for different programmes for different projects without taking into account needs of the local people, the tribals and also the environmental aspect. That is why, this Act has come and whenever any project comes to us, we scrutinise that project specifically from the point of view of the tribal and those people who are living in that forest area, whether that proposal contains the provisions for meeting the needs of the tribals and other weaker sections of the population who are living in that forest area. This is our policy.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : As far as forests are concerned, formerly the forests were under the control of the State Government. Now, it has been taken over by the Central Government.....

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, no.....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I will tell you. Even, for the clearance of the welfare projects, the powers were vested with the State Government. Not, it has been taken over by the Central Government. It is actually encroaching upon the State's powers.....

MR. SPEAKER : Put the question.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Even so many State schemes are not being cleared because of the environmental problems and because of the deforestation in some of the areas. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will come forward to maintain this status quo ante because it should be under the control of the State Government. Then only, welfare schemes can take place and it can take place and it can also be cleared. But here, the Central Government is not at all clearing any of the welfare. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will come forward.....

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you repeat it now ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : To clear the areas wherever the welfare schemes are being pending with the State Governments.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I strongly deny the fact that we have created any sort of hurdles in the implementation of the projects which are useful for the State Governments. We are clearing all those projects as soon as the full facts are received by us. The main problem lies with the State Governments. They do not send the proposals with full facts. What we require is.....

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : What do you mean by 'full facts ?' We are sending the proposals.

(Interruptions)

Sir, for the third time he is repeating this.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down now. Listen. He is explaining.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kolandaivelu, he is telling what facts are required. Do not fight. Let him answer.

(Interruptions)

SARI Z.R. ANSARI : I am not fighting with you.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : It is not a fighting.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you do it. I will not allow it on the floor of the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : I firmly say that those schemes which have given the full facts regarding the forests area.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am taking a cue from you.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Which required to be diverted from forest to those usefull schemes ; what will be the loss of the trees ; whether any provision for the compensatory afforestation has been made in it or not ; whether the local population is uprooted from that area—mostly the tribals and those weaker sections of the people who live in that forest area ; whether the provision for their rehabilitation has been made ; whether their life-style has been taken into account ; what will be the effect of deforestation ; what sort of forests are there ; whether any environmental problem will be there.....

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Will you give it in writing ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : Sir, I want to clarify it a little more. As he has stated, this power of the State Governments has been taken over by the Central Government. I want to prove with the help of figures that from 1951 to 1980, more than 43 lakh hectares of land has been diverted from forest and given to private, people by the State

Governments the averages of which comes to 1½ lakh per year. But since the enactment of this Act in 1980, the average has been reduced to 6,500 hectares per year. We have made efforts to ensure that there is minimum depletion of forests and you can see that in these seven years, only 43 thousand hectares of forest land has been diverted, the average of which comes to about 6,500 hectares per year.

So far as the projects are concerned, no project is held up for clearance for more than 30 days. The States which fulfill the conditions and send us the projects, final decision is taken on those projects within a month.

**SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are aware that Rajasthan has been suffering from severe famine conditions and human and animal life is in danger in the desert areas. Will the hon. Minister state whether there is any such scheme under the afforestation programme by which these people could be resettled in the forest areas and given land so that they are able to earn their living and forests are also protected and arrangements for water supply are made as well? Is there any such scheme, (*Interruptions*) especially for the desert areas of Jhunjhunu, Sikar and Barmer?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You have mentioned water. We are affected by drought already, you want to torment us by your questions as well?

**SHRI Z. R. ANSARI :** Sir, so far as I understand, the question of the hon. Member concerns shifting people into the forest areas...

**MR. SPEAKER :** He did not mean this. He meant that desert areas should be turned into forest areas so that people can stay there itself.

**SHRI BHAJAN LAL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Indian Government has a desert development scheme. Under this programme, funds have been specially allotted to Rajasthan so that maximum people can be given employment in the desert

areas and facilities provided for growing trees as well. We have formulated a scheme and provided money to Rajasthan Government for this purpose.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that after the enactment of the 1986 Act, the area under forests has increased and developed. However, it is also true that states like Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka have indulged in rapid felling of forests to enhance their income overruling the plan of the Forest Department and have not provided the right of cultivation to the tribal people as it should have been done under the Forest Tribal Working Plan. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I know from my experience and I have seen the forests of the country myself. Hence, I will like to ask two questions.

Firstly, will you give definite instructions to the State Governments to ensure that the loss of trees which is incurred by felling of forests under the Working Plan are made good by new plantation?

Secondly, will you direct the State Governments to abide by the assurance given, to the Tribal people of their right of cultivation, specially by our Hon. Prime Minister.

**SHRI Z.R. ANSARI :** In regard to question which has been raised by the hon. Member, we constantly give guidelines and directions to the State Governments in this matter.

[*English*]

#### Insurance against Acts of Terrorism

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\*576. **SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH**  
**SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA**  
**REDDY :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether steps have been taken to give adequate publicity to the General Insurance Corporation Scheme to provide

cover for loss or damage caused by acts of terrorism alongwith cover for riots, strikes and malicious damage ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) whether it is also proposed to introduce a specific life insurance scheme to cover loss of life due to acts of terrorism ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). With effect from 1st January, 1987, insurance cover against losses caused by acts of terrorism has been made available by the general insurance industry as an extension of the Riot, Strike and Malicious Damage risks in various classes of business. A press releases highlighting introduction of this cover has been issued by the General Insurance Corporation of India on 23/12/1986 in all the leading newspapers in India.

(c) and (d). The LIC's policies both Individual and Group cover risk of death from all causes including those arising from acts of terrorism. As such, there is no need to introduce a specific Life Insurance Scheme to cover loss of life due to acts of terrorism. Similarly, any death or bodily injury, caused by terrorists is covered within the scope of Personal Accident Policy of the general insurance industry.

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many people have insured so far in the country under this General Insurance Corporation Scheme.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : If the hon. Member is referring to the

question regarding Policies that have covered damages caused by acts of terrorists after 1-1-1987—because that was introduced from 1-1-1987—, 31,000 Policies have been issued in the northern region excepting State of Rajasthan).

SHRI P. PENCHALLIAH : My second supplementary is this. What is the amount paid ? Does it include Naxalite activities in Andhra Pradesh ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : So far, twelve claims amounting to Rs. 19 lakhs in these cases have been made ; whether it is an activity by any terrorist or naxalite or any dacoit, this will be covered, in the Policy. This depends upon the Insurance Policy taken.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : For part (c) of the question which said whether it is also proposed to introduce a specific life insurance scheme to cover loss of life due to acts of terrorism the answer given is that as such there is no need to introduce a specific life insurance scheme to cover loss of life due to acts of terrorism. I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that because these acts of terrorism are on increase.....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and the Minister of State for Finance are engaged in a serious confabulation in the House. Are they drafting the terms of reference Sir ?

(Interruptions)

You may call the House to order, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Generally, the insurance companies are very reluctant to pay the policy amount and they invent a number of excuses to put hurdles. So, what is wrong if the Government comes forward with some specific schemes to cover the loss of life



due to the act of terrorism? In that case you will be forcing the insurance companies to take these matters also and give life insurance schemes for the terrorist activities.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The life insurance policies are already covering the acts of terrorism, for the loss of life caused due to the acts of terrorism. That is why we have mentioned that there is no need of introducing any new policy.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** Mr. Speaker Sir: Such policies covering damages in riots and Civil disturbances, have been in existence for a number of years. Now they have been extended to include damages arising out of terrorism also. I would like to know the coverage of these schemes during 1986—the number of policies that have been taken from the General Insurance Corporation under the scheme as it was then in existence and the number of beneficiaries or the number of claims made during 1986.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, I have already stated that this scheme has been introduced from 1.1.1987 and already in the northern region (excepting State of Rajasthan) 31000 policies have been issued. About the claims also I have stated.....

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :** You have said that the scheme which was already in existence has been extended in 1.1.87 to cover the element of terrorism... (Interruptions).....There was already a scheme in existence to cover damages during civil commotion or civil disturbance. Is that so? If that is so, then what was the coverage during 1986—the number of claims and the number of policies?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** What I have stated was about loss of life caused due to the act of terrorism. I have referred to that. I clearly answered that question placed by the Hon. Member. So, this does not arise now.

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Punjab is suffering on account of terrorism and every day the terrorists are killing people in cold blood and many people have become their victims. I want to know from the hon. Minister of State for Finance whether the families of the victims are granted any financial assistance? If you, then what is the amount paid to them? If not, then will it be done in future?

[English]

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** The loss caused due to the acts of terrorism is already covered by LIC and also the personal accident scheme of General Insurance. So far as compensation given to the people who have been killed because of the terrorist activities is concerned, already State Governments are giving compensation for the loss of life due to the act of terrorism.

**Agreement with Cigarette and Rubber Firms on Excise Matters Pending in Courts**

\*578. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have reached an agreement with several cigarette and rubber manufacturers regarding excise matters pending in the courts; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreements and the names of the firms with which such agreements have been entered into?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) The Government have not reached any agreement with cigarette and rubber manufacturers regarding excise matters pending in the courts.

(b) Does not arise.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Sir, there was a press news regarding raids

on ITC and other rubber traders and that serious things have been found. It is also reported that show-cause notices were issued and proceedings under Section 52A have been started. In the answer it is said that no pending case have been compounded. I would like to know what is the amount that you have collected and whether you have compounded these matters directly with them. What is the position at this stage in respect of the raids affected on ITC and other rubber traders ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** According to the Department a sum of Rs. 3 crores is involved. Show-cause notice has been issued and action is being taken.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** From ITC how much amount has been realised?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I have said that notice is being issued.

#### L.I.C. Loans for Water Supply Schemes

\*579. **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation gives loan to various Municipalities/Corporations for executing water supply schemes under the guarantee of the respective State Governments ;

(b) the procedure for granting such loans to Municipal Committees/Municipal Corporations ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to simplify the procedure by giving the lump-sum amount to the State Government concerned, as per Plan allocations, for granting loan to the Municipal Committees/Municipal Corporations ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

#### Statement

The loan applications for technically and administratively approved schemes of Government received from state Governments or the State-level Boards, wherever constituted, are examined by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. Justification and financial viability of the Schemes are established before sanction of loans. After execution of agreement by the borrower and Guarantee Deed by the State Government concerned, loans are disbursed in instalments looking to the financial and physical progress of the Schemes in hand subject to the allocations made by the Planning Commission.

In the overall interest of the policy-holders, it is necessary for the LIC to monitor the physical progress of each Scheme to ensure proper utilisation of funds and also matching contributions by the Municipalities, etc.

[Translation]

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how many Municipal Corporations, and in which States, have been given loans by the Life Insurance Corporation and how many cases are still pending ?

[English]

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I will furnish the details to the hon. Member about the amount that is being given.

[Translation]

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, to clear the pending cases and to solve the drinking water problem in the urban areas, will any system be devised by which the funds become available at the earliest ?

[English]

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Each case will be examined on merit. The

rule is that the proposal has to come through the State Government. Whenever the proposal comes, we will certainly examine it.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rajasthan is affected by severe famine every year and there is serious water scarcity and even now in the large cities water is available for not more than half-an-hour in a day. In this connection, I want to know to whether the schemes pertaining to big municipal areas which were sent by the State Governments for sanction have been cleared and will you cooperate in making available funds from the Life Insurance Corporation for executing the water supply schemes.

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question Hour is over.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** For water supply, we have given.....

(*Interruptions*)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Mediocrity In Science and Technology

\*580. **DR. C.P. THAKUR :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister suggested at the Indian Science Congress removal of mediocrity in the fields of science & technology ; and

(b) if so the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote excellence and weed out mediocrity are as follows :

- (i) Substantial step up in financial resources in all fields of Science and Technology to enhance and modernise the S&T infrastructure.
- (ii) Create appropriate environment in the functioning of scientific departments and scientific institutions, particularly giving them sufficient autonomy in their functioning.
- (iii) Provision of better working conditions facilities and emoluments to scientific community including a system of promotion to ensure recognition of merit for the advancement of S&T personnel.
- (iv) Formulation and implementation of various programmes for promoting research and development in the country to enable scientific community to work on frontline and challenging areas of science and technology.
- (v) Appropriate review mechanisms for evaluation of S&T institutions and programmes through the scientific peers to ensure improvement in standards of performance.
- (vi) Introducing a system of rewards and recognition for outstanding scientific work.
- (vii) Setting time-bound targets for performance in priority areas in the form of technology missions.
- (viii) Better opportunities for training young scientists in India and abroad in various selected fields of science and technology.

### Cancer Due to Diesel Fume

\*581. **SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether diesel fume is a cause of cancer ;

(b) whether Government have recently announced the dieselisation of all small and heavy duty cars ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider this policy to save the lives of public from cancer ; and

(d) the steps taken to examine the use of diesel in cars and check its use ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) :

(a) Scientific evidence in this regard is not available. However, it is suspected that long exposure to diesel fumes can cause cancer.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Based on studies emission characteristics in diesel driven vehicles, standards for exhausts have been laid down and the State Governments have been advised to enforce these standards under the Motor Vehicles Act.

**National Housing Banks**

\*582. SHRI H.B. PATIL :

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a detailed exercise on the recent decision to set up a National Housing Bank has been completed ;

(b) if so, the modalities to implement the proposal ; and

(c) the time by which the Bank will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to set up a National Housing Bank with an equity contribution of Rs. 100 crores by Reserve Bank of India. Further details are being worked

out and a suitable legislation in this regard would be brought before Parliament shortly. The National Housing Bank would be set up soon after the Bill is passed and the Act is brought into force.

**Regional Rural Banks**

\*584. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review the existing policy of assisting Regional Rural Banks instead of leaving them to sustain themselves on their own ; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the revised policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b) The policy relating to Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) is periodically reviewed by Government, NABARD and sponsor banks. The Government had also set up a Working Group to examine the existing structure of Regional Rural Banks and to suggest appropriate measures for improving their overall capabilities. In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Working Group, a number of decisions have been taken for improving the performance and viability of RRBs ; important ones are indicated below :

(i) Additional share capital may be sanctioned to RRBs with satisfactory track record.

(ii) Interest rate of refinance provided by sponsoring banks may be lowered.

(iii) Funds for SLR requirements be invested in securities of better yield.

(iv) The scope of lending should be enlarged.

- (v) The sponsoring banks should play more active role in funds management, staff training and internal audit.

#### New Projects with Collaboration of USSR

\*585 SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Soviet Union have proposed some research projects in India for collaboration ;

(b) if so, the details of the projects ;

(c) whether final agreement has been reached between the two countries ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the extent to which these projects will meet country's requirements ; and

(f) the number and details of projects to be set up in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Indian and Soviet Union are having discussions on possible areas for strengthening bilateral cooperation in the field of Science and Technology.

(b) The details of specific projects/programmes for collaboration in different areas are yet to be finalised.

(c) No Sir.

(d) to (f). Do arise.

#### Monitoring of Pollution

\*586. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are systematically carrying out environmental monitoring of air, water and land in all the States ;

(b) if so, what are the agencies engaged in these programmes ;

(c) whether Government propose to monitor the environment particularly in the highly polluted areas ; and

(d) if so, the details of Government's policy and programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Environmental monitoring is carried out in selected areas throughout the country.

(b) The agencies include : Central and State Pollution Control Boards, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Central Ground Water Board, Indian Council of Agricultural Research and National Remote Sensing Agency.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The policy and programme include setting up of a monitoring network in different parts of the country with particular reference to the areas which are polluted and those which are likely to face pollution problems.

#### Area under Forest cover in Madhya Pradesh

\*587. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the area under forest cover in Madhya Pradesh as on 1 November, 1956 and as on 1 November, 1986 ; and

(b) the percentage of forest area lost during the above period due to the diversion of forest land for development activities such as industries, roads and irrigation projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : (a) Legally classified forest area in Madhya Pradesh in 1956 was 19.15 million ha, and 15.54 million ha in 1986. The figures for area under forest cover as on 1st November, 1956 and as of 1986 are

not available but the National Remote Sensing Agency assessed the forest cover in Madhya Pradesh at 10.86 million ha for the period 1972-75 and at 9.02 million ha for the period 1980-82.

(b) 1.99 million ha of forest land was diverted for various development activities during the period 1956-1986, which is 10.39 per cent of the area legally classified as forest in the State in 1956.

**Amount collected through  
Indira Vikas Patra**

\*588. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the targets set for the collection of amount through Indira Vikas Patras ; and

(b) the period for which the scheme will remain open ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No targets have been fixed for collection of amount through Indira Vikas Patras.

(b) The scheme is not limited to any specified period.

**Refinancing Scheme of NABARD**

\*589. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small and medium units set up in various States by providing financial assistance to commercial banks under the refinancing scheme of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development during 1986-87 ; and

(b) the reasons for releasing less amount for units in some States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that refinance from NABARD is now

available for non-farm activities for units in the small and tiny sectors through Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks, State Cooperative Banks and State Land Development Banks. NABARD has reported that it has not extended refinance facility to medium sized units so far. State-wise details of refinance assistance disbursed by NABARD as investment credit for non-farm activities during its accounting year 1986-87 (upto December, 1986) are indicated in the Statement given below. NABARD has indicated that details of number of units set up through its refinance assistance during the year 1986-87 are not available. The amount of refinance from NABARD to the banks in various States is likely to vary since it depends upon the number and type of schemes sponsored and the amount of refinance sought by the banks.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of amounts disbursed by NABARD under its refinancing schemes for non-farm activities during 1986-87 (Upto Dec. 1986)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	States/Union Territories	Amount of refinance disbursed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	194.17
2.	Assam	71.18
3.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.25
4.	Bihar	536.99
5.	Delhi	0.16
6.	Gujarat	151.12
7.	Goa Daman & Diu	2.84
8.	Haryana	83.30
9.	Himachal Pradesh	46.42
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	52.14

1	2	3
11.	Karnataka	324.38
12.	Kerala	207.37
13.	Madhya Pradesh	367.18
14.	Maharashtra	259.11
15.	Manipur	0.88
16.	Orissa	349.13
17.	Pondicherry	0.83
18.	Punjab	147.04
19.	Rajasthan	321.91
20.	Sikkim	4.07
21.	Tamil Nadu	388.81
22.	Tripura	22.77
23.	Uttar Pradesh	2277.78
24.	West Bengal	420.34

[English]

#### Subscription to UTI

\*590. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount subscribed to the Unit Trust of India during the year 1986-87 ;

(b) out of this total subscription, how many schemes have been undertaken for the benefit of the weaker sections, particularly in the rural areas ; and

(c) the details of such schemes introduced in the Southern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The total amount subscribed to the various Schemes of the U.T.I. during the

period from 1st July, 1986 to 19th March, 1987 aggregate to Rs. 854 84 crores.

(b) U.T.I. operates on business principles keeping in view the interest of the Unitholders. Therefore, the Schemes of the U.T.I. are managed for ensuring a fair return to the Unitholders. Accordingly, it is not envisaged that the U.T.I. should undertake exclusive Schemes for the benefit of the weaker sections.

(c) The various Unit Scheme of the U.T.I. are open to investors in all parts of the country.

#### Projects of Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum

\*591. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the projects carried out by Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum since it was declared as an Institution of National Importance in 1981 ;

(b) the expenditure of the Institute during the period from 1981 to 1985, year-wise ; and

(c) the new projects proposed by the Institute for the current year and the next year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The following projects were carried out by Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute since it was declared as an Institution of National importance in 1981 :—

1. Development of Disposable Blood Bag Systems for blood collection, storage, component separation ;
2. Development of disposable oxygen-generator & cardiotomy reservoir to be used as artificial lung &

blood recycling during open heart surgeries ;

3. Development of artificial heart valve for replacement of diseased valves ;
4. Development of stainless steel dental bands to correct dental abnormalities ;
5. Development of artificial blood vessels to replace diseased natural blood vessels ;
6. Endomyocardial fibrosis ;
7. Intervention radiology to study the feasibility of using balloon angioplasty as an alternative to palliative surgery ;
8. Setting up of computerised patient data base ;
9. Improved biocompatibility through surface modification to produced blood compatible surfaces on polymers by advanced techniques of surface alteration ;
10. Studies on thrombosis ;
11. Development of enzyme engineering.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Institute during the period from 1981 to 1985, year-wise, is given below :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Total Expenditure
1981-82	250
1982-83	252
1983-84	377
1984-85	423
1985-86	499

(c) (i) The following projects were initiated by the Institute during the year 1986-87 :—

1. Hydrocephalus shunt system ;
2. Humidifiers ;
3. Lasers in medicine.

(ii) The following new projects are proposed by the Institute to be initiated during the current year (1987-88) :—

1. Intra ocular lens contact lens ;
2. Investigations on arterio-pathies.

**Opening of Branches of Commercial and Gramin Banks in Rajasthan, Gujarat, U.P. and Haryana**

\*593. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has stopped the issue of licences for the opening of branches of commercial banks and gramian kshetriya banks in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Profit earned by Kendriya Bhandar**

5866. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the profits earned by Kendriya Bhandar during the year 1986-87 and how these compare with the profits earned



during the years 1933-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) the purpose for which the profits are used ;

(c) the reasons for high rate of profit ;

(d) whether it is proposed to pass on some part of the profit to the consumers ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) The Society's accounts are maintained on the basis of cooperative year which starts from 1st July to 30th June. Accounts for the year 1986-87 duly audited will be available only in October/November 1987. It is thus not possible to compare the profits of 1986-87 with the profits for the previous three years. However, the net profit earned during the cooperative years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 are as under:

1983-84	—	Rs. 31.53 lakhs
1984-85	—	Rs. 24.09 lakhs
1985-86	—	Rs. 8.79 lakhs

(b) The profits earned have been utilised to set off the accumulated losses, amounting to Rs. 49.76 lakhs upto 1980-81 after providing for reserve fund, cooperative education fund, and payment towards income-tax as per statutory requirements.

(c) to (e). The profits earned are minimal and the question of passing on any benefit to consumers on this account will arise only when accumulated losses are wiped out.

#### Retirement Age for Library Staff

5868. CH. RAM PARKASH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retirement age for the technical staff and class IV staff in the Government of India is 60 years ;

(b) if so, whether the library staff such as librarian, library assistants and library attendants are also entitled to the retirement age of 60 years ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Under Fundamental Rule 56, the age of retirement of Central Government employees is 58 years with the following exceptions in whose cases the age of retirement is 60 years :

- (i) Workman,
- (ii) Ministerial government servants who entered into government service on or before 31.3.1938,
- (iii) Group D employees including those of Secretariat Security Force who initially entered service before 15.9.1969.

(b) and (c). The age of retirement of Librarians, Library Assistance and Library Attendants, who are not covered by the exceptions to F.R. 56, is 58 years.

#### C.B.I. Report on Beef Tallow Case

5869. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the CBI inquiry reports on beef tallow case were found to be leaked out to the Vanaspati manufacturers ; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the officials responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Bank Credit : Deposit Ratio in Eastern Region**

5870: SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bank credit deposit ratio in each of the States in the Eastern region is very low ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) the factors responsible for the same; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to rectify this imbalance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The credit : deposit ratio of scheduled commercial banks in the States of Eastern Region and also for whole of the country as at the end of September 1986 is set out below :—

State	Credit : Deposit Ratio (%)
Bihar	38.8
Orissa	90.6
West Bengal	49.5
All India	63.6

The credit : deposit ratio in the State of Orissa is much higher than all-India figures. The main factors underlying the low credit : deposit ratio in Bihar are attributable to erratic availability of power, and unsatisfactory communication facilities inhibiting industrial growth. In West Bengal the main reasons for low credit : deposit ratio are prevailing high level of industrial sickness, unsatisfactory industrial climate.

In order to suggest suitable measures for improving the credit : deposit ratio in

Bihar and West Bengal, sample studies were conducted by Reserve Bank of India in a few selected districts of these States. Following discussion by Reserve Bank of India with the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal, a committee consisting of the Government Secretaries and Bankers was constituted in Bihar, a Task Force had been set up in West Bengal by the State Level Bankers' Committee, to monitor progress of improvement in credit : deposit ratio. These State Governments are expected to formulate viable bankable schemes for being taken up for bank financing.

**Nomination of Non-Officials on Board of Management of Regional Rural Banks**

5871. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of non-officials, proposed by State Governments, appointed as members of the Board of Management of Regional Rural Banks during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Encashment of Half Pay Leave**

5872. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Board of Arbitrators to whom the demand of the staff side of the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery for encashment of half pay leave was referred have giving their award ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BRIEN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand of the Staff Side (JCM) in respect of encashment of half pay leave to the Central Government employees on

superannuation was referred to the Board of Arbitration.

The Board of Arbitration heard arguments on both sides and gave its award as under :—

“(i) the entire half pay leave at the credit of Government servants who retire on superannuation shall be allowed to be encashed subject to the condition that pension and pension equivalent of other retirement benefits shall be deducted therefrom as provided in sub-rule (5) of Rule 39 of the Central Civil Services (Leave) Rules, 1972.

(ii) This award shall take effect on and from 14th July, 1982.”

The award was given on 19.12.1986.

#### Reward for Resisting Dacoits

5873. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed rewards for resisting dacoits in commercial banks ;

(b) whether rewards also allowed for resisting dacoits in regional rural banks ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Progress in Biotechnology R & D

5874. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the strides made abroad in various fields

of biotechnology especially in the biomass and cell culture research in Canada ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the stage of work in India ;

(d) whether progress in biotechnology R&D is very poor so far including the various technology missions conducting research in biotechnology in India ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANNA):

(a) and (b). The Government is generally aware of work in some fields of Biotechnology in Canada but it has no official or authenticated information of recent strides in biotechnology including biomass and cell culture research in that country. Hence it is not possible to make any comparison of recent strides in Canada with the work undertaken in our country.

(c) to (e). Even though in India the R&D work in biotechnology, in an organised manner, may have commenced late, there always have been notable contributions by individual scientists and institutions of the country. Realising the importance of R&D in various fields of biotechnology the Government had as early as in 1982 constituted the National Biotechnology Board in the Ministry of Science and Technology and in February 1986 a full fledged independent Department of Biotechnology has been established. As a result appreciable work is in progress for manpower development, creation of infrastructure facilities, creation of informative data bases, specific research projects and making easy availability of essential chemicals and reagents needed by scientists in various fields of R&D in biotechnology. Even in respect of various technology missions the biotechnology R&D work has been progressing quite satisfactorily and according to schedules,

**Implementation of I.R.D.P. by  
Nationalised Banks**

**5875. SHRI MULLAPPALY RAMACHANDRAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India is monitoring the performance of Nationalised Banks in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme ;

(b) the banks that have fully achieved the targets under IRDP in their respective jurisdiction during the year 1986 ;

(c) whether any problem in implementing the IRDP have been reported by the banks ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to overcome these obstacles problems in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to report their performance in implementing the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) through monthly statements with a view to enable RBI to monitor the progress of the implementation of the programme. RBI is also getting a copy of the review note placed by banks before their Boards periodically. IRDP targets are fixed state-wise and not bank-wise. However, IRDP credit out-lay in each Block as estimated in the IRDP Annual Action Plans is required to be allotted among the various branches of the banks functioning in that particular block. Achievement of the IRDP credit targets by banks are monitored at the meeting of the District Consultative Committees. The banking system had achieved more than the targets set for it in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Banks had financed 16.56 million families as against the target of 15.10 million and disbursed term loans amounting to Rs. 3101.61 crores as against Rs. 3,000 crores targetted

during the Sixth Five Year Plan. During the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan namely 1985-86 banks have financed 30.61 lakh families as against 24.71 lakh families targetted.

(c) to (e). RBI has reported that banks have brought to their notice certain problems in implementing the programme which includes the bunching of applications, pre-ponderance of sponsored applications under few economic activities which tend to render such activities non-viable in that area, absence of infrastructure as well as linkages etc. A High Level Committee has been set up by Government to look into the problems relating to IRDP credit and suggest improvement on an on-going basis. Simultaneously, a Concurrent Evaluation of the IRDP is also being done on a monthly basis and the deficiencies noticed therein are brought to the notice of all the banks for suitable corrective action.

**Constitution of Indian Board for Wild Life**

**5876. SHRI H.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) when was the Indian Board for Wild Life constituted ;

(b) the names of the members of the Board and the functions of this Board ;

(c) the major recommendations of the Board during the last three years ;

(d) to what extent these have been implemented ; and

(e) the details of the expert committees constituted by the Board ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Indian Board for Wildlife was initially constituted in the years 1952.

(b) The names of the present members of the Board, appointed in 1985, and the functions of the Board, are given in statement I given below.

(c) and (d). The major recommendations of the Board at the only meeting during the last three years and the action taken thereon, are in Statement—II given below.

(e) The Board has constituted three Expert Committees on (1) Birds (2) Zoos and (3) Flora.

**Statement—I**

*List of Present Members of Indian Board for Wildlife*

1. Chairman	Prime Minister of India.
2. Vice Chairman	Union Minister of Environment and Forests.
3. Shri Prithibi Marjhi (Member of Rajya Sabha)	Member
4. Shri Ajai Mushran (Member of Lok Sabha)	Member
5. Shri D. G. Vijay Singh (Member of Lok Sabha)	Member
6. Chairman, Animal Welfare Board	Member
7. President Bombay Natural History Society	Member
8. President, Board of World Wildlife Fund	Member
9. President, Wildlife Preservation Society, Dehra Dun	Member
10. President, Wildlife Association of South India, Bangalore.	Member
11. Chairman, Assam Valley Wildlife Preservation Society	Member
12. Shri Duleep Matthai	Member
13. Begum Zehra Ali Yavar Jung	Member
14. Shri J. C. Daniel	Member
15. Shri Brijendra Singh	Member
16. Shri Naresh Bedi	Member
17. Shri U. N. Dev	Member
18. Shri M. Y. Ghorpade	Member

19. Shri Arjan Singh	Member
20. Shri P. C. Das	Member
21. Shri Bittu Sehgal	Member
22. Secretary, Department of Environment, Forests & Wildlife	Member
23. Secretary, Ministry of Defence	Member
24. Secretary, Department of Expenditure Ministry of Finance	Member
25. Secretary, Ministry of Commerce	Member
26. Secretary, Deptt. of Education	Member
27. Secretary, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting	Member
28. Inspector General of Forests Department of Forests & Wildlife	Member
29. Director General of Tourism	Member
30. President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun	Member
31. Director Wildlife Institute of India	Member
32. Director, Zoological Survey of India	Member
33. Director, Botanical Survey of India	Member
34. Representative from Assam	Member
35. Representative from Arunachal Pradesh	Member
36. Representative from Himachal Pradesh	Member
37. Representative from Jammu & Kashmir	Member
38. Representative from Karnataka	Member
39. Representative from Madhya Pradesh	Member
40. Representative from Orissa	Member
41. Representative from Rajasthan	Member
42. Representative from Tamil Nadu	Member
43. Representative from Uttar Pradesh	Member
44. Joint Secretary and Director Wildlife Preservation, Department of Environment, Forests and Wildlife	Member-Secretary

## Statement—II

Major Recommendations	Implementation
(1) Permanent solution to the problem of elephant depredation lies in improvement and restoration of elephant habitats and corridors linking those habitats.	States have been advised to enlarge and better conserve the habitats and maintain effective corridors and States have initiated this task.
(2) To control individual elephants doing damage, the State Government of Assam may be permitted to capture 100 elephants in 1985-86, subject to certain stipulations.	Assam Government have captured elephants without implementing stipulations prescribed.
(3) Government of India may similarly examine and decide on a similar proposal from Meghalaya.	This has been done.
(4) Cooperation may be obtained from the Armed forces in the conservation of protected areas.	This has been sought and cooperation been forthcoming.
(5) The evaluation to determine the best managed wildlife Reserve of the country be done by a special Committee which was set up.	The Committee constituted for the evaluation of the best managed Wildlife Reserve has submitted its recommendation which has been accepted by the Standing Committee of the Indian Board for Wildlife.
The functions of the Board shall be : —	trophies, skins, furs, feathers and other products of wildlife ;
(i) to advise the Central and State Governments on ways and means of promoting conservation and effectively controlling poaching of wildlife through coordinated legislative and practical measures with particular reference to seasonal and regional closures and the declaration of certain species of animals as protected animals and the prevention of indiscriminate killing ;	(v) to assist and encourage the formation of wildlife societies and to act as a Central Coordinating Agency for all such bodies ;
(ii) to promote public interest in wildlife and on the need for its preservation in harmony with natural and human environment ;	(vi) to review from time to time the progress in the field of wildlife conservation in the country and suggest such measures for improvements as are considered necessary;
(iii) to advise on the setting up of national parks, sanctuaries and zoological gardens ;	(vii) to perform such other functions as are germane to the purposes for which the Board is constituted.
(iv) to advise the Government on policy regarding export of living animals,	(viii) to advise the Central Government on any matter that it may refer to the Board, provided the subject matter of the reference falls within the prescribed functions of the Board.
	(ix) to do all such other things either alone or in conjunction with others

or on the direction of the Government of India, which the Board may consider necessary, advisable or conducive to the preservation and conservation of wildlife or for other similar purpose for which it is constituted, including those mentioned herein.

#### **Pay Scale of Area Managers of Regional Rural Banks**

**5877. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry in an order issued in 1984 informed the Regional Rural Banks that the scale of pay of Area Manager would be decided soon ;

(b) whether similar assurance was given in the Parliament ;

(c) if so, whether the pay scale of the post has since been settled ; and

(d) if not the time by which the pay scale is likely to be revised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) after consultation with the Government issued instructions in December, 1984 prescribing inter alia the norms for the creation of posts of Area/Senior Managers in the Regional Rural Banks. These Managers were allowed to draw a special pay of Rs 75/- P.M. in addition to the grade pay of the officer concerned. This position was reiterated while answering Questions on the subject in the Parliament.

(c) and (d). It has been decided to pay a special pay at the rate of 10 per cent of the substantive pay of the incumbents to the post of Area/Senior Managers with effect from 1.1.87. The NABARD has been asked to issue necessary instructions in this behalf.

#### **Setting up of Currency Note Printing Press**

**5878. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up currency note printing presses in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the places where the Presses will be set up and when ;

(d) allocation, if any, made for the purpose ; and

(e) expected time by which the work on it would start in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (e). With reference to the assessment of requirement of additional capacities and the recommendations of a site selection committee, Government have authorised, pre-investment activities including land acquisition, soil testing, preparation of detailed feasibility report etc. for setting up two new presses, one at Salboni in West Bengal and another at Mysore in Karnataka. The detailed feasibility report is expected to be got ready by the end of this calendar year. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has been allocated for the above purposes.

#### **Raising of Purchasing Powers**

**5879. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the purchasing power of the vast masses in rural area ;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction ; and

(c) the details of the strategy adopted during the Seventh Plan ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). Raising the purchasing power of the vast masses in rural areas and removal of poverty have been the central concern of planning in India. Consistent with this objective, the Seventh Plan development strategy and the pattern of growth emerging from it are expected to lead to reduction in poverty. The emphasis on accelerated agricultural growth, increased productivity of rice in eastern India, developing the potential of dry-land agriculture, adoption of special measures to increase productivity and incomes of small and marginal farmers, implementation of the minimum needs programme, and expansion of irrigation facilities will make a substantial contribution to reduction of poverty. In addition, the Seventh Plan includes a number of anti-poverty and employment promoting programmes specifically designed to raise incomes and productivity of the people below the poverty line.

#### **Credit Facilities by International Bankers**

5880. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the FINANCE MINISTER be pleased to say :

(a) whether international bankers have recently shown their interest in extending credit facilities to India ;

(b) the position India holds at present in the world credit market as compared to other developing countries ;

(c) the chances of India being able to participate in World Bank Projects and bank aided projects outside the country ; and

(d) the proposals under consideration in this regard at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). International Bankers are willing to provide credit to Indian borro-

wers on increasingly favourable terms and conditions. India's credit rating is generally considered to be one of the highest among low income developing countries.

(c) and (d). Funds from World Bank loans and credit are disbursed only on account of expenditures for goods and services provided by Nationals of, and produced in or supplied from World Bank members countries and Switzerland. Under this policy of the Bank, India, being its member is qualified to bid for contracts outside the country intended to be financed wholly or in part from Bank loans subject to the guidelines issued from time to time by the Bank.

#### **Promotion of Bank Officers above Bank of Managers**

5881. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines or directions have been issued to the nationalised banks for promotion of officers above the rank of managers apart from the seniority consideration ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether any preference apart from seniority factor is given to persons who have qualified in the Institute of Bankers' Examination ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) to (e). In terms of the Government guidelines for promotions of officers, including managers of the banks, all promotions are to be made, inter-alia, subject to the availability of vacancies, on the basis of merit with weightages, if any, for seniority, educational/professional qualifications, etc. as may be prescribed by the Board of Directors of the banks from time to time.

**Expansion of Indian Institute of  
Astrophysics**

**5882. SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Astrophysics has completed two centuries ;

(b) whether there are proposals to expand the organisation ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) :** (a) The Indian Institute of Astrophysics was set up on 1.4.1971 as an autonomous Institute. However, it traces its origin back to an observatory set up in India in 1786 and thus has completed two centuries now.

(b) and (c). The expansion of facilities for the Scientific Research work at the institute has been going on, through successive Five Year Plans. The following are some of the important Schemes being implemented during 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90) :—

1. Completion of 234 cm telescope and improvement of the accessories of 102 cm telescope, and their utilisation for the study of Stellar Chromospheres and the Spiral structure of the Galaxy.
2. Kinematic and Morphological studies of External Galaxies and Chemical Composition studies of Celestial Objects.
3. Development of the Vacuum Telescope for high Resolution Ground Based Studies of Solar Structural Details.
4. High Resolution Astronomy.

**Scheduled Caste Development Cells**

**3883. SHRI KAMAL KATH :** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministries/Departments of Union Government have established Scheduled Caste Development Cell ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) :** (a) and (b). Some of the Ministries have a cell which *inter-alia* looks after Scheduled Castes. Details from all Ministries are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Does not arise.

**Recruitment of Minorities in Banks**

**5884. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the nationalised banks to ensure special consideration for minority communities in regard to recruitment ;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to the nationalised banks in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken by the nationalised banks in that direction ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). Government have advised the public sector banks on a number of steps for recruitment of minorities in banks. These steps include a time bound programme to be drawn up for setting up of pre-recruitment training centres for minority community candidates appearing for recruitment tests ; short duration training courses with the help of bank's training institutions ; appointment of one additional minority

community member in each Banking Service Recruitment Board as well as associating a minority member in the interview panel : setting up of a minority cell in each bank to closely watch whether a suitable number of candidates are selected. Information received from banks indicates that they have set up the monitoring cell at their head offices : appointed minority members in the Banking Service Recruitment Boards ; are associating minority members in the interview panel and have initiated action to set up pre-recruitment training centres. They are also reported to have conducted short duration training courses.

[*Translation*]

**Qualification for Appointment on  
Compassionate Grounds**

5885. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any relaxation in minimum qualification is given in the case of appointment as compassionate grounds keeping in view the financial condition of the family of the deceased employees ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time within which employment is given to a dependent of the deceased employee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b). The applicants for compassionate appointment can be appointed only if they are, inter alia, possessing the qualifications prescribed for the posts. The existing instructions, however, provide for the following relaxations :—

**Widows :**

(i) Widows of deceased Government servants appointed at peons are exempted from the requirement of the prescribed qualifications of Middle Standard Pass specified in the recruitment rules,

(ii) They can also be exempted from requirement of educational qualifications for appointment to other Group 'D' posts too, provided duties of these posts can be performed by these widows satisfactorily without having the prescribed qualifications.

**In other Cases :**

Where the condition of the family is very hard Departments are empowered to relax educational qualifications in cases of appointment at the lowest level, i.e. Group D or LDC post. This relaxation is permitted for a period upto two years, by which time the appointee should acquire the requisite qualifications.

(c) No time limit for appointment on compassionate grounds has been laid down but it is expected to be made as early as possible. This cannot, however, be done immediately so certain occasions if vacancies in the direct recruitment quota are not available or same persons are already awaiting such appointment or total reservations, including compassionate appointments, exceed 50% of the total vacancies in a year in the concerned department.

[*English*]

**Kushel Irrigation Project Causing  
Ecological Disaster**

5886. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total forest land that will be submerged on execution of Kushel Irrigation Project in Keonjher districts of Orissa thereby affecting the eco-system in that area ; and

(b) steps envisaged in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Government of India has received no proposal for diversion of forest land

for Kushi Irrigation project in Keonjher District of Orissa.

#### Sixth Antarctica Expedition

5887. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth Antarctica Scientific Expedition has returned ; and

(b) if so, the important achievements of the expedition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sixth Antarctica Scientific Expedition has achieved all the major objectives assigned to it. These objectives may broadly be classified as Scientific and Logistics in content. In these two spheres, the achievements of the Expedition are as follows :

#### A. SCIENTIFIC

##### (1) *Geological and Geophysical Sciences*

An area of approximately 1600 sq km has been geologically surveyed in the Petermann Range of the Wohlthat Mountains. A permanent geophysical laboratory has been established at Dakshin Gangotri for monitoring of magnetic field fluctuations all through the year.

##### (2) *Atmospheric Sciences*

A significant feature of the investigations in this field has been the installation of Dobson Spectrophotometer at Dakshin Gangotri for undertaking the ozone measurements. The meteorologists have provided timely weather forecasts and warnings for the conduct of the expedition.

##### (3) *Environmental and Biomedical Sciences*

In the field of oceanography investigations were conducted with the establish-

ment of over 86 scientific stations in which physical and chemical properties of the Southern Ocean were investigated. 268 biological samples were collected from the dry valley of the Schirmacher Hill Range.

Physiological studies of the wintering team members have also been undertaken throughout the year and the effects of isolation and harsh environmental conditions on the members are being continuously monitored.

#### B. LOGISTICS

Members belonging to the Army, Navy and Air Force rendered excellent logistic support for the accomplishment of all the scientific objectives. The repair and maintenance of the buildings at Dakshin Gangotri and at Schirmacher Hill Range have been fully accomplished and all equipment, instruments and systems have been serviced so that these continue to provide trouble-free service throughout the year. The expedition has once again maintained its excellent safety record.

#### Rise in Non-Development Expenditure of Government

5888. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the non-development expenditure of the Government is increasing at a high level ;

(b) if so, the growth rate of non-development expenditure during 1960-70, 1970-80 and 1980-85 ; and

(c) what economy in expenditure was achieved as a result of various economy measures taken since 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Non-development expenditure of Central Government including defence and interest charges amounted to Rs. 859 crores in 1960-61, 3075 crores in 1970-71,

10028 crores in 1980-81 and 24840 crores in 1985-86 (RE). As a percentage of total expenditure non-development expenditure constituted 49% in 1960-61 and 45% in 1985-86.

(c) Economy exercises are in continuous process in Government. It is not possible to quantify all the savings effected by these measures as the Government accounts reflect only the expenditures incurred. But for the economy measures the actual expenditure during these years would have been much higher.

**Proposal to Declare Ugadi Festival as Central Government Holiday**

5889. SHRI KATURI NARAYAN-SWAMY :  
SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU :  
SHRI C. SAMBU :  
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government are reconsidering a proposal to declare the "Ugadi" festival, Telugu New Year Day as a Central Government holiday ;

(b) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken and announced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In terms of the existing holiday-policy and in view of the limited number of holidays that can be granted, there is no scope for declaring a closed holiday in Central Government offices on the occasion of Ugadi.

**Industrial Pollution**

5890. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a new plan to check industrial pollution ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The on-going programme of industrial pollution control has been intensified. It includes air and water quality monitoring, laying down of standards and legal action against the polluting units.

**Banking Facilities at Airports**

5891. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banking system at airports is inadequate ; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to open more bank branches at different airports all over the country so as to reduce delays for passengers in getting banking facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Banking facilities at all the major Airports in the country are being provided at present through Extension Counters/Exchange Bureaux of Public sector Banks. The adequacy of such facilities is monitored on continual basis by the Reserve Bank of India and such steps including opening of additional counters/Bureaux are taken wherever considered necessary. Recently Reserve Bank of India have permitted Punjab National Bank and State Bank of India to open one Extension Counter each at the Delhi Airport and Central Bank of India to open an Exchange Bureau at the Bombay Airport.

**Fees for Competitive Examinations of UPSC**

5892. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the persistent demand that examination fee for competitive examinations/tests of U.P.S.C. be abolished in the case of socially and economically weaker and middle class people ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Examination fee for competitive examinations/tests of USPC and SSC has been abolished in favour of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with effect from 1.7.85. This concession has also been extended with effect from 15.11.85 to Physically Handicapped persons appearing for selection to Group 'C' and Group 'B' (non-gazetted) posts. Abolition of examinations fee for all has not been considered desirable as it is expected that the number of non-serious applicants, which is already high in many cases, will go up considerably leading to infructuous labour and other administrative problems in making arrangements for these examinations.

**Assistance to Ex-Servicemen by IDBI**

**5893. SHRI H.H. NANJE GOWDA :**  
**SHRI S.M. GURADDI :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has initiated any schemes for providing assistance to ex-servicemen for self-employment ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the extent to which the schemes are likely to benefit the ex-servicemen ; and

(d) the number of ex-servicemen helped by IDBI during 1986 ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (c). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that it has launched a special schemes for the benefit of ex-servicemen (including widows of ex-servicemen) with effect from 1.4.87 to enable them to set up small industrial projects, including transport and other service industries for their self-employment. Under this scheme, seed capital assistance would be provided to ex-servicemen at a nominal rate of interest of 1% per annum, upto 15% of the cost of the project. The debt equity ratio for these projects would be fixed at 3 : 1 and the promoters' contribution would be only 10% of the project cost. The assistance would be repayable over a period of 10 years with initial moratorium of upto 5 years. No security need be given for assistance under the scheme. The assistance would be routed through SFCs who will act as agents of IDBI and the cost of each individual project should not exceed Rs. 12 lakhs. Funds for this scheme would be provided on a matching basis by Director General (Resettlement) and IDBI. Besides financial assistance, IDBI would provide training and consultancy support to the ex-servicemen, free of cost.

(c) Since the scheme has commenced from 1.4.1987, does not arise.

**Appointment of Deputy Governors in Reserve Bank of India**

**5894. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the rules and the practice followed in regard to the appointments of Deputy Governors of the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) whether recently these appointments have been made in accordance with the rules and past practice ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India officers have protested against the recent appointments ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Appointment/reappointment of Deputy Governors of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is made by the Central Government in accordance with provisions laid down under Section 8 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) While selecting personnel for the posts of Deputy Governors of Reserve Bank of India, due consideration is given by the Government to all relevant factors including their expertise, field of experience, suitability to the organisation etc. Availability of persons working in Reserve Bank of India and other banks is also considered while making these selections.

#### **Delay in Release of Pension to Government Employees on Retirement**

5895. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether release of pension granted to the Government employees on their retirement or on their premature deaths, is generally delayed at the Accountant General's or Treasury level ; and

(b) if so, steps Government propose to take to ensure that pensions are paid to the pensioners or to the kins of the deceased employees without any delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Information is not available.

(b) The extent instructions provide that Pension Payment Order should be issued not later than one month in advance of the date of retirement of the Government

servant. Further, the Heads of Offices have been made accountable for ensuring that either the final pension or provisional pension, as the case may be, is authorised before the date of retirement. The amount of family pension payable on the death of a pensioner is also required to be indicated on the Pension Payment Order of the pensioner, so that widow/dependent can straight away claim family pension from the pension paying authority. Some delay, however, is likely to take place in the cases of Government employees who die in harness suddenly as in such cases advance action by the Head of Office is not possible.

#### **Plan for Tribal Region of Madhya Pradesh**

5897. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special schemes have been formulated by Union Government during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan for the tribal regions in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith its targets and performance during Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(c) the details alongwith the amount sanctioned for this purpose ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Tribal Sub-Plan approach with focus on economic development of Scheduled Tribes has continued to be the chief instrument for development of Scheduled Tribes during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans, for the tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, 56 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) Pockets were identified in Madhya Pradesh in addition to 6 Primitive Tribal Groups. During the first two years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, another 7 MADA Pockets have been identified in Madhya Pradesh. During the Sixth Plan, Rs. 17.30 crores were provided as Special Central Assistance for MADA Pockets and Rs. 4.39 crores for the

**Primitive Tribal Groups by the Government of India.**

In addition to above, the State Government of Madhya Pradesh had formulated special schemes at the instance of Government of India for assistance under Article 275 (1) First Proviso of the Constitution. The details of the schemes with the

amounts sanctioned during the Sixth Plan and first two years of Seventh Plan are given in the statement given below.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan, against the target of 6,18,000 ST families, 8,44,340 families were economically assisted under the Tribal sub-Plan programmes.

#### Statement

*Schemes for which Amounts were Released to Government of Madhya Pradesh under Article 275 (1) First Proviso*

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Released (Rs. in lakhs)		
		Sixth Five Year Plan	1985-86	1686-87
1.	Intergrated Development of Forest Villages.	595.52	50.00	—
2.	Rehabilitation of shifting cultivators.	51.26	—	—
3.	Construction of stop dam in Morena district.	—	—	106.23
4.	Scheme for procurement of Tamarind in Bastar district.	—	50.00	—
5.	Setting up of a Training-cum-Production Centre at Bastar.	—	0.50	—
<b>Total :</b>		<b>646.78</b>	<b>100.50</b>	<b>106.23</b>

#### Vesting of Disciplinary Powers

5898. SHRI A. JAYAMOHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has urged Government to explore the feasibility of vesting disciplinary powers in respect senior officers of the local bodies under the control of Delhi Administration ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a) and (b). The Central Vigilance Commission has recommended that Government should explore the feasibility of vesting disciplinary powers in respect of senior officers of local bodies under the control of Delhi Administration with career civil servants of sufficient seniority and status working in the controlling Ministries/Departments instead of being retained in the hands of



elected Members. Government have not taken a view in the matter.

**Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribals on Account of Execution of Development Projects**

5899. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of displaced tribal families on account of execution of development projects, year-wise and State-wise figures from 1983 to 1986 ;

(b) the projects for which these families have been displaced, year-wise details, for the said period ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken to rehabilitate these displaced tribals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). The required information is being called for from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and the Central Ministries/Departments. As soon as the same is received, this will be placed on the Table of the House.

**Raising Age of Retirement**

5900. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise the retirement age of employees ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**CBI Cases Registered Against Government Officers in Karnataka**

5901. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) number of cases registered by CBI during 1985 and 1986 against officers belonging to All India and Central Services in Karnataka for possessing wealth disproportionate to their known sources of income ;

(b) number of cases decided ; and

(c) whether any of the officers were dismissed or removed from service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOMEAFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM) : (a)

1985 : Nil.

1986 : 2 cases.

(b) 1985 & 1986 : Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

**Remote Sensing Application Centre**

5902 SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Remote Sensing Application Centre in the North-Eastern Region ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) the place identified for setting up of the Remote Sensing Application Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the remote sensing facilities being planned by the States and Union Territories, the Department of Space is planning to set up a Regional Remote Sensing Service Centre in the North-Eastern Region for enabling the digital analysis of remotely sensed data by

the various user agencies of North-Eastern Region.

(c) Studies are underway regarding a suitable location.

#### Loans to Mine Owners of Goa

5903. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars and the amount of loans given by nationalised banks to each mine owner in Goa during the past three years for undertaking mining activities ;

(b) the amounts due from each of them and steps taken to recover the amounts; and

(c) the securities obtained by each of the banks from each of the mine owners before giving them huge advances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that as per the information available with them as on 1st Friday of September 1986, there were 12 parties engaged in mining in Goa who were availing of credit limits of Rs. one crore or more from the banking system. The details of the limits and outstanding against these parties were as follows :

	(Rs. in crores).			
	Working Capital	Term loans	Bills	Total
Limits	38.1	7.9	0.8	46.8
Out-standings	25.9	6.1	—	32.0

As far as security is concerned, the bank's working capital advances are normally secured against stocks and receivables. For term loans security is generally obtained in the form of mortgage of fixed assets. Banks take various measures for recovery of their loans including continuous follow-up and persuasion.

In suitable cases the banks may resort to legal action for recovery of their dues. As far as facilities granted to individual mining units are concerned, details cannot be divulged in accordance with the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and per practices and us customary amongst banks.

#### Guidelines for Loans Under IRDP

5904. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether banks have been following the guidelines issued by Government regarding Integrated Rural Development Programme loans ;

(b) if not, the manner in which Government propose to overcome this bottleneck;

(c) whether any initiative has already been taken in this direction ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Banks have by and large been following the guidelines issued by the Government of India with regard to grant of loans under Integrated Rural Development (IRDP). Whenever any instances of non-observance of any of the instructions by some individual bank branch comes to the notice of the Government, the matter is taken up with the concerned bank for suitable corrective action. A High Level Committee has also been set up by the Government to look into the problems relating to credit for IRDP and suggest improvements on an on going basis. The deficiencies observed on the part of the banks in evaluation studies, are brought to the notice of the banks/RBI for removal of deficiencies.

#### Viability of I.R.D.P.

5905. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state : -

(a) the viability percentage of Integrated Rural Development Programme loaned schemes, State-wise details ;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted recently to assess the success of the scheme ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Under IRDP loans are provided for the activities which initially appear to be economically viable. However, no comprehensive review of viability of old units financed by banks under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) has been made.

(b) and (c). Government have undertaken a Concurrent Evaluation Study in 36 districts covering 72 blocks with a sample survey of 20 beneficiaries from each block under the Integrated Rural Development Programme. According to the 12 monthly report for the period October, 1985 to September, 1986 received, in 71 per cent of the cases the assets were found to be intact in 45% of the sample cases there were no overdues and 52% of the beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line stipulated during VI plan.

#### **Cleaning of Ganga Water in U. P.**

5906. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of the Ganga Action Plan was reviewed at a high level meeting with the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the review ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Minister of Environment & Forests met the Chief Minister, U. P. on 15.12.1986.

(b) The pace of work under the Ganga Action Plan has been expedited. The

implementing agencies have been strengthened by posting additional staff at senior levels. The U.P. Government have reported an expenditure of Rs. 16.02 crores in 1986-87 as compared to Rs. 4.6 crores in 1985-86. Divisional level task forces comprising elected representatives and implementing agencies have been set up for coordination of schemes under the Ganga Action Plan in Hardwar-Rishikesh, Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi.

#### **Expenditure ON R&D**

5907. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) total amounts spent during 1986 on research and development ; and

(b) total amount to be spent on research and development during 1987-88?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). The actual expenditure on R&D at the National level for 1986-87 is not yet available. Based on the past trends the estimated R&D expenditure during 1986-87 and 1987-88 is likely to be of the order of Rs. 2500 crores and Rs. 2900 crores respectively.

#### **Atomic Power Plant at Kakrapar**

5908. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of the Atomic Power Plant being set up at Kakrapar, Gujarat with the foreign exchange component ;

(b) whether the project is likely to be commissioned on schedule ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum strongly protesting the setting up of the nuclear power plant, due to the possible threat arising out of the

problem of the disposal of nuclear waste ;

(d) if so, Government's reaction there-to ; and

(e) the details of the safety measures taken to check leakage or explosion and for disposal of nuclear waste ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The cost of the Kakrapar Atomic Power Project is Rs. 382.5 crores at 1979 prices, of which the Foreign Exchange component is Rs. 34.7 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Some protests have been received against setting up of an atomic power station at Kakrapar. The Department of Atomic Energy is educating the public on safety aspects of nuclear energy through exhibitions, seminars and audio-visual shows.

(e) Safety measures provided in Kakrapar Atomic Power Project include a double containment building for the reactor, a vapour suppression pool within the containment building, and two independent fast-acting shutdown systems. Adequate provisions for disposal of the nuclear waste, in accordance with standard international practices, have been made.

[*Translation*]

**Loans by Regional Rural Bank, Basti**

5909. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Regional Rural Banks have achieved success in providing liberal loans and other facilities to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes under the 20-Point Programme ; and

(b) if so, the total number of persons to whom loans and other facilities have been given by the Regional Rural Bank, Basti, Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development has reported that advances of regional rural banks are by and large granted to weaker sections including those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes eligible for assistance under 20-Point Programme.

(b) The number of beneficiaries and the amount of loans and advances sanctioned by Basti Gramin Bank during the last three years are indicated below :—

*Outstanding advances of Basti Gramin Bank*

Year	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of Loans (Rs. in Lakhs)
June '84	34121	454.00
June '85	54386	546.00
June '86	58629	556.00

[*English*]

**Theft of 'Adrema Plates' from Kanpur Office of LIC**

5910. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of 'adrema plates' of the policy-holders have been missing since long from the Kanpur Divisional Office of Life Insurance Corporation of India ;

(b) whether as a result thereof large number of policy holders and agents of Kanpur Divisional Office of Life Insurance Corporation of India have not been getting proper and due notices of premiums and services ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to bring the culprit to book immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) LIC has reported that there has been no report of missing plates in the recent past.

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

#### Applications from Muslim Divorcees to State Wakf Boards

5911. SHRI SYED SAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received by the State Wakf Boards from Muslim divorcees for a maintenance grant during 1986-87, Board-wise ; and

(b) the number of applications considered, rejected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as received.

#### Harnessing Energy from Sea Waves

5912. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign technology has been sought for generating energy from sea waves ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the places selected to conduct experiments to generate energy from waves ; and

(d) whether such experiment will be conducted at Cambay, Gulf of Kutch and Sundarbans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, the Indian scientists and engineers are fully aware of the international developments in this field. Scientific and technical advancements made in other countries are being effectively used in our own programme.

(c) and (d). No place has yet been selected. This will be decided after a project report which is presently under preparation becomes available.

#### Baggage Allowance for Persons Returning after Termination of Work Abroad

5913. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a notification has been issued amending the Baggage Rule 1978 enhancing additional allowance for persons returning on termination of work from abroad for a period of one year and more from Rs. 5,000/- to Rs. 20,000 ;

(b) whether this amendment is applicable to all countries including Nepal and a certificate from the Indian Embassy to the bonafide of the claim is adequate

(c) whether the list of items excluded under the amendment includes colour T.V., V.C.R. etc. ;

(d) whether there are complaints that in spite of this amendment persons returning home with valid certificates from the Indian Missions abroad are being made to pay duties ; and

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to do away with such collection of duties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Baggage Rules, 1976 were amended on 25.11.1978 to provide for duty free import of used personal effects and household articles up to Rs. 20,000/- to Indian Passport holders working abroad for a minimum period of one year and returning to India on termination of such work. This concession is available to persons arriving from all countries, except Nepal, in respect of goods (excluding certain specified articles) which have been in possession and use abroad of the person concerned for a minimum period of six months on production of a certificate from the Indian Mission in the country of their employment to the effect that the passenger had been working abroad for a minimum period of one year and is returning to India on termination of such work. Further, this concession is available only once in three years.

(c) No, Sir. Colour T.V. and V.C.Rs. are permitted to be imported under this concession.

(d) No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

**Forest Clearance for Irrigation Project in M.P.**

5914. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted any irrigation projects for forest clearance ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) whether the State Government has sent all the desired information ; and

(d) the time by which the projects will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Statement is given below.

(c) and (d). The State have not sent some essential information in regard to 121 proposals. Decision on these proposals will be taken if and when the requisite information is submitted by the State Govt. Decision on 49 proposals is already taken ; 36 were approved, 13 were not approved.

**Statement**

Proposal received from the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh in respect of irrigation projects.

Name of the District	No. of proposals
1	2
1. Balaghat	1
2. Bastar	21
3. Betul	1
4. Bhopal	2
5. Bilaspur	1
6. Chattarpur	1
7. Chhindwara	9
8. Dhar	4
9. Durg	1
10. Guna	7
11. Gwalior	2
12. Hoshangabad	2
13. Indore	2
14. Jabalpur	
15. Jhabua	

1	2
16. Khandwa	2
17. Khargone	6
18. Morena	1
19. Narsingpur	3
20. Panna	9
21. Raigarh	3
22. Raipur	44
23. Rajanandgaon	2
24. Rewa	1
25. Raisen	8
26. Ratlam	1
27. Sagar	1
28. Sarguja	2
29. Sehore	4
30. Shahdol	12
31. Shivpuri	7
32. Sidhi	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>

#### Pending Projects of Bihar

5915. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently Government assured an early action on long pending projects of the Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the details of projects ; and

(c) time schedule fixed for their clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) A joint review meeting was held with Bihar Government recently in respect of certain developmental activities in that State.

(b) The projects and proposals discussed were :—

(i) Industries based on petrochemical feeds-stock,

(ii) Tenughat Phase-II, Koel Karo and North Karanpura Power projects,

(iii) Drainage problems of Kosi/Gandak Catchment Area,

(iv) Doubling of Patna-Gaya Line,

(v) Reconstruction of Chitoni Bridge,

(vi) Tourism package covering Buddhist monuments,

(vii) Revival of Ahsoka Paper Mills and Rohtash Industries.

(c) The matters discussed fall in the categories of projects, proposals and project ideas. They require action on the part of State Government and Central Ministries and in certain cases action on the part of central Ministries is contingent upon certain steps to be taken by Bihar Government. It is not possible to specify the time schedule.

#### Circuit Bench of Administrative Tribunal Bombay at Goa

5916. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to establish a circuit Bench of the Central Administrative Tribunal Bombay at Panaji, Goa ;

(b) if so, by what date the bench will start functioning ; and

(c) the difficulties, if any, which caused delay in the setting up of the Bench ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The circuit sittings of the New Bombay Bench at Panaji will materialise as soon as administrative arrangements for such sittings like staff/accommodation are completed. A post of Member of New Bombay Bench which is at present vacant will be filled up as soon as a review petition filed by the Government in the Supreme Court in a related matter is disposed of.

#### Installed Capacity of Electrostatic Precipitators

5917. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the installed capacity of electro-static precipitators to effectively function in the Delhi thermal power plants ;

(b) steps taken to ensure that no particulate matter emanates from these thermal power stations ; and

(c) to meet the expenditure on installation of electrostatic precipitators, how much more will electric power cost and when will this enhancement take place ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Ten units of electrostatic precipitators have been installed with rated capacity of more than 95% dust collection efficiency. However, some of these units are not functioning effectively.

(b) Steps taken include the following :

(i) Emission standards have been prescribed ; and

(ii) The Thermal power Stations have been directed to take necessary measures for compliance of these standards on a time bound basis.

(c) No such estimates have been made and there is no proposal for enhancement of the cost.

#### Credit Facilities to Co-operative Banks in Orissa

5918. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether NABARD has refused to give credit facilities to Co-operative Banks in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government are aware that on account of denial of credit facilities, the agriculturists and others are facing difficulties in getting loans in time ; and

(d) if so, the action taken/proposed to alleviate the hardships of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that both the Orissa State Co-operative Bank (OSCB) and the Orissa State Co-operative Land Development Bank (OSCLDB) have defaulted in the matter of payment of their dues and NABARD as a part of the institutional discipline introduced by it, has withdrawn certain refinance facilities available to them. In so far as OSCB is concerned NABARD has however allowed it to make drawals on its short-term limits with effect from 5th January, 1987. OSCLDB has also been permitted to float debentures with a view to ease its financial position.

#### Pay Scales of IES Officers

5919. SHRI KUDAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the number of Indian Economic Service Officers deputed to various Ministries ; and

(b) whether Government propose to bring the pay scales of the I.E.S. Officers at par with those of I.A.S. Officers ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). No Sir.

**Grant of Loans by Allahabad Bank**

5920. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of individuals/firms/companies given loans of Rs. 20 lakhs and above by the various branches of Allahabad Bank in Delhi during the years 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto February) ;

(b) whether most of the concerns/companies/individuals mentioned in (a) above are not paying even interest accrued thereon and if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any case of collusion between bank officials and these individuals/firms/companies has come to the notice of Government ; and

(d) the action taken/proposed against erring bank officials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

**Revision of Financial Disciplines of NABARD**

5921. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eligibility criteria for sanction of credit limits for seasonal agricultural operations by NABARD are proposed to be revised ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). NABARD has reported that there is no proposal for the present to revise its terms of credit discipline relating to short term credit limits for Seasonal Agricultural Operations. The norms of eligibility are fixed on sound banking principles and have not in any way adversely affected the capacity of satisfactorily managed banks to meet the credit requirements of primary agricultural credit societies.

**[Translation]**

**Issue of Statement of Account by Banks**

5922. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at present Commercial Banks are not providing statement of account on demand to their customers ;

(b) whether there is a provision to the Banking Act that banks will provide statement of account to their customers on demand ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against those banks in the event of not providing statement of account by them to their customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 do not provide for furnishing of statement of Accounts by banks to their customers. However, as a measure of customer service, banks have been advised to furnish monthly statements for Currents Accounts to the Account holders in a staggered manner every month.

On receipt of some complaints that such statement are not being sent by banks, Reserve Bank of India reiterated its earlier instructions to banks in 1986 and also advised them that their Inspecting Officers, during internal inspection of

branches, should verify that such Statements are being despatched in time. Specific complaints of a branch not providing this service to the customers are looked into by the banks for remedial action.

**Filling up of Reserved Posts in Syndicate Bank**

**5923. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PANWAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reserved posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in the Syndicate Bank, category-wise and since when these have been lying vacant ;

(b) the number of posts out of those reserved for each of these categories in recruitment and promotion in this Bank, which have been de-reserved from 1978 till date and the reasons for de-reserving these posts ; and

(c) the details of the efforts being made to fill up the posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which are lying vacant ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) A

statement, based on the data furnished by Syndicate Bank, showing the required information, is given below.

(b) The details of the posts de-reserved by Syndicate Bank, based on the information furnished by it, during the period from 1978 to 1986, are indicated at Annexure-II. The bank has also reported that reasons for de-reservation of the posts, reserved for Scheduled Casts/Scheduled Tribes, are that sufficient number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes employees did not qualify for appointment/promotion even after relaxing qualifying standards for them.

(c) As reported by the bank, it is making various efforts to clear the backlog in vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which include placing of indents with Banking Service Recruitment Boards after taking into account the backlogs and current reservations ; conducting of pre-recruitment and pre-promotion training programmes ; extending of relaxations in qualifying standards in promotions ; association of a representative belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Communities with the Interview and Selection Process.

**Statement**

(Data Provisional)

S. No.	Category of Staff	1st year (1986)		2nd year (1985)		3rd year (1984)		Total	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST

**(A) Post Lying Vacant in Direct Recruitment Quota :**

1. Officers	—	4	—	40	—	35	—	79
2. Clerical	27	31	15	95	7	55	49	181
3. Sub. Staff	22	23	4	11	2	5	28	39

**(B) Posts Lying Vacant in Promotion Quota from Clerical Category to Office Category.**

Clerk to Officer	—	20	—	13	—	—	—	33
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## ANNEXURE-II

*Statement showing the Details of De Reservation of Reserved Posts for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes from 1978 to 1986.*

(Data Provisional)

Year	Directs Recruitment Quota						Promotion Quota Clerical to Officer's Cadre	
	Officers		Clerks		Sub. Staff		SC	ST
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST		
1978	71	109	432	366	3	22	53	46
1979	87	119	423	306	1	25	10	46
1980	88	123	371	346	1	34	23	71
1981	56	28	286	314	1	45	23	71
1982	47	38	218	233	9	51	48	89
1983	40	47	136	208	10	49	20	14
1984	41	71	90	162	10	48	—	—
1985	—	78	54	199	14	37	—	13
1986	—	79	49	181	28	39	—	33

5924. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give financial assistance to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes upto 95 per cent of the cost of fixed assets for setting up of an industrial unit costing upto rupees three lakhs, as recommend by the committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken so far in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c). Financial Assistance is provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs for bankable schemes including small industrial Units costing upto Rs. 12000/- per beneficiary in the form of margin money loan by the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations set up in 24 States/Union Territories and Tribal

Development Co-operative Corporations set up in 14 States.

The Central Government provides Share Capital Assistance to the Scheduled Caste Development Corporations and funds out of Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Development Co-operative Corporations. These Corporations, in turn, provide margin money loan assistance to individual entrepreneurs.

[English]

Eastern Ghat of Andhra Pradesh in Hill Areas Development Programme

59 5. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI : Will be Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh are proposed to be included for the Special Central Assistance under Hill Areas Development Programme ; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI  
SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

#### Check on Illegal Sale of Specialised Software

5926. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state :

(a) the details of the new set of guide-  
lines and provisions for "Stock and Sale"  
of computer software packages in the  
country ; and

(b) the steps taken to prevent illegal  
sale of specialised software like Unik of  
M.S.—DOS operating system software ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT,  
ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE  
(SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The import of  
software package for "Stock and Sale" is  
permitted for the following categories :—

1. 30% of excess software-export earning made over and above the export obligation, can be made use of by the software exporter for the import of computer software for "Stock and Sale", importing new computer systems, software and hardware sub-systems and/or augmenting his existing computer installation and office equipment and computer spare parts.
2. The Department of Electronics or its designated agencies can import software for "Stock and Sale".
3. Software organisations will be permitted to import software for "Stock and Sale" limited to a value equivalent to 50% of the income tax paid by the unit on

software activities during the preceding assessment year.

(b) Any software in any media in any number of licensed copies is permitted to be imported under OGL either by an actual user or by computer manufacturers by software houses for "Stock and Sale".

Software is governed by the Copyright Act, 1957 as amended by an amendment Act, 1984.

#### India's Nuclear Energy Experience to other Countries

5927. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's offer to share nuclear energy experience both in power generation and nuclear research to the other developing nations has been responded to by any developing nation, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether any developing nation has obtained such experiences from India, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether India has setup any small and medium power reactors for the development of nuclear energy in any developing country and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT,  
ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE  
(SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN) : (a) and (b) India  
cooperates with several countries, including  
developing countries, in various aspects of  
peaceful uses of atomic energy, both through  
the International Atomic Energy Agency and  
on a bilateral basis.

(c) No, Sir.

#### Reduction of Taxes on Electronic Components

5928. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether the Manufacturers Association for Information Technology (MAIT) have urged Government to reduce the taxes on electronic components ; and

(b) if so, the decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Savings Mobilisation

5929. SHRI RAM DHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected through various savings mobilisation schemes of Nationalised Banks, Post Offices during last three years, State-wise ;

(b) amount of loan advanced during last three years, State-wise ;

(c) whether money collected from backward States is being spent in those States ; and

(d) if not, the manner in which imbalance is sought to be rectified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (d). Loans are advanced to States upto two-third of net small savings collections made in respective States through various Savings Schemes in Post Offices and through Public Provident Fund Scheme in Banks. Information regarding amount collected in each State and loans advanced during last three years is given in Statements I and II given below. Information regarding collections through Public Provident Fund in Banks is in Statement III given below.

#### Statement—I

*Net small savings collections in Post Offices during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of States	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10834	15745	18808
2.	Assam	5644	6859	7193
3.	Bihar	17650	30805	36020
4.	Gujarat	25064	32664	36473
5.	Haryana	5677	8407	10557
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2838	3736	3967
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1359	2143	2608
8.	Karnataka	11454	19423	25012
9.	Kerala	2723	5366	5785

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	7310	13863	17437
11.	Maharashtra	51762	68146	83217
12.	Manipur	36	79	124
13.	Meghalaya	326	452	431
14.	Nagaland	35	86	133
15.	Orissa	797	4163	6224
16.	Punjab	8319	13219	17534
17.	Rajasthan	6658	15406	16126
18.	Sikkim	6	10	10
19.	Tamil Nadu	7614	15414	16642
20.	Tripura	409	480	482
21.	Uttar Pradesh	26443	40974	50594
22.	West Bengal	33146	43916	47078
	Total	226104	341356	402460

## Statement—II

*Loans sanctioned to State Governments against net small savings collections  
(during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86)*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5627	8908	12850
2.	Assam	3667	3657	5571
3.	Bihar	7503	18443	26439
4.	Gujarat	16258	18432	26975
5.	Haryana	3717	4262	6804

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1668	2267	2689
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	760	1219	1707
8.	Karnataka	6879	8631	16615
9.	Kerala	1333	2391	4865
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4219	7479	13760
11.	Maharashtra	31732	43596	55981
12.	Manipur	16	40	62
13.	Meghalaya	188	278	339
14.	Nagaland	20	33	87
15.	Orissa	2803	1110	4677
16.	Punjab	3164	7338	11307
17.	Rajasthan	4895	8410	11510
18.	Sikkim	47	7	7
19.	Tamil Nadu	4256	7839	12544
20.	Tripura	264	313	331
21.	Uttar Pradesh	18923	22368	37715
22.	West Bengal	21988	25451	37422
Total		139927	193472	290257

*Statement—III*

*Net Collections in P.P.F. in State Bank of India (during 1883-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (upto December, 1985))*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 upto December, 1985
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	190	252	71
2.	Assam	39	36	14

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Bihar	24	227	11
4.	Gujarat	1254	1219	611
5.	Haryana	59	57	16
6.	Himachal Pradesh	(—) 1	46	9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16	16	8
8.	Karnataka	358	315	110
9.	Kerala	93	92	37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	209	164	69
11.	Maharashtra	5884	(—)12485	2743
12.	Manipur	1	2	1
13.	Meghalaya	5	2	1
14.	Nagaland	2	1	—
15.	Orissa	12	47	8
16.	Punjab	228	244	122
17.	Rajasthan	117	66	48
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	694	609	363
20.	Tripura	2	2	1
21.	Uttar Pradesh	175	209	133
22.	West Bengal	410	826	56
<b>Total</b>		<b>9772</b>	<b>4432</b>	<b>4432</b>



**Pollution from Badarpur Power House**

5930. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether pollution is being caused by Badarpur Power House in Delhi ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent air pollution in the surrounding areas of the power house ; and

(c) whether people and cattle in the nearby areas of the power house are suffering from various diseases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The power house has been directed to install high efficiency electrostatic precipitators to replace the three units which are not functioning satisfactorily.

(c) No Specific report in this regard has been received.

**Soil Erosion**

5931. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to deforestation of mountain and hill slopes, large quantity of siltage has been deposited in river beds making them very shallow, thereby increasing the frequency of floods in the country; and

(b) if so, the effective measures being taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No systematic study has been made to correlate deforestation with frequency of floods in the country. The empirical observations indicate that the intensity of

floods in the various river basins is very much determined by the extent of denudation of forests and lack of other conservation measures in the catchment areas.

(b) The following measures are being taken :

1. Integrated watershed management in the catchment of flood prone rivers.
2. Soil conservation in the catchments of river valley projects.
3. Reforestation of degraded forests.
4. Afforestation of waste-lands to reduce biotic pressures on existing forests.
5. Soil, water and tree conservation in the Himalayas (Operation Soil-watch).
6. Development of infrastructure for the protection of forests from biotic interference.
7. Creation of National Parks and Wildlife sanctuaries.
8. Implementation of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 to check diversion of forest lands to non-forest purposes.
9. Issue of guidelines from the Centre for the better management and protection of existing forests.
10. Development of alternative sources of energy.
11. Substitution of wood by alternative materials in packing, railway sleepers and building construction.
12. Exemption of pulp and wood chips from import duty and reduction to 10 per cent ad valorem the import duty on wood in certain specified forms.

**Efforts to Produce Weapon Grade Uranium**

5932. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information that Pakistan has got two atomic power plants with the potential of producing weapon grade uranium ; and

(b) if so, whether India has got this potential and whether any success has been achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Government is aware that Pakistan is having an enrichment plant at Kahuta with capability to produce weapon grade uranium.

(b) The Government of India's policy continues to be to utilise atomic energy for peaceful purposes. However, Indian scientists are keeping abreast of all aspects of research and development connected with uranium enrichment technology.

**Monitoring Cost Benefit Ratio of Afforestation Programme**

5933. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments have utilised the funds allocated to them for afforestation purposes during 1986 ;

(b) whether there is any machinery available in the Ministry to monitor the cost benefit ratio of the investments made on afforestation programme ; and

(c) if so, the findings with regard to the factors impeding the rapid growth of afforestation programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) :

(a) Details are being collected from the State/Union Territory Government and the same will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) At present there is no machinery available for systematic and comprehensive monitoring of the cost benefit ratio of the investments made on afforestation programme. Progress of afforestation programme is, however, regularly monitored through periodical returns and some time through inspection of the plantations by the officers of the Ministry.

(c) Adequate data is not available to arrive at meaningful conclusions.

**Agreement for American Technology Transfer to India**

5935. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether obstacles in the transfer of high technology to India have been removed ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement for technology transfer has been reached with U.S.A. ;

(c) if so, details thereof ; and

(d) to what extent high technology transfer will be provided to India by the U.S. during 1987 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (d). India has been negotiating for possible transfer of high technology from U.S.A. in several

areas. While negotiations are still going on an agreement for the Transfer of Technology for the manufacture of Cyber 180/810 and 830 computer system of Control Data Indo Asia Company has been signed with USA in December, 1986. Under this agreement, the Transfer of Manufacturing Technology has already started between the Control Data Indo Asia Company and the Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., (ECIL) Hyderabad. The training of the manufacturing engineers is expected to be completed during 1987-88. All the design documents for Phase I manufacturing activity of the main-frame computer system will be transferred to Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., by the end of the financial year.

#### Public Debts

5936. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of public debts at present ;

(b) what was the public debt in 1977 ;

(c) the year-wise growth of public debts from the year 1977 to 1987 ;

(d) the amount of interest paid annually on public debts ;

(e) whether any portion of public debts has been diverted into revenue expenditure and if so, details thereof ; and

(f) the gap between the earning from the public debts and the interest paid on the public debts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The amount of outstanding Public Debt as at the end of 1986-87 (R.E. 1986-87) is estimated at Rs 105427 crores.

(b) Amount of Public Debt as on 31st March, 1977 was Rs. 23068 crores.

(c) Balance of Public Debt as on 31st March 1977 to 31 March 1978 is given below yearwise.

(In crores of Rs.)

Sr. No.	Date	Amount
1.	31-3-1977	23068
2.	31-3-1978	28010
3.	31-3-1979	29227
4.	31-3-1980	34283
5.	31-3-1981	42162
6.	31-3-1982	47981
7.	31-3-1983	60622
8.	31-3-1984	65383
9.	31-3-1985	75174
10.	31-3-1986	89192
11.	31-3-1987	105427

(As per R.E. for 1986-87)

(d) Amount of interest paid annually on Public Debt.

(In crores of Rs.)

Sr. No.	Year ending	Amount
1.	31-3-1977	851
2.	31-3-1978	901
3.	31-3-1979	1113
4.	31-3-1980	1307
5.	31-3-1981	1600
6.	31-3-1982	1893
7.	31-3-1983	2324
8.	31-3-1984	2855
9.	31-3-1985	3561
10.	31-3-1986	4457
11.	31-3-1987	5778

(As per revised estimates 1986-87)

(e) Gap between revenue earnings and revenue expenditure is met from total capital receipts which besides public debt include small savings, Provident funds, recoveries of loans, reserve funds etc. It is, therefore, not possible to determine, whether and what portion of public debt was diverted for this purpose.

(f) As Government Cash Balance is one it is not possible to determine to what extent public debt receipts were utilised for creation of assets or grant of loans. It is not the practice for Government to raise Public Debt for financing any specific project, schemes or objectives. Hence it is not possible to correlate interest on public debt with earnings from utilisation of public debt funds.

#### Welfare of Anglo-Indians

5937. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint a Presidential Commission to study the conditions of Anglo-Indians in the country under article 338(3) of the Constitution as recommended by the third conference of the Anglo-Indian MLAs held recently at Bangalore ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Government have no proposal under consideration to appoint such a Commission.

#### Implementation of Reservation Rules

5938. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Allahabad Bank agreed to implement the reservation rules in promotions from Clerical to J.M.G. Scale-I in 1978 ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the bank to complete the backlog ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Allahabad Bank has reported that it has taken steps, such as imparting of pre promotion training lowering of the cut off points in written test and interview ; inclusion of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe representative in the interview Board ; conducting of exclusive test etc. for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates ; to clear the backlog.

#### Foreign Exchange to Travellers to Bangladesh

5939. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some banks have been allowed to release foreign exchange to travellers to Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the names of banks and criteria for selection of these banks ;

(d) total foreign exchange proposed to be released to an individual as in (a) above ; and

(e) the reasons for relaxing the existing norms for Bangladesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Issue of Tax Free Bonds by Public Sector Units

5940. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Federation of

Indian Chamber of Commerce regarding issue of tax free bonds by the public sector Units :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) and (b). In a memorandum to the Government the president Federation of Indian chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) has suggested that if for any reason private sector companies could not be given the same facilities as are extended to public sector, at least a suitable limit be fixed on the funds to be raised through such bonds by public sector.

(b) The floatation of bonds is already being regulated with reference to the Annual plan outlays and the need for funds of selected public sector units and is subject to a case by case approval by the Government. The units selected have mostly been in the key infrastructure areas like power, telecommunication and railways, which need funds for investment. The total funds allowed to be raised through public sector bonds is determined, keeping in view both the private sector needs and the plans of the various key infrastructural industries in the public sector. Therefore, a suitable limit is already being fixed for the bonds.

#### Profitability of Banks

5941. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether banks have been advised by Government to change the strategy to improve their profits and profitability by laying more emphasis on activities other than tradition commercial banking ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Canara Bank in this direction ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The Public Sector Banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to improve their profitability so as to ensure sustained financial viability. For this purpose, the banks are expected to lay greater emphasis on increasing the volume of business per employee and on reduction of their non-performing assets, improvement in recovery, prevention of income leakages and diversification of business particularly in services which are non-fund based. Canara Bank is reported to have taken various steps including expansion of its merchant banking business, better exploitation of avenues for maximum non-fund based income and more efficient management of its funds to improve its profitability.

#### Environmental Clearance of Sardar Sarovar Project

5942. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cleared the Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat ; and

(b) if not, the time by which it will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). The question of clearance of the Sardar Sarovar project is being considered in the context of all the environmental impacts. Preliminary details have been provided by the project authorities on rehabilitation, catchment area treatment, command area development and compensatory afforestation, and detailed Action Plans are now being worked out. Decision on environmental clearance will

be taken as soon as the environmental assessment is completed.

**Loans in Udaipur, Sirohi and Jalore District of Rajasthan**

5943. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Udaipur, Sirohi and Jalore districts of Rajasthan have been termed as dark zones in banking circles ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) its effects on the people of the districts ; and

(d) the number of districts where loans were not given during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY : (a) and (b). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that based on the data assessed by the State Ground Water Department on the availability of ground water, 1 block in Sirohi District, 3 blocks in Jalore District and 8 blocks in Udaipur District are classified as 'dark blocks' since the exploitation of ground water has already reached a high level in these blocks.

(c) and (d). As per the NABARD's policy, development of ground water resources in 'dark blocks' through bank

finance is not encouraged. Accordingly in Rajasthan, NABARD refinance is not available for exploitation of ground water resources in 53 blocks in 18 Districts. However, there are, no restrictions on bank credit for any viable and productive economic activities in the blocks classified as 'dark blocks'.

**Erosion in Value of Rupee vis-a-vis Currencies of Asian Neighbours**

5944. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian rupee has suffered considerable erosion against the currencies of the Asian neighbours recently ;

(b) the exchange rates of rupee vis-a-vis major currencies of Asian neighbours as in March, 1986 and March, 1987 ; and

(c) measures taken, if any, to arrest the trend ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) to (c). The exchange rate of rupee vis-a-vis the currencies of Asian neighbours on 31st March, 1986 and 31st March, 1987 and percentage changes in the rupee value in relation to these currencies is indicated in the table below :

**Exchange Rates of Rupee Vis-a-Vis Currencies of India's Asian Neighbours**

(Rs. Per Unit of foreign currency)

Currencies	Rates as on 31.3.87	Rates as on 31.3.86	%Appreciation (+)/ Depreciation (—) of Rupee on 31.3.86 over 31.3.86
1	2	3	4
Pakistani Rupee	0.7477	0.7761	+ 3.80
Nepalese Rupee	0.5839*	0.5995**	+ 2.67

1	2	3	4
Bangladesh Taka	0.4214*	0.4148**	— 1.57
Sri Lankan Rupee	0.4496	0.4468	— 0.62
Singapore Dollar	6.0394	5.6425	— 6.57
Malaysian Ringgit	5.1336	4.7713	— 7.06
Indonesian Rupiah	0.0078*	0.0109**	+39.74
Chinese Yuan	3.4586	3.8492	+11.29

\*Rates as on 23.3.1987

\*\*Rates as on 27.3.1986

The exchange rate of the rupee is fixed with reference to the value of a basket of currencies, mainly of countries which are India's major trading partners. The exchange rates between rupee and other currencies move upward or downward depending upon the fluctuations in the value of these currencies. In a regime of floating exchange rates, such frequent variations in exchange value of rupee are not unusual.

#### **Effectiveness of Protection of Civil Rights Act**

5945. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any critical analysis to know the effectiveness or otherwise of the Protection of Civil Rights Act in removing untouchability in the country ; and

(b) if so, the results achieved and further steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). An analysis regarding offences under the

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 relating to untouchability and the various measures taken to eradicate the same are contained in the Annual Report on the Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act. The Annual Report for the calendar year 1985 was placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 18th March 1987. This Report, inter-alia, contains the action as reported by all the State Governments.

#### **Wasteland Development**

5946 SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the loan given to each States Government by financial institutions and other agencies for wasteland development; and

(b) the results achieved therefrom in each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). Information regarding the loans given by the Central Govt. to the State Govt. under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and by Financial Institutions to the State Govt. Agencies is shown in the Statements I and II respectively given below.

## Statement—I

*Loan released to State Govts. under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (OPERATION SOILWATCH) during 1985-86 and 1986-87 and physical achievements*

Sl. No.	State	1985-86		1986-87	
		(Amount in Lakhs)	(Area Covered in Ha.)	(Amount in Lakhs)	(Area Covered in Ha.)
1.	Assam	13.67	336	7.50	650
2.	Haryana	108.45	3912	64.23	3300
3.	Himachal Pradesh	100.58	8197	68.77	3637
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.84	861	16.02	412
5.	Manipur	20.83	1385	19.60	1545
6.	Meghalaya	46.94	1971	24.94	1755
7.	Nagaland	49.79	3600	53.50	3285
8.	Punjab	36.08	3750	60.83	3750
9.	Sikkim	16.19	278	22.48	1234
10.	Tripura	17.10	1271	10.00	1242
11.	Uttar Pradesh	80.36	5709	97.45	4151
12.	West Bengal	33.17	900	34.68	1118
Total		540.00	32167	480.00	26079

\*\*This achievement is not final.

Note :—This physical achievement is the total achievement. Separate achievement for Loan component is not available. However, the pattern of central assistance is 50% grant and 50% Loan under the scheme.

## Statement—II

*Loans sanctioned and refinanced to State Govt agencies by financial institutions for wasteland development and afforestation, up to December 1986*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	Loan Sanctioned to State Govt Corporations	Refinance sanctioned by NABARD	Refinance disbursed by NABARD
1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	4.92	4.92	—



1	2	3	3
West Bengal	143.00	114.40	91.04
Madhya Pradesh	598.76	479.01	451.76
Bihar	55.33	38.73	23.10
Gujarat	490.00	392.00	344.90
Maharashtra	2234.00	1172.00	957.20
Karnataka	1560.00	1246.00	319.08
Andhra Pradesh	1111.40	1000.26	—
Assam	573.99	509.49	49.00
Tamil Nadu	203.00	142.00	69.00

#### Branches of General Bank of India in Orissa

5947. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of the branches of the Central Bank of India operating in Orissa ;

(b) whether there is any proposal under the consideration to open new branches in rural areas particularly in remote areas in Orissa ; and

(c) if so, the details of the programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 31.12.1986, 31 branches of Central Bank of India were functioning in Orissa.

(b) and (c). On the basis of lists of identified centres for opening branches in rural and semi-urban centres received from State Government of Orissa under the current Branches Licensing Policy for 1985-90, RBI has allotted 144 eligible centres to commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks (RRBs) for opening branches in Orissa. District-wise details of number of branches allotted to the banks are indicated below :—

S. No.	District	No. of centres allotted		Total
		RRBs	Commercial Banks	
1.	Mayurbhanj	3	11	14
2.	Keonjhar	5	7	12
3.	Ganjam	9	14	23
4.	Puri	7	15	22

	1	2	3	4
5.	Bolangir	4	10	14
6.	Sambalpur	6	15	21
7.	Sundergarh	5	7	12
8.	Kalanidhi	6	1	7
9.	Phulbani	9	—	9
10.	Dhenkanal	1	1	2
11.	Balasore	2	6	8
		—	—	—
		57	87	144

Of these, 5 centres have been allotted to the Central Bank of India. Allotment of identified centres in two districts, namely, Koraput and Cuttack has been kept in abeyance by RBI for want of certain clarifications from the State Government.

**Licensing Policy for Opening of Branches of Regional Rural Banks**

5948. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the present licensing policy, no Regional Rural Bank will be able to open more than 10 more branches during their existence ; and

(b) the effect of the policy on viability of the Regional Rural Banks and promotion avenues of staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Installation of Computer Systems at Design Centres**

5949. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Computer systems installed at the five computer aided design centres ;

(b) the number of persons who have availed of the facilities available at the centres, centre-wise ;

(c) the maximum number of users that can be catered to by each centre ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of such centres or to increase their scope ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the approximate capital outlay involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Details of Computer Systems are :

(i) Kanpur, Jadavpur and Bombay Centres

ND 560 computer system.

(ii) Bangalore Centre  
HP 9000—550 system. (Yet to arrive)

(iii) Delhi Centre

Cyber 730 computer system.

(b) The approximate number of persons who have availed this facility are as follows :

Delhi Centre	:	400
Kanpur Centre	:	250
Bombay Centre	:	200
Bangalore Centre	:	100
Jadavpur Centre	:	50

(c) Since, it is a project based activity, it is the maximum number of projects which can be defined. At a given time about 10-15 projects can be executed depending upon the complexity of the project.

(d) It is proposed that the software that is being procured/developed would be made available at other existing NIC computer centres to provide greater accessibility to the CAD techniques.

(e) Since, the basic computer hardware is already existing at all these new locations the future proposal is to strengthen graphic facilities, by procuring graphic terminals/workstations and plotters to be hooked on to the existing computers. Also, additional software is to be procured to broaden the scope of applications that can be tackled today. Outlay for this in the 7th Plan is about Rs 5 crores.

#### Working Capital Assistance to Industrial Units

5950. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Reserve Bank of India that the commercial banks are not extending working capital assistance to the industrial units being put up with term loan assistance from the State Finance Corporation, especially those in small-scale sector ; and

(b) if so, the action the RBI has taken/propose to take in the matter and ensure

that the norms laid down by it are adhered to by the banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POJARY) : (a) and (b). RBI had issued guidelines to commercial banks for ensuring better coordination with State Financial Corporations (SFCs) and for providing adequate working capital to units financed by the SFCs. After making a review of the position in this regard RBI has reiterated instructions to commercial banks again in December, 1986. It has been emphasised on the banks that sanction of working capital by banks should be conveyed to units at least 3 to 4 months before commissioning of the project.

#### Funds for Installation of Pollution Control Devices

5951. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suggestion has been made to Government to allow industrial units to set aside an "anti-pollution and safety fund" with employers contribution with a fixed percentage of their annual profits towards their ecological obligation ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No such suggestion has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Co-Acceptance of Bill by Banks

5952. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new method of Co-acceptance of bills by banks has recently come into vogue and is being freely followed in the opening of letters of credit on behalf of their customers ;

(b) if so, the modus operandi thereof ;

(c) whether this did not come to notice of Reserve Bank of India ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) the measures taken by the RBI to prevent such malpractices by the banking institutions ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India have reported that they had come across an instance where branches of a bank had co-accepted the bills drawn under the Letters of Credit issued by them. The Reserve Bank of India have issued a circular to the banks bringing out the legal implications of co-acceptance of such bills and have impressed upon the discounting banks the desirability of ascertaining the reasons for co-acceptance of the bills by a bank under its own L/C before discounting such bills.

#### Opening of Bank Branches in H.P.

5953. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Himachal Pradesh (District-wise) for which State Bank of India and its affiliates, United Commercial Bank, Central Bank of India, New Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Syndicate Bank, Union Bank of India and Canara Bank, separately applied for the opening of new branches, during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) whether any licences for the opening of these branches have since been issued by the RBI ;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the names of such among them where the branches have since been opened ; and

(d) the likely date by which the remaining licences are likely to be issued and the branches opened as also the reasons for delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** (a) Details

of names of centres in Himachal Pradesh for which State Bank of India and its 7 associate Banks, UCO Bank, Central Bank of India and Canara Bank applied directly for licences for opening of branches during the period 1.4.1984 to 31.3.1987 are set out, districtwise, in the Statement given below. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that no applications were received during this period from New Bank of India, Allahabad Bank, Syndicate Bank and Union Bank of India for opening branches in Himachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Out of the above centres for which the banks had applied for opening of branches as set out in the Annex, RBI allotted only 10 centres to banks which included 4 centres allotted to Regional Rural Banks. RBI has reported that branches have been since opened at centres Gondhla, Gumma and Sundla in Lahul & Spiti, Shimla and Chamba Districts respectively.

(d) Under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90 the task of identification of centres conforming to the norms laid down in the Policy had been entrusted to the Lead Banks/State Governments. Only those centres conforming to the Policy norms included in the final list of centres forwarded by the State Governments to RBI are allotted by RBI under the current Branch Licensing Policy to various banks. Allotment of centres would not be made by RBI at present on the basis of applications directly received from the banks under the previous Branch Licensing Policy. RBI has reported that out of 174 centres identified under the current Branch Licensing Policy 110 centres have been allotted to the commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks. The opening of branches at the centres allotted to the banks under the current Branch Licensing Policy are required to be spread evenly during the remaining period of the Policy.

Opening of branches by the banks at the centres allotted to them would depend upon various factors such as availability of suitable premises, communication and other infrastructural facilities.

**Statement**

*Districtwise names of centres for which State Bank of India and its associates, UCO Bank, Central Bank of India and Canara Bank applied for licences during 1.4.1984 to 31.31.987 in Himachal Pradesh*

<b>Name of District</b>	<b>State Bank of India and its association</b>	<b>UCO Bank</b>	<b>Central Bank of India</b>	<b>Canara Bank</b>
<b>Hamirpur</b>	Bhorang Nadoun Sujanpur Tira	—	—	—
<b>Bilaspur</b>	Chumarwin	Auhar Chhakob Behal	—	—
<b>Chamba</b>	—	Dalhousie Suodia	Dalhousi Pukhri Sahoo Garola Sarol	—
<b>Kulu</b>	Shang Shamshi	—	—	—
<b>Lahul &amp; Spiti</b>	—	Tandi Goodhla	—	—
<b>Shimla</b>	Shimla Basatpura Shimla (Phag) Industrial Area Shogi	Gumma Shimla Bhatba Uuffar	—	Shimla
<b>Kangra</b>	Sansarpur Terrace Bakkar Nagrota Bagwan Villageganj	—	—	—
<b>Mandi</b>	Chowk Jarol Mandi	—	—	—
<b>Sirmur</b>	Nahan	—	—	—

**Abolition of Central Excise Duty on Capital Goods**

5954. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has suggested to abolish Central Excise Duty on capital goods ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The suggestion for abolition of excise duty on capital goods was considered but was not found acceptable.

**Delay in opening of new Branches of Banks**

5955. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the nationalised banks, including the State Bank of India have failed to open their new branches, for which the licences were issued by the Reserve Bank of India for over one year, two years and three years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the banks and places ; and

(c) whether the licences for such branches are proposed to be transferred to other banks so as to enable them to open these branches and also the reasons for default on the part of the banks to whom the licence were allotted and the action taken by the Reserve Bank of India to ensure that the new branches are opened atleast within one year of the date of allotment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that pending licences issued to banks under Branch Licensing Policy during the

policy period 1982-85 for opening of bank offices was extended by it from time to time on receipt of requests from banks concerned. The Policy period ended on 31.3.1985. The licences which were pending with the banks at the time of expiry of the Policy period were extended upto a maximum period ending 30.6.1986 in respect of rural and semi-urban centres located in development blocks considered deficit. In respect of centres located in development blocks considered surplus, banks had already been advised in August, 1985 not to proceed with arrangements for opening offices against pending licences. Thus the validity of all pending licences issued under the previous Branch Licensing Policy for 1982-85 in respect of rural and semi-urban centres had expired by 30.6.86 and the question of transferring the licences to other banks does not arise at present.

On the basis of lists of identified centres received from State/Union Territory Governments, eligible centres which conformed to the norms of the current Branch Licensing Policy have been allotted by RBI recently to the banks for opening their offices. The banks have been advised that opening of branches at the centres allotted to them under the current Branch Licensing Policy should be done in a phased manner during the Policy period.

Opening of branches by the banks at the centres allotted to them would depend upon various factors such as availability of suitable premises, communication facilities, necessary infrastructure etc. Opening of branches by banks including the State Bank of India, at the allotted centres may get delayed occasionally due to these factors. The present information system does not yield age-wise pendency of the licences for opening branches and details thereof in the manner asked for.

**Emoluments of Regional Rural Banks Staff**

5956. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the state-wise and cadre-wise basic pay and gross emoluments of Regional Rural Banks staff as on 31 March, 1987 ;

(b) whether there is any difference in basic and gross pay in different States ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor ?

Post in the RRBs	Post in the State Govt. with which equated
1. Officer	Block Dev. Officer (Ordinary or lower Grade)
2. Field Supervisor	Extension Officer (Cooperation) or its equivalent post.
3. Senior Clerk cum Cashier	Upper Division Clerk of the District Authorities.
4. Jr. Clerk cum Cashier	Lower Division Clerk of the District Authorities.

Since the pay scales and related allowances of the equated posts mentioned above differ from State to State the basic pay and gross emoluments drawn by the RRB Staff in various States are also bound to differ.

#### Armed Guards for Regional Rural Banks

5957. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the Regional Rural Banks to identify vulnerable branches and arrange for armed guards at the cost of sponsoring bank ; and

(b) if so, how many pockets (RRB-wise) have so far been identified and at how many pocket such armed guards have been placed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Regional Rural Banks were advised by the Government in July, 1985 to identify branches located in high risk and disturbance prone pockets in consultation

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). In exercise of the powers conferred by the second Proviso to Section 17 (1) of the Regional Rural Banks Act 1976, the Central Government has laid down the posts in the State Government with which the staff in the RRBs will be compared in the matter of pay and related allowances. The equated category of such post is given below :—

Block Dev. Officer (Ordinary or lower Grade)

Extension Officer (Cooperation) or its equivalent post.

Upper Division Clerk of the District Authorities.

Lower Division Clerk of the District Authorities.

with the concerned Sponsor Banks and request the State Government for providing necessary security arrangements. The State Governments in their capacity of share holders in the equity of RRBs are expected to render this service free of cost. In case where any State Govt. insists on levying of charges for services rendered, the sponsor banks should bear the same.

(b) The present data reporting system does not generate information sought for. Moreover the time and energy likely to be spent in collecting such information may not be commensurate with the objective to be achieved.

#### Provident Fund and Bonus Benefits in Regional Rural Banks in Bihar

5958. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Regional Rural Banks, sponsored by Punjab National Bank, in the State of Bihar are not allowing the benefit of

provident fund and bonus to employees ;  
and

(b) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA (POOJARY) : (a) and (b). It has been reported by the Punjab NATIONAL Bank that all the four regional rural banks sponsored by it in Bihar are following the instructions of Government/National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in allowing the benefit of provident fund and bonus to their regular staff.

#### Commercial Borrowings from International Capital Market

5959. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to increase commercial borrowings from the international capital market in the Seventh Plan ;

(b) whether efforts have been made by Government to secure commercial borrowing at concessional rate ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The Seventh Plan provides for a total flow, at 1984-85 prices, of Rs. 20,900 crores over the Plan period, by way of net aid and other borrowings. This is inclusive of all net receipts on account of bilateral aid/loans, multilateral loans and external commercial borrowings.

(b) and (c). The Government is conscious of the need to contract commercial borrowings on as favorable terms as possible. Care is always taken while according approvals of external commercial borrowing to ensure that the terms and conditions reflect fully the better credit rating enjoyed by the country.

#### World Bank loan for Cement Plant

5960. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India which is handling the World Bank's dollar 200 million cement plant modernisation loan has appointed a Swiss firm, to look into training facilities for cement personnel ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DATT) : (a) and (b). An Agreement for a World Bank loan of \$ 200 million for the Cement Industry Project was signed on 22-7-86. In this project, there is a provision of \$ 1.5 million to be passed on to Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA) as a grant through the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India (ICICI) for carrying out a man-power development strategy for the cement industry in India, including a man-power development study. CMA have selected M/s Holderbank Management and consulting Ltd. (HMC), Switzerland for carrying out the man-power development study, following the procedures of the World Bank for selection of consultants. HMC will conduct this study in association with their Indian associate M/s Holtec Engineers private Ltd.

#### Scheme of Unit Trust of India

5961. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes introduced by Unit Trust of India during the calendar year 1986 ; and

(b) the total number of persons who have subscribed to these schemes, scheme-wise and region-wise ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :  
(a) The following schemes were introduced by Unit Trust of India during the period January to December, 1986 :

- (1) Growth and Income Unit Scheme-1986 (GIUS-86)
- (2) Monthly Income Unit Schemes with Growth (6)-1986 [MISG-(6)-86]

- (3) Children's Gift Growth Fund Unit Scheme-1986(CGGF-86)
- (4) Monthly Income Unit Schemes with Growth (7)-86 [MISG (7)-86]
- (5) Mutual Fund (Subsidiary) Unit Scheme-1986 (MFUS-86)
- (6) India Fund Unit Scheme-1986

(b) The total number of applications received region-wise and scheme-wise is as under :

Schemes	Western	Eastern	Southern	Northern	Total
GIUS-86	48,863	27,462	6,076	25,783	1,08,184
MISG (6)-86	9,876	8,992	4,454	9,259	32,581
CGGF-86	29,674	7,529	12,162	11,724	61,089
MISG (7)-86	10,119	9,620	5,596	8,582	33,917
MFUS-86	2,45,827	83,891	59,909	1,02,000	4,51,627
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,44,539</b>	<b>97,494</b>	<b>88,197</b>	<b>1,57,348</b>	<b>6,87,398</b>

In respect of India Fund Unit Schemes, 1986, there is only one applicant, as provided in the scheme.

#### Criteria for Providing Share Capital to Scheduled Caste Finance Corporation

5962. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for providing share capital contribution to the Scheduled Caste Finance Corporations ;

(b) whether State Bank of India is not co-operating with the Scheduled Caste Development Corporation, Orissa in providing institutional finance for implementing family oriented scheme ; and

(c) the situation in other States where Scheduled Caste Development Corporations are functioning, with details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of assistance to State Governments for the share capital to Scheduled Caste Development Corporations (SCDCs) the Government of India contributes towards the share capital of these corporations at the rate of 49 per cent while the remaining 51 per cent is contributed by the State Government concerned.

(b) Orissa SCDC has a tie up for providing loans with 21 Cooperative Banks, 7 Regional Banks and some State

Undertakings. They also have arrangements with 16 Commercial Banks which do not include State Bank of India (SBI). Efforts are being made by Orissa SCDC to have a tie up with SBI.

(c) The SCDCs in all States have arrangement with large number of commercial and other Banks and there is no complaint of unwillingness of any particular Bank to participate in the programmes of SCDCs.

#### Recovery of Margin Money from Scheduled Caste Development Corporations

5963. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether margin money recovery positions of Scheduled Castes Development Corporations is very poor ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the machinery to recover the margin money of loan from the beneficiaries ?

RHE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Recovery position is satisfactory in some of the States while some other States experience difficulty in recovery of margin money loan. The problem arises mainly because of inadequate administrative infrastructure.

(c) In some States margin money is recovered directly by the State Scheduled Caste Development Corporations and in some others by the Banks.

#### CBI Cases Registered against Bank Officials in Karnataka

5964. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) number of CBI cases registered during last three years against high ranking official of nationalised banks in Karnataka for possessing wealth dispropo-

portionate to their known sources of income ;

(b) the number of cases which have been decided so far ; and

(c) the action taken against officials found guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) have reported that during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986-5, cases were registered by them against high officials of nationalised Banks in Karnataka for possessing wealth disproportionate to their known sources of income.

(b) and (c). The CBI have reported that investigation has been completed in three cases. Whilst two cases have been closed by them after investigation, in one case they have recommended to the bank regular department action for major penalty and the bank has accordingly initiated departmental proceedings against the concerned officer.

#### Reservation for Physically Handicapped

5965. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of jobs reserved for physically handicapped persons in each States and Union Territory in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the percentage of jobs reserved for physically handicapped persons ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement		
S. No.	Name of State or Union Territory	Percentage of posts in Government/State Government Undertaking reserved for physically handicapped
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	3
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Gujarat	4
6.	Haryana	3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
9.	Karnataka	4
10.	Kerala	1*
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3
12.	Maharashtra	3
13.	Manipur	3
14.	Mizoram	3
15.	Orissa	3
16.	Punjab	3
17.	Rajasthan	3
18.	Sikkim	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	3
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2
22.	West Bengal	2
<b>Union Territories</b>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
2.	Chandigarh	3
3.	Delhi	3

4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	3
6.	Lakshadweep	3
7.	Pondicherry	3

\* In Kerala 1% posts are reserved in workers category only.

—There is no reservation in the States of Meghalaya and Nagaland.

#### Goods Recovered from Smugglers

5966. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total estimated value of currencies and goods confiscated from smugglers from 1 January, 1986 to 31st March, 1987;

(b) whether the cases of smuggling are increasing ; and

(c) the steps taken to curb smuggling activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). During the period from 1st January, 1986 to 28th February, 1987, for which figures are readily available, the total value of the contraband goods seized including currencies (Indian/Foreign) by the Customs authorities throughout the country is given below :—

Total value of contraband goods seized	(Rs. in crores)	
	Currency seized India	Foreign
253.32	6.39	4.69

Seized goods after departmental adjudication are confiscated to Government.

Smuggling is a clandestine activity and hence it is not feasible to estimate its magnitude.

(c) Anti-smuggling drive in general has been intensified throughout the country. Appropriate action is taken in close co-ordination with the concerned Central and State Government agencies.

**Loans by Commercial Banks against Security of Shares and Debentures**

5967. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state ;

(a) the details of loans in excess of rupees one lakh given by Commercial Banks against security of shares/debentures during the last three years ; and

(b) the details regarding amount of loan given and the purpose for which loan was given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has reported that the details of loans in excess of Rupee One lakh given by commercial banks against the security of shares/debentures, the names of parties, purpose of loans etc. during the last three years are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India as the present data reporting system of the banks does not generate information in the manner asked for. Further, the time, effort and money likely to be spent for collecting the required data may not commensurate with the result to be achieved.

Further, in accordance with the statutes governing the public sector banks and as per the customs and usages prevalent among the bankers, the information relating to an individual account cannot be disclosed.

**Consumption Expenditure**

5968. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
DR. A.K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for reduction in consumption expenditure in the Seventh Plan ; and

(b) the steps proposed to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Seventh Plan assumes a growth of 5% in Consumption expenditure at 1984-85 prices. Measures to keep expenditure of Central Government within its means have been outlined in the speech of the Prime Minister while presenting the Budget for 1987-88 in Parliament.

**Alleged Tax Evasion by ITC**

5969. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :  
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Excise Collectorate Bombay has detected duty evasion of over Rs. 15 crores by the Indian Tobacco Company in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to recover the evaded tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No case has been detected by the Central Excise Collectorate, Bombay for evasion of Central Excise duty of over Rs. 15 crores by M/s Indian Tobacco Company (ITC Ltd.) in Maharashtra. However, on the basis of searches conducted by the Directorate of Anti-evasion, New Delhi on 17.2.1987 covering head-office of M/s. ITC Ltd., their five cigarette factories, branch offices and important dealers all over the country, a Show cause notice dated 27.3.1987 demanding central excise duty to the tune of Rs. 803.78 crores against M/s. I.T.C. Ltd. and its connected concerns has been issued. This amount includes an amount of Rs. 64.11 crores relating to their Bombay factory in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) The company has been given 30 days time to reply the show cause notice after which the case will be adjudicated. The question of recovery of central excise duty evaded will arise after adjudication of the case.

[*Translation*]

**No Objection Certificate for Registration of Immovable Property**

5970. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any request from the State Governments in regard to raising the limit for obtaining a no objection certificate from the income tax officers concerned for registering immovable property worth more than Rs. 50,000 under section 230-A of the Income Tax Act ;

(b) whether Government are aware that people are facing difficulties because of this limit and registration of documents is affected adversely as a result thereof ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No specific instance has been brought to the notice of the Government. However, general references have been received from State Governments and others mentioning the difficulties faced by people, specially farmers.

(c) The matter is under active consideration of the Government and amendment, if any, will be brought through the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987 likely to be introduced in the Parliament shortly.

[*English*]

**Consultants in ET & TDC**

5971. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of consultants appointed by the Electronic Trade & Technology Development Corporation ; and

(b) monthly expenditure borne by the Corporation in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) The number of advisers/consultants appointed by Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) is three.

(b) Rs. 13,260/- per month (Approx.). In addition, ET&T is also paying Rs. 8,670/- per month (approx.) towards six consultancy contracts, which are part-time.

**Committee to Review Functioning of NABARD**

5972. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for appointment of a high power Committee to look into the functioning of NABARD with a view to suggesting ways and means of streamlining its organisation and to re-orient its policies and procedures, eliminate delays and decentralise its powers at various levels and also to ascertain whether NABARD is performing its role in the manner expected of it ;

(b) if so, the proposed composition of the committee ;

(c) its terms of reference ; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The Government have appointed a Senior Expert Group (SEG) for reviewing the agricultural credit system and such review would also include an organisation and management study of NABARD.

(b) to (d). The composition of SEG which has already started functioning is as follows :—

- |                         |   |          |
|-------------------------|---|----------|
| (i) Dr. A M. Khusro     | — | Chairman |
| (ii) Dr. A.S. Kahlon    | — | Member   |
| (iii) Dr. M.V. Hate     | — | ..       |
| (iv) Mr. M.M.K. Wali    | — | ..       |
| (v) Dr. J. Mellote      | — | ..       |
| (vi) Dr. Van Der Lindon | — | ..       |
| (vii) Mr. O. Estanislao | — | ..       |

The main functions of SEG are stipulated as under :—

- (1) to guide and monitor the implementation of the studies undertaken by consultants ;
- (b) to review and comment upon the consultants' interim draft reports ;
- (3) addressing the broad questions affecting the Agricultural Credit system.

#### District Central Co-operative Banks

5974. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA  
SHRI SUBAASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the present norms of NABARD, the operationally sound District Central Co-operative Banks are also identified as weak banks ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to revise the criteria to classify District Central Cooperative Banks as weak Banks ;

(c) whether Government propose to re-introduced the Central Sector Plan Scheme of Assistance for the weak District Central Cooperative Banks ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that a District Central Cooperative Bank is classified as a weak bank when sum total of doubtful debts, accumulated losses and other overdues over a period of three years exceed 50% of its own funds.

(b) NABARD has reported that in its view there is no need to revise the criteria. It has however agreed to discuss the matter with the National Federation of State Cooperative Banks and State Co-operative Banks.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise. .

#### Launching of Satellites

5975. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to build the necessary infrastructure for launching at least two satellites every year in the next five years ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) whether the satellites will be used for peaceful purposes and if so, extent thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) to (c). According to the approved Space Research and Development Profile for the Decade 1990-90, copies of which are available in Parliament Library, the indigenous development of various applications satellites and their payloads as well as the capability to launch these satellites, are major objectives. The basic infrastructure for launching 50 kg class satellites using the SLV-3 launch vehicle had already been established by 1979. Capability for launching low earth orbiting, 150 kg class satellites with the Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (ASLV) requiring more sophisticated facilities like a Mobile Service Structure for vertical integration, specialised launch and mission control centres, additional tracking facilities etc., had also been commissioned during 1986. Similar facilities for the much larger Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) capable of launching 1000 kg class polar orbiting remote sensing satellites are being established under the PSLV Project. In this project, the cost of expansion of the range facilities is Rs. 30.94 crores. The expansion is expected to be completed in time for the first launch of the PSLV scheduled for 1989-90. For further launch vehicles like the GSLV which will be capable of launching geo-synchronous satellites of the INSAT class, additional facilities will be identified and added in keeping with the schedule of the GSLV project, as and when approved.

The expansion of the launch and tracking facilities as set out above will progressively give the capability for launching all the operational satellites under the Indian Space Programme, with the desired frequency of launchings.

(d) The entire programme of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)/ Department of Space (DOS) is directed towards peaceful purposes with satellites being used for telecommunications, television, meteorology, remote sensing and space science applications.

#### **Licences Issued for Electronic Units in A.P.**

5976. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details and the number of licences issued for electronic units during the last three years in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the number of licensed likely to be issued during the year 1987 ;

(c) whether by the end of Seventh Plan, Andhra Pradesh will come in line with other developed States in the country in the matter of electronics industry ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the steps, including financial assistance, to be provided to the State for development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) During the last three years, 20 Industrial Licences (ILS), 57 Letters of Intent (LOIs) and 32 Registrations have been issued to various electronic units in the State of Andhra Pradesh. These ILS/LOIs/Registrations have been issued for the manufacture of various electronic items viz. Colour TV Receivers, telecommunication equipment, electronic component, computers, etc.

(b) It is not possible to give the number of licences likely to be issued during the year 1987 at this stage.

(c) and (d). Andhra Pradesh contributes to 7.8 percent of the electronics production and it is fifth largest state in terms of electronics output. It is already

growing in line with the overall growth of the electronics industry and produces a wide variety of electronics products ranging from computers, process control equipment, consumer electronic items, Defence equipment and components.

#### O.T.A. in ET and TDC

5977. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state how much amount Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation has paid as overtime allowance during 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : Rs. 2.46 Lakhs—From April 1986 to January 1987.

#### Welfare of 'Juanga' Tribe in Orissa

5978. SHRI HARIHAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Juanga population in Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts of Orissa ;

(b) whether this primitive tribe is at the verge of extinction due to lack of proper medical care ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken for the welfare of this tribe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). The Juanga population in Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts as per 1961 and 1971 Census was as below :

	1961	1971
Keonjhar	9768	10881
Dhenkanal	11551	12867
<b>Total</b>	<b>21319</b>	<b>23748</b>

This represents an increase of 11.39% during the period 1961 to 1971. The 1981 Census tribe-wise population figures are not available.

(c) Special programmes for development of Juangas are being implemented under a micro project in Gonasikka. The Juangas outside this micro project are covered under normal anti-poverty programmes like ERRP, TRDP and other health and nutrition programmes and the programmes implemented under integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Keonjhar. A sum of Rs. 32 lakhs, Rs. 224.98 lakhs, Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 75.80 lakhs was released as Special Central Assistance to Government of Orissa for development of primitive tribal communities including Juangas during the Fifth Plan, Sixth Plan, Annual Plan 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively. It is proposed to cover all the families of the primitive tribal communities residing in project areas under individual family beneficiary oriented schemes during the Seventh Plan period.

[*Translation*]

#### Loans to Entrepreneurs in Almora and Pithoragarh

5979. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of entrepreneurs in Almora and Pithoragarh districts in Uttar Pradesh provided loans by various nationalised banks for setting up of new ventures during the last two years and the number of applications pending with them ;

(b) whether some banks have unduly delayed granting of loans for setting up of industries in these districts ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House, to



the extent possible.

**Setting up of Electronic Units in back-ward Areas**

5980. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise number of electronic industrial units set up after introduction of the present electronics policy ;

(b) the number of units set up in back-ward areas after the introduction of this policy ;

(c) whether in the field of industrialisation the present electronics policy has benefited the developed region only ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to announce some more incentives for setting up of such units in backward areas ; and

(e) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) Number of

units given Industrial Licences (ILs), Letters of Intent (LOIs) and Registrations after 1.4.85 upto December, 1986 in different states is given in Statement below.

(b) The details about the Licences issued with location, etc. are available in the monthly News Letters published by the Indian Investment Centre, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The details of the companies can be read with the list of various categories of backward districts given in Chapters 2, 3 & 4 of the publication entitled 'Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas' issued by the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development. However, if information is required about a particular state/union territory it can be collected and furnished.

(c) to (e). Electronic units are allowed to be established in any permission location including backward areas as per notifications issued from time to time by Ministry of Industry & Company Affairs. Backward area incentives are applicable to these units. Electronic units located in the hill districts are given special encouragement. State Governments also create infrastructural facilities and offer incentives for units going to backward areas.

**Statement**

State	No. of ILs	No. of LOIs	No. of Registrations
1	2	3	4
Chandigarh	2	1	1
New Delhi	12	29	9
Haryana	13	23	35
Himachal Pradesh	4	15	45
Jammu & Kashmir	2	5	22
Punjab	12	16	6
Rajasthan	6	19	18

1	2	3	4
Uttar Pradesh	27	54	141
Goa Daman & Diu	1	11	7
Gujarat	19	28	47
Madhya Pradesh	7	6	30
Maharashtra	25	52	69
Assam	1	2	0
Bihar	0	6	3
Orissa	3	7	8
Meghalaya	1	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	1
West Bengal	4	15	10
Andhra Pradesh	16	41	31
Karnataka	25	50	35
Kerala	8	8	32
Pondichery	0	1	2
Tamil Nadu	20	27	30

**Allocations for Tribal Sub-Plan/Special Component Plan**

5981. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether working groups constituted by Planning Commission have given their reports on the allocations to be made to the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan ;

(b) if so, details thereof ;

(c) Government's reaction thereto ;

(d) whether the allocations will be made to each State on the basis of population ; and

(e) if not, the reaction thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the working groups constituted by Planning Commission on the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Seventh Five Year Plan had recommended for allocations under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan in proportion of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively, in a State.

(c) The reports of the working groups have been circulated among all the State Governments/U.T. Administrations reques-

ting them to adhere to the recommendations contained in the reports while formulating and implementing the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of their respective States.

(d) and (e). The quantification of funds under SCP & TSP is made by the State Govts./UT Adms., out of their Annual Plan Outlays. During annual discussions on Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, the State Governments are requested to make allocations under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan, as far as possible, in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in their respective States. In a number of States the allocations under Special Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan are being made almost in proportion to the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State. However, in the case of some of the States the allocations under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan have not yet reach the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population due to the fact that in some of the sectors it has not been possible to identify separate schemes for SCs and STs and accordingly no separate allocations under Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan.

[English]

#### Cleaning of Ganga Water

5982. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the sample test of Ganga water at Varanasi reveals too much of pesticide pollution ;

(b) the number of times the sample tests were conducted during the last one year ;

(c) the steps taken to check this pollution ; and

(d) whether such tests will be conducted in other major rivers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The collection and analysis of samples for the presence of pesticides by Indian Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow commenced in November, 1986. Samples are collected from two locations near Varanasi once a month. It is a continuing programme.

(c) Does not arise. However, under the Ganga Action Plan, schemes for interception, diversion and treatment of waste water will be taken up at an estimated cost of about Rs. 43.05 crores to prevent pollution of the river at Varanasi resulting from municipal water.

(d) At present monitoring for the presence of pesticides is being carried out once a month for other major tributories of Ganga such as Ram Ganga, Kali Nadi, Gomti, Sone, Ghagra and Gandak by the Indian Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow. In addition the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution also occasionally collects and analysis samples of Yamuna at Delhi for the presence of pesticides.

#### Appointment of Temporary Workers in ET & TDC from Private Companies

5983. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) how many contractual/temporary workers from private companies have been appointed in Electronic Trade and Technology Development Corporation ; and

(b) how much amount has been paid to them during the last one year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) For obtaining

services of varied nature from time to time, Electronics Trade & Technology Development Corporation (ET&T) have not appointed any personnel but given assignments on contractual basis to outside bodies and agencies.

(b) ET&T has paid approximately Rs. 7.83 lakhs to the outside bodies and agencies towards contractual assignments during 1986-87 which are towards cleaning and maintenance, security, packaging, financial consultancy, etc.

#### Financial Outlay for Rajasthan

5984. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the amount proposed to be sanctioned to Rajasthan during 1987-88 is likely to meet the requirements of various schemes proposed by the Rajasthan Government ; and

(b) the details regarding the allocations for various schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below. It may be added that the size of the State's Annual Plan (1987-88) has been fixed on the basis of the State's own resources and the Central assistance admissible to it under the modified Gadgil Formula as approved by the National Development Council.

#### Statement

#### *Annual Plan 1987-88 Rajasthan*

Heads of Development	(Rs. lakhs)	
	As proposed by the State Govt.	As agreed
1	2	3
<b>A. ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>		
<b>I. Agriculture and Allied Services</b>		
Crop Husbandry	1010	892
Soil and Water Conservation	80	78
Animal Husbandry	520	490
Dairy Development	157	180
Fisheries	75	50
Forestry and Wild Life	1000	950
Food, Storage and Warehousing	12	10
Agricultural Research and Education	110	110
Investment in Agri. Financial Institutions	158	140
Marketing and Quality Control	3	3
Cooperation	950	800
<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>4075</b>	<b>3703</b>

1	2	3
<b>II. Rural Development</b>		
Integrated Rural Dev. Programme (IRDP)	1321	1370
Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)	—	20
Drought Prone Area Programme (DRAP)	250	225
Others : SAID, Massive Programmes, Women Dev.	367	300
National Rural Employment Prog. (NREP)	1000	938
Land Reforms	77	66
Community Dev. and Panchayats	450	400
Total (II)	3465	3319
<b>III. Special Area Programme</b>		
(Mewat Dev. Board)	—	90
<b>IV. Irrigation and Flood Control</b>		
Major and Medium Irrigation	13000	11832
Minor Irrigation	1151	1200
Command Area Development	4764	4568
Flood Control Projects (incl. anti-sea erosion)	279	200
Total (IV)	16194	14800
<b>V. Energy</b>		
Power	22500	22000
Non-conventional Sources of Energy	100	60
Total (V)	22600	22060
<b>VI. Industry and Minerals</b>		
Village and Small Industries	866	804
Industries (other than V&SI)	1390	1390
Mining	954	894
Total (VI)	3210	3088

1	2	3
<b>VII. Transport</b>		
Roads and Bridges	2206	1790
Road Transport	700	525
Total (VII)	2900	2313
<b>VIII. Science, Technology and Environment</b>		
Scientific Research (incl. S&T)	40	36
Ecology and Environment	50	40
Total (VIII)	90	76
<b>IX. General Economic Services</b>		
Sectt. Economic Services	54	43
Tourism	250	210
Surveys and Statistics	24	20
Other Gen. Economic Services :		
(a) Weights and Measures	5	5
(b) Others : Gazetters	2	—
Civil Supplies	5	5
Total (IX)	340	283
<b>B. SOCIAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>X. Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>		
General Education	4875	4700
Technical Education	439	360
Art and Culture	114	110
Sports and Youth Services	68	68
Sub-Total Education, Sports & Culture	5496	5238
<b>XI. Health</b>		
Medical and Public Health	2268	2250

1	2	3
<b>XII Water Supply, Housing &amp; Urban Development</b>		
Water Supply and Sanitation	5270	4500
Housing (incl. Police Housing)	1066	805
Urban Development (incl. State Capital Project)	330	210
<b>XIII. Information and Publicity</b>	35	35
<b>XIV. Welfare of SC, ST, and OBCs</b>	269	255
<b>XV. Labour and Labour Welfare</b>		
Labour and Labour Welfare	162	122
<b>XVI. Social Welfare and Nutrition</b>		
Social Security and Welfare	60	55
Nutrition	389	250
Total (B) : (SOCIAL SERVICES)	15345	13720
<b>C, GENERAL SERVICES</b>		
<b>XVII. General Services</b>		
Stationery and Printing	30	25
Public Works	313	300
Others	126	41
Total (C) : (GENERAL SERVICES)	469	366
Upgradation Grants Grn Under VIIIth Fin. Commission	769	700
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	69457	64500

**Impact of Mining Projects on Forest Wealth**

5985. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the impact of mining operations on forest wealth during last three years ;

(b) if so, to what extent forest wealth has been denuded in the various States as a result of mining operations ; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for the protection of forests from destruction due to mining operations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b). No systematic assessment of impact of mining operation on forest wealth has been carried out. No record of forest wealth lost on account of mining priod to 25.10.1980 is available. 2884 hectares of forest have been permitted to be diverted to mining since

25-10-1980 with the approval of the Central Government, under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(c) The Central Government allows diversion of forest lands for mining only when inevitable and after a cost benefit analysis. In allowing such diversion it is stipulated that compensatory afforestation will be carried out on equivalent non-forest land and that mined area will be rehabilitated within the shortest possible time.

**Review of Utilisation of Amount Sanctioned as Plan Outlay**

5986. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether periodical review of utilisation of amounts sanctioned and plan outlays to Sikkim is done :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) The Planning Commission has introduced a system of monitoring of expenditure against and approved Annual Plan outlays of the States in the earmarked as well as unearmarked sections on a quarterly basis from the year 1986-87. The periodical review of expenditure against Annual Plan outlays of Sikkim also is done.

(b) As against the total approved outlay of Rs. 50.00 crores for the year 1986-87 the State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs. 40.79 crores till the end of December 1986, thereby giving a plan utilisation of 81.59 percent in the first three quarters of the year. The percentage utilisation of Annual Plan outlay during the quarters ending June, September and December has been 22.67, 28.05 and 30.86 respectively.

(c) Does not arise.

**Afforestation Programme in Sikkim**

5987. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of trees planned in the State of Sikkim during the last three years ; year-wise and upto January, 1987 ;

(b) whether any proposals to undertake plantation of trees in Sikkim under various schemes during 1987-88 are under consideration ;

(c) the details thereof ; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) The total number of trees planted in the State of Sikkim during the last three years and upto January, 1987 are as under :

Year	Number of trees planted (in lakhs)
1983-84	70
1984-85	80
1985-86	82
1986-87 (upto January, 1987)	114

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The target of afforestation set by the National Wastelands Development Board in respect of schemes set for the year 1987-88 is 150 lakh seedlings. The details of funds proposed to be allocated under various schemes in during 1987-88 are as under :

Scheme	Proposed outlay for 1987-88 (Rs. in lakhs)
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(a) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(i) Rural Fuelwood Plan.



tation and afforestation of Eco-Sensitive non Himalayan Areas	40
(ii) Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas (Operation SOIL WATCH)	50
(iii) National Rural Employment Programme	10.0
(iv) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme	7.25
<b>State Sector Schemes</b>	
(i) Production Forestry	30.00
(ii) Social Forestry (which includes rehabilitation of degraded forests, nurseries, sericulture and farm forestry)	113.50
(iii) Forest Produce	13.50
	some of this amount is available for afforestation.

**Number of Women Officers who left the Civil Services**

5988. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANGI LAKSHMI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of women officers who left civil services in the last three years ;

(b) whether Government consider the number of women officers who left civil services as significant and also mainly due to difficult service conditions which are incompatible with family life ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being considered by Government to make necessary relaxations for women officers to enable them to lead family life without leaving their jobs ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) : (a) and (b).

As regards the All India Services, during the last three years, only one women officer belonging to IAS left the services by resignation due to personal reasons. In the case of officers of the Central Services, the various Cadre Controlling Authorities are competent to accept the resignations/notice of voluntary retirement, and this information about officers of Central Services is not available centrally.

(c) The policy is that as far as possible and within the constraints of the administrative feasibility, the husband and wife, when both are Government servants, should be posted at the same station to enable them to lead a normal family life and to ensure the education and welfare of their children. Guidelines have been issued to the Ministries and the State Governments.

**Asian Seminar on Financial Structure**

5989. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main suggestions made at the Asian Seminar on Financial Structure and Policies held in Bombay on 8th February, 1987 under the joint auspices of ICICI, IDBI and the Economic Development Institute (EDI) of the World Bank ; and

(b) the steps being taken to achieve the primary objective of a financial structure in acting as a conduit for the transfer of financial resources from net savers to net borrowers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) The Asian Seminar of Financial Structure and policies recently held in Bombay was discussion oriented and no new suggestion emerged. The seminar provided a forum for exchange of views on issues related to financial structure and policy for development of financial markets,

(b) A number of steps have been taken by the Government with a view to co-ordinating policies relating to the flow of long-term and short-term credits and to enhance the efficiency of the money and capital markets in additions to bank deposits, small savings and capital markets instruments these include introduction of 182 days maturity, Treasury bills on a monthly auction basis, setting up of mutual fund by the UTI to attract small investors, introduction of a new savings scheme based on the net savings principle, changes in deposits and lending rates, as necessary.

#### **Social Forestry Programme**

5990. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the social forestry programme has been reformulated ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Social Forestry Programme have been reformulated to conform to the policy directive on wastelands development that afforestation should become a people's movement. The restructured programme incorporates the following salient points :—

- (i) *Decentralised People's Nurseries* :— The massive requirements of seedlings will be increasingly met by seedling production in the people's sector. Small decentralised nurseries of Kisans, Women/ Youth groups and Schools will be promoted. The State Forest Departments will give "boy back" guarantee to purchase all such seedlings which cannot be sold by these nurseries.
- (ii) *Promotion of Voluntary Agencies* :— Voluntary Agencies will be encouraged by involving them in awareness raising, planning, imple-

mentation, and monitoring of social forestry programmes, especially involving the rural poor.

(iii) *Tree Growers Cooperatives* :— Tree Grower's cooperatives would be promoted. Such cooperatives would provide inputs and technical guidance and support marketing structures.

(iv) *Marginal Agricultural Lands* :— Lands not suitable for sustained agriculture should be brought under Agro-forestry. Production of trees, legumes and grasses would be promoted.

(v) *Fodder Development* :— A Centrally Sponsored Scheme has been introduced to promote creation of grass/fodder farms on degraded Forest lands and village common lands. Simultaneously, stall feeding will be encouraged.

(vi) *Tree Patta Scheme* :— A policy of leasing wastelands to the rural poor for tree planting has been formulated.

#### **Disinvestment of Holdings of Foreign Shareholders in Multinational Companies**

5991. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the foreign shareholders of the multinational companies in India are entering into negotiations with Indians residing abroad for disinvestment of their holdings in India and are thereby violating provisions of FERA ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the action taken to counteract such moves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Use of Regional Languages by Banks**

5992. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have been issued to nationalised Banks to use regional languages in their day to day dealings with the customers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). In pursuance to official Language Policy of Government, public sector banks have been advised to prepare their cheques, pass books, account opening forms, loan application forms, etc. both in Hindi and English and wherever necessary/feasible additionally in the Regional language also.

In the interest of better service to their customers, bank branches do endeavour to deal with them in local languages wherever necessary/feasible.

**Foreign Exchange to Entrepreneurs to visit Foreign Countries**

5993. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange given to entrepreneurs to visit foreign countries during 1986-87 ;

(b) the allocation made for 1987-88 ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the allocation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BRAHMA DUTT) :

(a) Presumably, Hon'ble Member is referring to foreign exchange released during 1986-87 for business visits abroad. This information is being collected from the RBI and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No annual allocation is made for visits abroad.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**Contribution by Industries towards R&D**

5994. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the contribution made by private industries towards research and development (R&D) in India ;

(b) how does it compare with the contributions in foreign countries ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide any relief package to persuade the private industries to spend more on R&D ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) About 950 in-house R&D units in industry hold valid recognition accorded by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. About 850 of these are in the private sector and they incurred an expenditure of the order of Rs. 330 crores in 1986-87.

(b) Private industries in most developed countries incur much larger expenditures. The R&D in industry by industry is of recent origin in India and it is increasing in recent years.

(c) The suggestions received from in-house R&D units are regularly examined and new initiatives have been brought out from time to time.

Government has been encouraging the promotion and development of technologies in private sector through their own research and development skills.

The schemes initiated by the Government include : According recognition to the in-house Research Development units in Industry ; such recognised in-house R&D units can import equipments and raw materials including pilot plant for research and development under Open General Licence ; Income Tax concessions expenditure incurred on scientific research and on investments made on scientific equipments and capital assets to undertake Scientific Research ; Preferential treatment in licensing of the technologies development indigenously ; de-licensing of industries based on technologies developed in approved Institutions ; enhanced investment allowance on the plant and machinery installed etc.

#### Meetings of Tribal Advisory Council

5995. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Tribal Advisory Council held during 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) whether the State Governments are implementing the recommendations of the Tribal Advisory Councils ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) A Statement is given below. Information from the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal has been called for and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(b) and (c). The recommendations of the Tribes Advisory Councils are taken into consideration by the State Governments in implementing tribal development measures and action taken on recommendations/suggestions of previous meetings is reviewed in subsequent meetings of the Council.

#### Statement

##### *Meeting of Tribal Advisory Council*

State	Number of meetings held	
	1985-86	1986-87
1. Himachal Pradesh	1	2
2. Maharashtra	Nil	1
3. Rajasthan	Nil	Nil
4. Gujarat	Nil	Nil
5. Andhra Pradesh	2	1
6. Bihar	Nil	Nil

#### Overdue Loan Assets of Commercial Banks

5996. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has shown serious concern over the mounting overdue loan assets and the house-keeping of commercial banks ;

(b) the total overdue loans of the banks ;

(c) whether the R.B.I. has drawn any action plan to locate the area of deficit ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) the extent to which this action plan has helped in locating the areas of deficit ; and

(f) the steps being considered by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has been reporting the banks for improving the house-keeping as well as for reducing the percentage of overdues. The total overdues

of public sector banks as at the end of December 1986, were Rs. 7790.61 crores constituting 14.4 per cent of total outstanding advances.

(c) to (f). With a view to reduce the share of non-performing assets in total credit portfolio, the banks have been advised to improve the method of their appraisal as well as supervision of credit. The State Governments have also been requested to extend necessary assistance to banks in affecting recovery of their dues. These steps are to be sustained for a considerably long period before perceptible results are achieved.

The banks have been advised by Reserve Bank of India to initiate effective and concerted measures for streamlining the systems for reconciliation. Many banks have also computerised the inter-branch reconciliation work.

The progress made by the banks in improving house-keeping as well as in reducing the overdues is also reviewed periodically.

#### **Organised Racket to take Foreign Exchange out of Country**

5997. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether well organised foreign exchange rackets are draining out of the country foreign currency through air couriers ;

(b) the steps taken to bust such rackets; and

(c) the number of cases detected so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Loan to Unemployed Youths in Sikkim**

5998. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of unemployed youths given loans by banks in each district of Sikkim during the period from 1984 to 1986 ;

(b) the total number of unemployed youths proposed to be provided with such loans during 1987 to 1990 in the State ; and

(c) the details of the mode for repayment of the loans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the loans sanctioned under the Scheme for providing Self-Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEIUY) which was introduced in the year 1983-84. The present data reporting system from the banks does not generate information in the manner asked for. However, in the State of Sikkim under the Self-Employment Scheme, the number of cases sanctioned by the banks was 15 for the year 1983-84 and 49 each for the years 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(b) Physical target for the State of Sikkim for the financial year 1986-87, had been fixed at 100. Target for the remaining period of the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been fixed.

(c) Assistance under the scheme is available for investment as also for working capital. The term loan component sanctioned under the scheme is to be repaid within a period of 3 to 7 years, depending upon the activities financed, after an initial moratorium of 6 to 18 months. After repayment of the term loan component, the working capital component outstanding under the composite loan account may be transferred to cash credit/overdraft account based upon the credit requirement of the beneficiary at

normal rates on interest and composite loan account may be closed.

#### Loans to Rural People of Sikkim

5999. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether people in rural areas of the country are being given loans by the banks ;

(b) if so, names of schemes under which loans are being given and the names of the banks providing such loans in each State and Union Territory ;

(c) whether people in rural areas are also provided with loans by the banks for construction of houses ; and

(d) if so, total number of people in rural areas of Sikkim provided with loans during 1984 to 1986, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) : Yes, Sir.

(b) All the Commercial banks including Regional Rural Banks provide credit assistance to beneficiaries in the rural areas for number of schemes. There are also a large number of schemes with subsidy support from the Government such as the Intergrated Rural Development Programme, Self-Employment Programme, for the Educated Unemployed Youth, Self. Employment Programme for Urban Poor, etc. in which bank participate effectively.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The present data reporting system from banks does not generate data regarding housing finance granted by banks in rural areas in the manner asked for. However, according to information available, outstanding advances of the Public Sector Banks for housing to weaker sections in Sikkim was Rs. 0.51 lakhs in 11 borrowal accounts and Rs. 1.08 lakhs in 20

borrowal accounts as at the end of December 1984 and December, 1985 respectively.

#### Rehabilitation of Scavengers

6000. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether adequate funds are provided for the rehabilitation of scavengers under the Liberation of Scavengers programme ; and

(b) if so, the details about the scavengers rehabilitated so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Adequate funds have been provided for the rehabilitation of scavengers. The State Governments have been authorised to utilise a portion of the Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for the rehabilitation of displaced scavengers under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Liberation of Scavengers.' No specific amount has been earmarked for this purpose out of the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 930 crores as Special Central Assistance.

Most of the municipal scavengers in the town where the work under the Scheme is completed, have already been absorbed in the municipalities themselves. The others are in the process of being trained and rehabilitated.

#### Financial Assistance for setting up of Projects

6001. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some institutions sponsored by Industrial Finance Corporation India provide of Invide financial assistance to entre-preneurs for setting up of projects ;

(b) if so, names of such Institutions with criteria of such assistance ;

(c) the terms and conditions of financial assistance ; and

(d) total amount of assistance provided to entrepreneurs of each State during 1984, 1985 and 1986 by the said Institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The IFCI has reported that the Risk Capital Foundation (RCF) sponsored by it provides financial assistance to the entrepreneurs, especially technical and professional, for meeting a part of the promoters' contribution towards equity for setting up of medium and large scale industrial projects. The assistance granted by RCF is normally restricted to 50% of the promoters' contribution subject to upper limits in respect of a single project as follows :

- In case of one promoter applicants — 15 lakhs Rs.
- In case of two promoter applicants — 25 lakhs Rs.

— In case of three or more promoter applicants — 30 lakhs Rs.

In case of projects whose project cost exceeds Rs. 10 crores, the ceiling could go upto Rs. 40 lakhs subject to the condition that no individual promoter would be entitled for assistance exceeding Rs. 15 lakhs. The assistance is provided to public limited companies for projects where the project cost ranges between Rs. 2 crores and Rs. 15 crores. Private limited companies can also be provided assistance if they agree to convert themselves into public limited companies. The loan assistance provided by the RCF is at a service charge @ 1% per annum for the first five years, 2% per annum for the next 5 years and 3% per annum beyond 10th year. The repayment period for the loans sanctioned by RCF is fixed depending on merits of each case.

(d) The amount of assistance disbursed by RCF, State-wise, during 1984, 1985 and 1986 is as per statement given below.

#### Statement

*Amount of assistance disbursed by Risk Capital Foundation to entrepreneurs, State/Union Territory-wise during 1984, 1985 and 1986.*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	AMOUNT		
		1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00	61.50	16.50
2.	Bihar	10.00	—	3.50
3.	Gujarat	12.50	10.50	26.00
4.	Haryana	8.00	20.00	43.40
5.	Himachal Pradesh	24.90	—	21.50
6.	Karnataka	—	—	12.00

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Madhya Pradesh	—	15.00	12.00
8.	Maharashtra	—	—	27.00
9.	Orissa	—	18.00	—
10.	Punjab	15.99	5.00	—
11.	Rajasthan	15.00	8.00	52.37
12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	35.50	53.50
13.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.00	—	—
Total :		102.39	173.50	267.77

**Old Age Pension**

6002. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States giving old age pension at present ;

(b) the rate at which old age pension is being given in each State ;

(c) whether Union Government give

financial assistance to States for paying old age pension ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Statement**

Names of States Giving Old : Age Pension and Rate of Old Age Pension.

S. No.	Name of State	Rate of old age pensions per month
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 40/-
2.	Assam	Rs. 60/-
3.	Bihar	Rs. 30/-
4.	Gujarat	Rs. 30/-



1	2	3
5.	Haryana	Rs. 60/-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Rs. 50/-
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 50/- to Rs. 75/-
8.	Karnataka	Rs. 50/-
9.	Kerala	Rs. 55/-
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 60/-
11.	Maharashtra	Rs. 60/-
12.	Manipur	Rs. 60/-
13.	Meghalaya	Rs. 60/-
14.	Mizoram	Rs. 60/-
15.	Nagaland	Rs. 60/-
16.	Orissa	Rs. 40/-
17.	Punjab	Rs. 50/-
18.	Rajasthan	Rs. 40/- to Rs. 60/-
19.	Sikkim	Rs. 60/-
20.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 35/-
21.	Tripura	Rs. 75/-
22.	Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 40/-
23.	West Bengal	Rs. 30/-

#### Outlay for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

6003. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PSANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total outlay for various Centrally sponsored and Central plan schemes under implementation in Karnataka in Seventh Plan ;

(b) the amount spent on those schemes

so far ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) to (c). A list indicating the requisite details of major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation in Karnataka in the Seventh Plan, given in the statement below. Central Plan outlays/expenditures for Karnataka are not available.

**Statement****Major Centrally Sponsored Schemes under Implementation in Karnataka during Seventh Five Year Plan**

Name of Scheme	Seventh Plan Outlay 1985-90	(Rs. lakhs)	
		1985-86 Actual Expenditure	1986-87 Anticipated Expenditure
1	2	3	4
<b>Crop Husbandry</b>			
1. CSS — NODP—IODP including Extension of Sunflower Cultivation	943.30	225.86	120.00
<b>Soil &amp; Water Conservation</b>			
2. Soil Conservation in Catchment of River Valley Project	700.00	150.54	140.00
<b>Forest</b>			
3. Raising of rural fuel wood Plantations	500.00	206.68	—
<b>Rural Development</b>			
4. Financial assistance to new assignees of land on imposition of ceilings on agricultural holdings	400.00	24.83	24.00
5. Assistance to S/M farmers for increasing Agricultural production	1600.00	207.47	306.75
6. Integrated Rural Development Programme	4285.00	1259.07	1086.91
7. D.P.A.P.—Central	2700.90	450.72	532.49
8. N.R.E.P.	5400.00	1869.96	1079.99
9. R.L.E.G.P.	—	2228.40	2898.00
<b>Cooperation</b>			
10. Agricultural Credit stabilisation fund	612.00	10.00	100.00
<b>UCDC Schemes</b>			
11. Share capital to oil complex & Ginning Unit Under NCDC—III Project.	600.00	—	78.80
<b>Irrigation and Flood Control</b>			
12. Command Area Development	3500.00	945.69	1048.00

	1	2	3	4
<b>Energy</b>				
13. Setting-up of Bio-gas Plants		1312.50	114.62	286.50
<b>Industry and Minerals</b>				
14. Rebate on sale of Handloom Cotton		1000.00	170.16	250.00
15. CSS for DICs including establishment charges, Buildings & Promotional schemes etc.		1365.00	120.09	190.00
16. Central Sector Scheme for subsidy towards industrial units started in most backward District.		2500.00	655.17	675.00
<b>Social &amp; Community Services</b>				
<b>General Education</b>				
17. Rural Functional Literacy Programme		1460.32	169.50	249.00
<b>Medical &amp; Public Health</b>				
18. Family Welfare		20884.68	838.63	3001.79
<b>Rural Water Supply</b>				
19. ARWS Programme		17000.04	1298.69	1770.00
20. Rural Sanitation		500.00	5.41	—
<b>Labour &amp; Labour Welfare</b>				
21. Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour		884.00	147.75	200.00
<b>Welfare of Scheduled Castes,</b>				
<b>Scheduled Tribes</b>				
22. Post Matric Scholarships		400.00	78.17	138.00
<b>Social Welfare</b>				
23. Integrated Child Development Services		3880.00	437.09	550.00

Source : Draft Annual Plan 1987-88 Document—Karnataka

**Amount Raised by Public Sector Undertakings on tax Free Bonds**

6004. SHRI E. AYYAPPU REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of borrowing raised by public sector undertakings on tax free bonds, undertakings-wise ;

(b) the estimated loss of revenue on account of permitting public sector undertakings to borrow on tax free bonds ; and

(c) the reasons for permitting public sector undertakings to issue tax free bonds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE : (SHRI BRAHMADUTT)

(a) The total amount of 10% Tax-free Bonds raised by the Public Sector Undertakings is Rs.653.85 crores.

(b) The loss of revenue to Government of India on account of allowing tax free bonds has to be estimated based on the rate of tax paid or payable by the investors. This has been estimated at around Rs. 20 crores. As against this has to be calculated the extra costs to be incurred by the public sector if higher interest were to be allowed on non tax free bonds.

(c) In February, 1986 the Finance Minister had announced the introduction of these Bonds as "an important innovation to tap people's savings, for public sector projects". These Bonds are issued in the important infrastructural fields such as power, telecommunication and raisays.

**Per Capita Investment in States**

6005. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) the per capita direct investment by the Centre in each State/Union Territory during the last three financial years for which the statistics are available ;

(b) the resources transferred by the Centre to the State Governments for implementation of approved schemes and projects as distinct from direct investment or expenditure by Union Government ;

(c) the amount transferred to the States during these years as grant-in-aid for the implementation of the States' own schemes and projects ; and

(d) the estimated per capita income of each State/Union Territory at the end of each of these financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) The figures of Statewise Central Investment are not maintained in the Planning Commission, as plan investment by the Centre covers a wide range of both infrastructural and Social Welfare services. However, Planning Commission has worked out, in consultation with the Ministries, rough estimates of Statewise expenditure of the Central Plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 as a whole. A statement I giving these figures, together with Statewise Per Capita expenditure, is given below.

(b) A statement II indicating Central Assistance provided to the States during the last three years is given below.

(c) The Central assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants. The pattern of assistance in the case of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura is in the ratio of 10% loan and 90% grant. In the case of other States, the pattern of assistance is 70% loan and 30% grant.

(d) A Statement-III giving the Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current Prices is given below.

## Statement -I

*Statewise distribution of Central Plan Expenditure and its per capita during Sixth Five Year Plan—(1980-1985)*

States/U.T.'s	Kentral Plan Expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure (Rupees)
	Amount (Rs. crores)	Percentage	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	5404.57	9.37	1010.2
2. Assam	2190.07	3.80	1100.5
3. Bihar	4162.40	7.22	595.5
4. Gujarat	3130.33	5.43	918.0
5. Haryana	618.63	1.07	479.0
6. Himachal Pradesh	368.46	0.64	856.9
7. Jammu & Kashmir	501.58	0.87	836.0
8. Karnataka	1999.47	3.47	538.9
9. Kerala	1346.22	2.33	527.9
10. Madhya Pradesh	4710.56	8.17	902.4
11. Maharashtra	4901.16	8.50	780.4
12. Manipur	125.20	0.22	894.3
13. Meghalaya	71.01	0.12	546.2
14. Nagaland	87.92	0.15	1099.0
15. Orissa	2855.08	4.95	1081.5
16. Punjab	656.67	1.14	390.9
17. Rajasthan	1675.35	2.91	488.4
18. Sikkim	34.47	0.06	1149.0
19. Tamil Nadu	3167.09	5.49	654.4
20. Tripura	135.93	0.23	647.3
21. Uttar Pradesh	4302.20	7.46	388.0
22. West Bengal	3480.04	6.04	637.4
23. Total States	45924.41	79.64	680.0

States/U.T.S	Central Plan Expenditure		Per Capital Expenditure (Rupees)
	Amount (Rs. crores)	Percentage	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Andaman & Nicobar	30.21	0.05	1610.5
2. Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	0.09	844.8
3. Chandigarh	52.86	0.09	1321.5
4. Dadra & Nagarhaveli	3.65	0.01	365.0
5. Delhi	1170.95	2.03	1888.6
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	162.04	0.28	1473.1
7. Lakshadweep	4.04	0.01	1010.0
8. Mizoram	30.13	0.05	602.6
9. Pondicherry	30.63	0.05	510.5
Total U.T.'s	1535.20	2.66	1282.7
Unallocated	10204.26	17.70	
Total States & U.T.'s	57663.87	100.00	841.6

## NOTE :

- (i) The unallocated amount (Rs. 10204 crores) includes offshore and other investment of Rs. 5500 crores in the Petroleum Sector.
- (ii) The total Central Plan Expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 57800 crores. The break-up available in the Statement is (including the unallocated portion) for Rs. 57664 crores.
- (iii) As Central Plan investment is not Planned or accounted Statewise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be best possible assumption to base such an exercise, as, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below :
- (a) Railway investments on newlines, guage conversions and electrification have been broken up State-wise based on approximate length completed in each State.
- (b) The remaining 80% of Railways Plan has been allocated to different States on the basis of route kilometers falling in each State.
- (c) Expenditure on purchase of aircraft (Civil Aviation Plan) has been allocated on the basis of the number of landings in each State.
- (d) Expenditure of Air India on acquisition of aircraft has been allocated to four international airports on the basis of traffic handled by these Airports.

(e) Regarding Shipping, the State-wise allocations have been done on the basis of traffic earned by the major ports in each of the Maritime States.

(iv) Housing & Urban Development

includes provision for six schemes only. For HUDCO the total Plan outlay was Rs. 50 crores. The actual release amount to Rs. 675.87 crores. This is due to market borrowings of the HUDCO.

#### Statement—II

*Central Assistance to States during 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87.*

(Rs. crores)

States	1984-85 (Releases)	1985-86 (Releases)	1986-87 (Allocation)
1	2	3	4
<b>I. Special Category States</b>			
1. Assam	414.87	435.40	501.65
2. Himachal Pradesh	121.92	171.93	771.14
3. Jammu & Kashmir	260.61	326.45	360.36
4. Manipur	85.36	101.45	109.17
5. Meghalaya	59.99	64.37	91.62
6. Nagaland	83.90	123.31	135.57
7. Sikkim	32.98	46.11	52.85
8. Tripura	20.56	94.59	110.91
<b>Total-I</b>	<b>1150.19</b>	<b>1363.61</b>	<b>1533.27</b>
<b>II. Non-Special Category States</b>			
1. Andhra Pradesh	264.81	337.63	305.62
2. Bihar	430.02	558.87	461.32
3. Gujarat	212.42	215.53	299.80
4. Haryana	74.26	130.74	80.28
5. Karnataka	160.86	196.96	201.57
6. Kerala	106.36	280.30	285.92

1	2	3	4
7. Madhya Pradesh	420.61	358.32	433.90
8. Maharashtra	311.19	346.12	385.49
9. Orissa	234.02	220.99	265.13
10. Punjab	81.63	252.31	51.58
11. Rajasthan	199.77	332.64	240.94
12. Tamil Nadu	205.36	303.41	278.56
13. Uttar Pradesh	663.22	748.85	815.07
14. West Bengal	61.30	203.04	253.80
Total-II	3425.83	4385.44	4358.98
Total (I+II)	4576.02	5749.05	5892.25

Note \* The figures are inclusive of special assistance for Line Areas and Tribal sub-Plane.



## Statement—III

*Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at current prices (1979-80 to 1985-86)*

State/U.T.	(Rupees)							
	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Q)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(P)
1. Andhra Pradesh	1179	1358	1661	1713	1965	1996	N.A.	N.A.
2. Assam	1004	1221	1302	1596	1862	1821	N.A.	N.A.
3. Bihar	798	928	1025	1120	1293	1385	N.A.	N.A.
4. Gujarat	1751	1960	2341	2424	2768	2901	2772	
5. Haryana	1941	235	2571	2884	3037	3259	3669	
6. Himachal Pradesh	1258	1528	1851	1954	2217	2213	2539	
7. J & K	1266	1455	1568	1718	1979	5075	N.A.	
8. Karnataka	1345	1453	1644	1679	1960	2185	2136	
9. Kerala	1271	1377	1444	1633	1901	2076	2287	

10. Madhya Pradesh	880	1183	1285	1423	1721	1716	N.A.
11. Maharashtra	2011	2232	2466	2634	2983	3232	N.A.
12. Manipur	1165	1382	1567	1637	1967	2200	N.A.
13. Meghalaya	1068	1095	1223	1396	1483	1727	N.A.
14. Nagaland	1517	1690	2004	2249	2760	N.A.	N.A.
15. Orissa	847	1101	1308	1339	1636	1534	N.A.
16. Punjab	2611	2681	3094	3418	3560	3835	N.A.
17. Rajasthan	1030	1220	1433	1622	1908	1838	N.A.
18. Sikkim	727	835	900	1079	1300	N.A.	N.A.
19. Tamil Nadu	1280	1324	1635	1626	1783	2070	N.A.
20. Tripura	1095	1206	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
21. Uttar Pradesh	965	1272	1298	1501	1655	1764	N.A.
22. West Bengal	1430	1644	1726	1867	2221	2485	N.A.
23. Arunachal	1664	1382	1647	1847	2036	2160	N.A.
24. Delhi	2629	3098	3460	3867	4275	4765	5315
25. Goa, Daman & Diu	2527	2910	2964	3626	4062	4492	N.A.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
26. Pondicherry	2797	3160	3703	3630	3637	3777	N.A.
27. All India per capita national product)	1338	1557	1743	1387	2186	1355	2596

Q : Quick Estimates

P : Provisional

N.A. Not available (the figures have not been supplied by the concerned State Governments.

Note 1. Owing to differences in methodology and source material used the figures for different States are not strictly comparable.

Note 2. The State of Mizoram and the Union Territories of Andman & Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not prepare these estimates.

Source : Directorates of Economics & Statistics for estimates at State/Level and National Accounts Statistics, Central Statistical Organisation for all India estimates.

**Rehabilitation of Orphans of Assam  
Disturbances**

6006. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government of Assam, with financial assistance from the Central Government for the rehabilitation of the orphans of the Assam disturbances of 1983 ;

(b) brief particulars of the schemes formulated for the purpose ; and

(c) the progress in implementing the approved schemes and the expenditure incurred thereon, year-wise and the allocation for the current year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI  
GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) to (c).  
The information is being collected and  
will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Exemption to Small Industries from  
Excise Duty**

6007. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have received a request from the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India, New Delhi, for exemption of small industries from levy of excise duty ;

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the financial implication of the proposal ;

(c) whether the Constitutional and legal implications of such an exemption in favour of some units in the same industrial sector or sub-sector has been studied by the Government ; and

(d) the decision of the Government on the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) In

their pre-budget memorandum submitted to the Government, the Federation of Associations of Small Industries of India New Delhi, had requested inter-alia for raising the value limit for availing excise duty concessions by small-scale units.

(b) to (d). As the small-scale exemption scheme for excisable goods was already liberalised and rationalised in the 1986 budget, no further relief was considered necessary.

**Loans in Drought Hit Areas**

6008. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether drought hit areas in the country are branded as "dark zones" by the banks and no loans are advanced in these areas ; and

(b) if so, details of Government's directives in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does Not arise.

**Zero Based Budgeting**

6009. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce the system of Zero-based budgeting in order to control expenditure;

(b) if so, main features of this system and the results it is likely to produce ;

(c) whether the experiences of a number of other countries where the Zero based budgeting system is in vogue have been analysed ; and

(d) if so, findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI  
JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes,  
pleased.

(b) The main features of Zero Base Budgeting are identification and sharpening of objectives, examination of various alternative way of achieving these objectives, selecting the best alternative through cost benefit and cost effectiveness analyses as also programmes. This would result into switching of resources from programmes with lower priority to those with higher priority as also identification and elimination of programmes which have outlived their utility.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. It is not the intention to import Zero Base Budgeting as it may have been practised in other countries.

**Compensation to Persons Injured or Murdered in Bank Robberies**

6010. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of compensation or ex-gratia payments made to the victims or their families injured or murdered in bank robberies/dacoities during last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : The information is being collected and to the extent available, will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Assessment of Micro Projects Schemes in Andhra Pradesh**

6011. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the performance of the Micro Projects Schemes in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the number of families belonging to the backward/rural and primitive tribes that have benefited under the Micro Projects Schemes in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) the details of financial assistance for the purpose to be given to the State in 1987-88 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 15,830 families belonging to Primitive Tribal Groups have benefited upto 1985-86.

(c) it is tentatively proposed to allocate an amount of Rs. 60 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh in 1987-88 as Special Central Assistance for Primitive Tribal Groups.

**Tribesmen of Megalithic Culture Found in Nilambur Forests of Kerala**

6012. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN ; Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received reports of the discovery of the existence of living tribesmen belonging to Megalithic culture, in the Nilambur forests of Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of such tribesmen;

(c) whether the discovery was made by experts of the Government Department ;

(d) whether Government intend to make further studies into this discovery, if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) the allocation made by the Centre for further studies and for preservation/protection of this tribe ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of such tribesmen (Cholanickans) living in Kerala was 350 in 1977.

(c) to (e). Government was aware of this tribal group much earlier. Based on studies into their socio-economic conditions, Cholanickans were identified as a primitive tribal group for special treatment under the Tribal sub-Plan approach

during the Fifth Plan. A separate project report for the group has been prepared by the State Government and special programmes are formulated for their development.

The Kerala Institute for Research, Training & Development Studies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kozhikode has conducted studies on this group. The Special Central Assistance for development and protection of the interests of five identified primitive tribal groups in Kerala including Cholanaickans during Fifth and Sixth Plans and first two years of the Seventh Plan was Rs. 25 lakhs, Rs. 30.24 lakhs Rs 8 lakhs and Rs. 8.86 lakhs respectively.

#### Funds for Special Component Plan

6013. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) the allocation made for development Scheduled Castes under the Special Component plan and as special Central Assistance during the Sixth Plan period State-wise ; and

(b) the provision made for the development of Scheduled Castes under the Special Component plan and as Special Central Assistance in the Seventh Plan, State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State/UT	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan (U.P.)	
		Allocation under SCP	SCA released	Allocation* under S-P	S.C.A (tentative allocation)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	426.63	48.42	800.41	66.46
2.	Assam	22.61	5.76	66.92	10.71
3.	Bihar	262.65	56.59	330.56	93.15
4.	Gujarat	112.44	12.51	178.09*	19.44
5.	Haryana	147.11	12.38	179.29	19.06
6.	Himachal Pradesh	59.80	1.16	115.50	8.76
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	16.50	1.27	47.84*	4.15
8.	Karnataka	299.13	35.55	452.86	46.87
9.	Kerala	104.16	13.95	210.19	21.26
10.	Madhya Pradesh	238.85	38.25	414.88	64.84
11.	Maharashtra	171.14	35.62	247.89	66.74
12.	Manipur	11.18	0.13	6.45	0.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Orissa	114.34	24.88	201.42	33.65
14.	Punjab	117.35	24.26	181.44	33.89
15.	Rajasthan	196.83	32.63	377.00	50.61
16.	Sikkim	1.86	0.07	2.37	0.17
17.	Tamil Nadu	451.09	49.01	686.25	74.77
18.	Tripura	23.53	1.48	42.54	2.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	538.93	140.55	1075.00*	205.18
20.	West Bengal	204.97	56.30	438.81	97.69
21.	Chandigarh	4.69	0.11	8.90	0.48
22.	Delhi	66.40	3.52	110.42	8.43
23.	Goa, Daman & Diu	8.23	0.05	3.43	0.17
24.	Pondicherry	14.24	0.54	27.21	0.74

\* Tentative allocation projected during the finalisation of the Seventh Plan Outlays of the States/Union Territories. These are subject to change at the time of finalisation of the Special Component Plan & the Annual Plan every year.

**Funds Allocated to Indira Gandhi Himalayan Environmental Institute**

6014. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

the funds allocated for the setting up of the Indira Gandhi Himalayan Environmental Institute at Almora, U.P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z R. ANSARI) : A sum of Rs. 300.00 lakhs has been allocated during the Seventh Plan for the Institute.

[Translation]

**Expenditure on Welfare of Disabled**

5015. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise expenditure incurred by Union Government on the programmes

of rehabilitation, self-employment, training etc. of disabled persons during the last three years ;

(b) whether the Youth Welfare Society of Barmer district had sent on 25.10.85 a project costing Rs. 4.37 lakhs for the welfare of disabled persons of Barmer district for approval of Union Government through the Government of Rajasthan ;

(c) the action taken thereon ; and

(d) if no action has been taken so far, the time by which the assistance will be given to the society for the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : A Statement is given below .

(b) to (c). Zila Yuvak Kalayan Kosh Samiti, Barmer, Rajasthan, had sent the application dated 25.10.1985 to this Ministry directly for a grant-in-aid. However, since the Project did not have the State Govt.'s recommendations, no grants were released to the society.

## Statement

*Expenditure on Welfare of the Disabled*

Ministry of Welfare has various Schemes for the rehabilitation, employment, training etc., to disabled persons. The detailed State-wise expenditure for 1984-85 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given at Annexures I,II,III,IV,V, VI, & VII attached to the Statement.

## Annexure-I

*Scheme of assistance to organisations for the disabled persons-grant-in-aid released during 1983-84 to 1986-87*

(Figures in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1.94	9.82	21.25
2.	Assam	1.44	2.85	1.97
3.	Bihaar	0.61	0.73	4.19
4.	Gujarat	21.28	21.85	18.63
5.	Haryana	2.06	2.02	7.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6.06	6.11	8.65
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.26	0.35	2.56
8.	Karnataka	21.26	21.25	20.65
9.	Kerala	15.26	15.61	16.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.01	8.49	2.93
11.	Maharashtra	33.10	48.24	57.30
12.	Manipur	2.80	4.46	4.28
13.	Meghalay	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	3.60	9.58	9.00
16.	Punjab	2.24	3.69	1.81



1	2	3	4	5
17.	Rajasthan	5.52	7.25	4.95
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	16.09	21.22	30.06
20.	Tripura	0.50	0.59	0.95
21.	Uttar Pradesh	20.53	33.83	23.83
22.	West Bengal	28.09	39.86	41.50
23.	Andman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	0.14	0.11	0.46
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
27.	Delhi	30.62	24.51	29.82
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.94	—	0.05
29.	Lakshdweep	—	1.50	—
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	0.33	—	—

## Annexure-II

*Statement Showing the Expenditure State-wise during the Year 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87 regarding Scholarships to Disapled.*

S. No.	Name of the State/UTs.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20.00	10.00	32.00
2.	Assam	3.00	01.50	4.98
3.	Bihar	—	—	16.00
3.	Gujarat	28.50	23.95	31.00

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	2.88	5.35	4.58
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.05	—	0.04
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.66
8.	Karnataka	16.00	7.00	15.85
9.	Kerala	10.00	10.00	12.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	9.00	—	16.86
11.	Maharashtra	26.81	19.68	27.00
12.	Manipur	0.20	—	0.97
13.	Meghalaya	0.018	0.02	0.03
14.	Nagaland	—	—	0.12
15.	Orissa	6.67	—	5.33
16.	Punjab	—	—	3.16
17.	Rajasthan	10.00	15.27	17.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	15.00	14.50	19.31
19.	Tripura	0.255	0.44	0.83
20.	Sikkim	0.0212	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.00	—	29.21
22.	West Bengal	4.00	5.00	5.00
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.25	0.15	0.21
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
25.	Chandigarh	0.15	0.15	0.20
26.	Dadra & Nagarhaveli	0.11	0.03	—
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.40	0.30	0.50
28.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
29.	Mizoram	0.30	0.40	0.20
30.	Pondicherry	0.10	0.35	0.16

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Delhi	8.00	4.35	0.08
32.	NICH Calcutta	0.10	—	—
33.	D.G.E. & T. New Delhi	—	9.94	15.00
34.	T.C.A.D. Hyderabad	—	0.44	0.24
		178 8142	134.32	267.23

**Annexure-III**

Ministry of Welfare Unstarred Question No. 6015

*Statement of Expenditure*

	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
Petrol and Diesel Subsidies	1.06 lakha	—	*17,500 *Rajasthan Rs. 6,500 Tamil Nadu Rs. 11,000

**Annexure-IV**

Unstarred Question No. 6015

*Statement showing the Statewise Expenditure for the Year 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 under the Scheme of Aids and Appliances.*

(Figures in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.60	—	—
2.	Assam	0.50	—	0.15
3.	Bihar	10.25	10.50	13.50
4.	Gujarat	2.00	6.35	8.89
5.	Haryana	2.50	3.50	4.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.20
8.	Karnataka	3.00	8.083,59,40	5.57
9.	Kerala	1.50	0.50	2.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3.50	4.20	4.80
11.	Maharashtra	6.00	5.90	4.15
12.	Manipur	3.37	—	1.75
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
14.	Nagaland	—	—	—
15.	Orissa	4.50	8.00	6.25
16.	Punjab	7.00	10.10	13.00
17.	Rajasthan	15.00	17.00	20.00
18.	Tamil Nadu	7.49	14.165	13.50
19.	Tripura	—	—	—
20.	Uttar Pradesh	62.00	58.0914	50.57
21.	West Bengal	4.25	4.25	5.55
22.	Sikkim	—	—	—
	<b>Union Territory</b>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	—	—	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Chandigarh	—	—	0.10
4.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
5.	Delhi	10.50	14.80	13.80
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—	—	—
7.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
8.	Mizoram	—	—	—
9.	Pondicherry	—	—	—

## Annexure-V

(Figures in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount released		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1.	District Rehabilitation Centre.	30.00	90.00	50.00
2.	Research on Technical Aids for handicapped.	0.90	7.00	2.68
3.	Employment of handicapped (Special Employment Exchange and Special cell in normal Exchange)	2.00	8.57	2.51
4.	Rehabilitation Council (Set up in 1986-87 only)	—	—	10.00
	2. Self employment to handicapped is given through a large number of schemes, both by Central and State Governments. It is not possible to indicate the expenditure incurred on providing self employment to handicapped through various schemes.			

## Annexure-VI

*Name of the State to whom grant-in-aid is released during last three years under the Scheme of setting up of Special Employment Exchange and Special Cells in normal Employment Exchange.*

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	73,897	—
2.	Assam	—	9,480	—
3.	Bihar	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	64,736
5.	Haryana	—	44,000	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	25,200	36,952	88,800

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3,900	13,000	13,000
8.	Karnataka	38,700	18,839	24,000
9.	Kerala	—	2,60,608	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23,700	1,04,700	77,741
11.	Manipur	—	50,000	—
12.	Maharashtra	—	—	—
13.	Meghalaya	—	23,755	—
14.	Nagaland	—	28,054	—
15.	Orissa	22,000	—	—
16.	Punjab	—	—	—
17.	Rajasthan	—	85,462	—
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
19.	Tamil Nadu	22,000	48,424	33,850
20.	Tripura	—	—	—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13,500	—	—
22.	West Bengal	22,000	—	—
23.	Chandigarh	24,000	61,000	—
Total		2,00,000	8,57,161	2,51,127

## Annexure-VII

*Name of the State to whom grant-in-aid is released during last three years under the Scheme of District Rehabilitation Centre.*

(Rupees in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount released		
		1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	15.60	—
2.	Haryana	—	15.60	—

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Karnataka	3.00	7.84	12.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh	—	15.60	—
5.	Maharashtra	3.00	15.80	15.00
6.	Orissa	—	—	17.00
7.	Rajasthan	—	15.60	—
8.	Tamil Nadu	10.00	—	—
9.	Uttar Pradesh	10.00	—	—
10.	West Bengal	4.00	3.96	6.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>30 00</b>	<b>90 00</b>	<b>50.00</b>

[English]

**Drug Smuggling Rackets**

6016. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of drug smuggling rackets unearthed during the year 1986-87;

(b) the number of persons arrested and the details of goods seized ;

(c) whether any foreigners have been involved in drug smuggling ; and

(d) if so, the number of foreigners arrested during the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A statement indicating drug-wise-state-wise seizures made in 1986 and 1987 (upto February, 1987-Figures provisional) is given below. The number of persons arrested during this period comes to 1,138 (provisional).

(c) and (d). 153 foreigners, who were involved in drug smuggling in 1986 and 1987 (upto March, 1987-figures provisional), have been arrested.

*Statement**Statewise and Drug-Wise Seizures Effected in India During 1986*

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	O P I U M		M O R P H I N G		H E R O I N		G A N J A	
		No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.	No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.	No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.	No. of cases	Qty. seized kg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0.200	...	...	...	...	13	1037.860
2.	Assam	6	496.665	...	...	...	...	5	498.130
3.	Bihar	8	21.600	...	...	2	4.845	100	50404.900
4.	Delhi	10	60.367	...	...	23	186.320	15	740.070
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	...	0.011	5	0.084	47	20.881	2	2.015
6.	Gujarat	6	235.900	1	0.970	1	1.950	...	...
7.	Haryana	12	72.150	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	Himachal Pradesh	...	...	...	...	...	0.010	...	...



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9. J mmu & Kashmir	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,520	...	...
10. Kerala	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6,900	14	469,568
11. Karnataka	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0,250	3	114,300
12. Madhya Pradesh	40	247,710 +30 Litres	...	...	...	...	1	1,000	4	110,624
13. Maharashtra	8	125,325	28	113,240	67	1630,300 +40 litres	15	480,784	...	...
14. Manipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0,639	...	...
15. Meghalaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0,100	3	6,200
16. Mizoram	1	4,000	...	...	...	...	3	0,265	...	...
17. Nagaland	1	3,500	...	...	...	...	2	1,150	...	...
18. Orissa	1	3,540	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	201,240
19. Punjab	17	1558,090	...	...	...	...	7	78,290	1	1,500
20. Rajasthan	95	883,174	...	...	...	...	9	574,160	4	52,975
21. Tamilnadu	5	169,200	3	1,580	20	20,796	22	779,500	...	...
22. Tripura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2065,000
23. Uttar Pradesh	25	428,430 +431 litres	5	57,870 +20 litres	20	6,580	18	968,550	...	...
24. West Bengal	6	86,121	...	...	...	...	5	0,500	39	251,010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>4292,783</b> +73 litres	<b>42</b>	<b>173,744</b> +20, litres	<b>207</b>	<b>2536,456</b> +40 litres	<b>273</b>	<b>58184,227</b>		

Note : Figures are provisional.

*State-wise and Drug-wise Seizures Effected in India, During 1986*

S. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	CHARAS		COCAINS		MANDRAX TABLETS	
		No of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Bihar	15	151.800	2	0.550	...	...
2.	Delhi	31	3427.175	...	...	...	0.850
3.	Goa, Daman & Diu	17	129.369	...	0.000 1/4	...	...
4.	Gajarat	11	182.675	...	...	...	...
5.	Haryana	5	16.400	...	...	...	...
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11	3.059	...	...	...	...
7.	Kerala	3	3.917	...	...	...	...
8.	Madhya Pradesh	...	...	2	13.700	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	36	11302.760	3	9.700	14	1101.330
10.	Punjab	6	586 400	...	...	2	380.000
11.	Rajasthan	10	1330.824	...	...	...	...
12.	Tamilnadu	2	0 570 + 2.000 hashish oil	...	...	...	...
13.	Uttar Pradesh	16	135 650	1	0.020	2	1.632
14.	West Bengal	9	944.530	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		172	18215.129 +2.000 hashish oil	8	23.970 1/4	18	1483.812

(Note : Figures are provisional)

## State-wise and Drug-wise Seizures Effected During January and February, 1967

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Quantity in kilograms							
		Name of drugs							
		Opium	Ganja	Charas	Morphine	Heroin (brown sugar)	Poppy husk		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Goa, Daman and Diu	...	...	...	...	1.193	...	...	...
2.	Madhya Pradesh	11.110	...	...	...	...	...	43.500	...
3.	Maharashtra	14.000	1537.050	98.700	3.020	3.762	...	...	...
4.	Assam	...	560.000	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Bihar	...	676.000	17.650	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Delhi	...	...	3.200	...	...	...	...	...
7.	Orissa	21.925	26.000	...	...	1.000	...	...	...
8.	Punjab	...	...	...	...	1.000	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Rajasthan	0.560	...	...	...	4.000	...
10.	Tamilnadu	...	34.000	...	...	5.940	...
11.	Gujarat	...	...	...	...	10.500	...
12.	Karnataka	...	...	...	...	0.400	...
13.	Uttar Pradesh	3.250	67.500	15.700	0.700	...	...
14.	West Bengal	...	11.000	4.000	...	...	...
15.	Kerala	...	15.000	7.225	...	...	...
				(hashish oil)			
		50.845	2926.550	139.250	3.720	26.795	43.500
				+(7.225 hashish oil)			

(The figures are provisional)

**Seizure of Gold by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence**

6017. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of gold seized by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the year 1986 and January—March this year ; and

(b) how this seized gold is being disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Quantity of gold seized by the officers of Directorate of Revenue Intelligence during the year 1986 and 1987 (upto March) is given below :—

Year	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
1986	466	10.81
1987 (upto March)	129	3.28

(b) The seized gold upon confiscation is deposited in the Government of India Mint.

**Narcotics Raids and Seizures in Rajasthan**

6018. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Narcotics raids and resultant seizures made in Rajasthan especially in border areas during the last three years and the current year ;

(b) the amount and names of items recovered and how these were disposed of ;

(c) the names of major drug peddling areas identified and the channels and sources thereof ;

(d) whether officials successful in raids have been rewarded ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) A statement indicating the details of drug-wise seizures made in Rajasthan and its border areas during the last three years and the current year is given below.

(b) No precise value of the drugs seized can be furnished as the illicit market price varies widely depending upon various factors like purity of the drug, place of origin, local demand and supply position, etc.

While opium and morphine seized are required to be sent to the Government Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur for processing/re-processing, as the case may be, the other drugs are generally destroyed. No separate account of the earnings from the sale of drugs produced by processing contraband opium/morphine are maintained in the factory.

(c) Bombay and Delhi are reportedly the major centres for transit traffic in drugs mainly emanating from the Near and Middle East region.

(d) and (e). There is a reward scheme under which the officials successful in cases involving drug seizures are generally rewarded by the concerned enforcement agencies. Under the scheme, in each case of drug seizure, the concerned officers are eligible upto a maximum of 20 per cent of the notional value in the illicit market of the raised,

## Statement

## I. Statement showing number of cases and quantity seized of Narcotic Drugs in Rajasthan during the years 1984 to 1987 (upto 31st March, 1987)

Name of drug	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized
(Quantity in kilograms)								
Opium	89	1654	130	1422	95	883	8	9
Charas	...	...	...	...	11	1584	3	341
Heroin	...	...	5	371	9	574	...	...
Ganja	...	...	...	...	4	53	...	...
Poppy husk	11	37023	7	40309	5	27005	...	...

## II. Statement showing number of cases and quantity seized of Narcotic Drugs in the border areas of Rajasthan during the years 1984 to 1987 (upto 31-3-1987)

Name of drug	1984		1985		1986		1987	
	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized	No. of cases	Qty. seized
(Quantity in kilograms)								
Opium	...	...	2	152	...	...	...	...
Charas	...	...	...	...	8	1550	2	341
Heroin	...	...	3	371	9	574	...	...

(Note : 1. Figures above are provisional.

2. Rounded off to the nearest kilogram).

## Seizure of Smuggled Gold

6019. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI N.N. NANJE GOWDA :

(a) whether smuggled gold worth Rs. 921 lakhs has been seized in the Capital recently by Directorate of Revenue Intelligence ;

(b) if so, the details of the incident ;

(c) whether any arrest has been made ; and

(d) action taken against the persons found involved ?

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). On 11.3.1987, the officers of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Delhi, intercepted one Shri Uttam Chand carrying a plastic bag near J-Block Market, Ashok Vihar, Delhi. Examination of the bag resulted in 100 foreign marked gold biscuits of 10 tolas each. In the follow-up action, the residential premises of one Shri Vijay Kumar, Shri Bhuramal Jain and another place at Chandni Chowk were searched. As a result, 200 foreign marked gold biscuits of 10 tolas each were recovered. In all 300 gold biscuits totally weighing 34.995 Kgs. valued at Rs. 92.4 lakhs were seized under the Customs Act, 1962

(c) and (d). In this connection, five persons were arrested and remanded to judicial custody.

#### **Income Tax Exemption to Trust in Karnataka**

6020. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trust/Institutions applied for grant of Income Tax exemption under Section 10 (23-C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 in Karnataka during 1986;

(b) number of exemptions given;

(c) number of requests for exemption rejected.

(d) number of applications pending disposal and;

(e) criteria being adopted to grant such exemptions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The number of Trusts/Institutions that applied for grant of Income-tax exemption under section 10 (23c) of the Income-Tax Act, 1961 from Karnataka during 1986 was 10.

(b) Exemptions were given in 3 cases out of 10.

(c) In one case the request for exemption was rejected.

(d) In 6 cases the applications for exemption are pending disposal.

(e) Exemption by Central Government notification is granted under clause (iv) or clause (v) of sub-section (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act. Under clause (iv), any fund or institution established for charitable purpose may be notified having regard to the objects of the fund or institution and its importance throughout India or throughout any State or States. Under clause (v), any trust (including any other legal obligation) or institution being a trust or institution wholly for public religious purposes or wholly for public religious and charitable purposes may be notified having regard to the manner in which the affairs of the trust or institution are administered and supervised for ensuring that the income accruing thereto is properly applied for the purposes thereof.

#### **Refund of Excise Duty**

6021. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of excise-duty refunded to traders and manufacturers year-wise and State-wise in the last three years ;

(b) whether there is any procedure laid down to ascertain whether the traders and manufacturers who claim refund of such excise-duty had already recovered the same from their customers ; and

(c) whether the traders and manufacturers are entitled to claim refund of excise-duty, if they have already recovered the same from the customers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.



(b) No, Sir.

(c) Duty of excise recovered in excess of that leviable can be refunded under Central Excise Act irrespective of the fact whether the same has been recovered by the assessee from the customers or not. However, while refunding the excess duty collected the refund amount is reduced by an amount equal to duty leviable on such excess amount.

#### Refund of Customs Duty

6022. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of customs duty that is refunded to traders and manufacturers year-wise and state-wise in the last three years ;

(b) whether there is any provision in Customs Act to check whether those who are claiming refund of custom duties have already recovered the same from their customers ;

(c) whether the traders and manufacturers who have already recovered the custom duty from their customers are entitled to claim the same again ; and

(d) whether Government propose to suitably amend existing provisions of customs laws to avoid the double recovery of customs duties by the traders and manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Customs authorities do not maintain statewise figures of customs duty refunded. The quantum of customs duty refunded to traders, manufacturers year-wise and Custom House wise during the last three years is as follows :—

Name of Custom House	1964-65 (Figures in lakhs)	1965-66	1966-67 (up-to Feb.)
Bombay	3727	4438	3572
Calcutta	919	970	681
Madras	2716	2243	3266
Cochin	158	157	336
Delhi	65	324	156
Bangalore	173	389	159
Vishakhapatnam	385	1105	1708
Goa	151	199	101
Kandla	102	142	206

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no legal bar to the refund of customs duties being claimed by traders and manufacturers even where the burden of the duty has already been passed on to their customers.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Refund of Central Sales tax

6023. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of central sales tax refunded every year by traders and manufacturers state-wise and year-wise in the last three years ;

(b) whether there is any procedure laid down in the provisions of central sales tax act, under which it can be ascertained whether the amount of claim of sales tax has already been recovered by them from customers ; and

(c) whether the traders and manufacturers are entitled to recover the same amount twice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). The levy of tax on sales or purchases of

goods taking place inside a State is a State subject of taxation under the Constitution. The revenue from Central sales tax levied on inter-State sales under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has been assigned to the States under Article 269 of the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has, therefore, been entrusted by law to the State Government who assess, collect and retain the proceeds of this tax. Section 9(2) of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 provides that the authorities empowered to assess, re-assess, collect and enforce payment of tax under the Central Sales Tax Law of the appropriate State shall also assess, re-assess, collect and enforce payment of the tax under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. It also provides that the procedural provisions of the General Sales Tax Law of the appropriate State including provision relating to recovery of tax shall also apply for the purpose of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The required information would be available only with the State Governments.

#### Steps to end Scavenging

6024. SHRI NARSING SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have asked the State Governments to take effective steps to end the practice of carrying night soil on head ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Prime Minister has also drawn the attention of all the Chief Ministers/Lt. Governors and Union Minister and asked them to extend active co-operation for the speedy implementation of the programme of Liberation of Scavengers and proper rehabilitation of scavengers by giving them training and resettlement in new occupations. All the replies received so far have assured positive action.

#### Agitation by All India Confederation of Central Government Group 'A' Officers

6025. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Confederation of Central Government Group 'A' Officers Association has threatened to launch an Agitation against the preferential treatment to the IPS, IAS and IPS in implementing the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission ;

(b) the main demands of the Confederation ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (b). The scales of pay of IAS, IFS, IPS and Indian Forest Service Officers have been fixed after making a few modifications to the recommendations of the Pay Commission, occasioned by the need to correct certain imbalances and to maintain certain relativities. The confederation has represented mainly against the modifications to the recommendations of the Pay Commission made by the Government.

Government's decisions on the recommendations of the Pay Commission have been taken after careful consideration and having regard to all relevant factors.

#### Stoppage of Cigarette Manufacture due to change in Pack Designs

6026. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all cigarette manufacturers have virtually stopped production following the Government's instructions that all packages closed after 28 February, 1987 should carry the length of the cigarette on surface design of the packets ;

(b) whether the manufacturers have asked for more time to change over to the new specifications ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reports received indicate that most of the cigarette companies had suspended clearances of cigarettes temporarily after the budget, even though the Government had relaxed the condition relating to printing of length on cigarette packages in respect of pre-budget stock of cigarettes and a time limit of one month ending 31.3.87 had been given for obtaining approval of surface design on cigarette packages.

(b) The cigarette manufacturers had also asked for relaxation of the condition relating to printing of the length of cigarettes on the cigarette packages in respect of post-budget production and clearance of cigarettes and had sought extension of time-limit for obtaining approval of surface designs on cigarette packages.

(c) The Government have permitted clearance of cigarettes without printing of length on cigarette packages upto 31.3.87 and have also extended the time-limit for obtaining approval of surface design on cigarette packages upto 15.4.1987.

#### Loans Extended by Banks in Hill States/ Regions

6027. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nationalised Banks have played any significant role in the extension of financial assistance/loans for self employment and other anti-poverty programmes in hill States/Regions ;

(b) if so, the credit deposit ratio of Punjab National Bank, United Commercial Bank, State Bank of India and its associated banks and other major banks operating in the Hill States/Regions ; and

(c) the percentage of loans/financial assistance extended by those Banks under the category of differential rate of interest in each of Hill States/Regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The public sector banks have played a significant role in providing credit assistance under various credit-linked anti-poverty programmes, and the scheme for providing Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth throughout the Country including hilly areas.

(b) and (c). Details of credit deposit ratio of the State Bank of India and its associates, Punjab National Bank, UCO Bank and other Public sector banks and the percentage of their outstanding advances under the Differential Rate of Interest scheme to their total outstanding advances in the hill States/Districts are being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House to the extent possible.

#### Change in the Freight Equalisation Policy

6028. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Ministry of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal State Government has urged upon the Union Government to change the policy of freight equalisation as it adversely affects the economy of that State and no compensation is granted to the State for such loss of locational advantages ; and

(b) if so, decision of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI SUKH RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have already accepted in principle the recommendations made by the National Transport Policy Committee (Pande Committee) to phase out gradually the existing freight equalisation in the case of cement and steel, subject to subsidisation of transport for remote, inaccessible and isolated areas.

In the case of cement phasing out of freight equalisation has already commenced with the introduction of partial de-control with effect from 28-2-1982.

Freight equalisation operates only in respect of the levy portion of the sale of cement, which is being progressively reduced. As regards steel, the Government has reviewed the earlier decision in the light of representations received from various State Governments and has decided to refer the matter to the National Development Council.

#### Loans by Nationalised Banks

6029. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of nationalised banks, if any, which have stopped sanctioning fresh loans to their clients due to shortage of funds ; and

(b) whether disbursement against loans sanctioned earlier is also restricted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India has not issued any instructions directing the banks to stop sanctioning fresh loans or restricting disbursement against loans sanctioned earlier. The commercial banks are expected to meet all genuine credit requirement for productive purposes. Individual banks which at certain stages find that they are over-extended in relation to their resources do for temporary periods, direct their offices to slowdown/restrict credit disbursement for certain category of loans. However, such instance are not reflective of the overall banking system.

#### Payment of Fine by Nationalised Banks for Failure to Maintain SLR

6030. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) names of nationalised banks, if any which are unable to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India ;

(b) whether banks are required to pay heavy fine to the Reserve Bank of India

for failure to maintain the Statutory Liquidity Ratio ; and

(c) if so, the amount paid on this account by each the nationalised banks during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the number of nationalised banks which defaulted on certain occasions in fully maintaining the required percentage of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) during the years 1984, 1985 and 1986 is 17, 19 and 17 respectively.

The banks were granted waiver of penalty on their S.L.R. shortfalls upto 13th September, 1985. From 14th September, 1985, banks which defaulted in the maintenance of S.L.R. beyond the stipulated band of waiver are required to pay penal interest at 3 per cent and 5 per cent above the bank rate, depending upon the duration of default. R.B.I. has reported that from 14th September, 1985, 15 nationalised banks were required to pay penal interest to the extent of Rs. 11.25 crores. R.B.I. has further indicated that it would not be desirable to disclose the names of banks, which failed to maintain the S.L.R., and the penalty imposed on them.

#### Sponsoring a Cricket Tournament by a Nationalised Bank

6031. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any of the nationalised banks is sponsoring a cricket tournament in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the name of the bank, details of the teams participating and expenditure likely to be incurred thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) According to information received from 20

Nationalised Banks none of them is having at present any proposal to sponsor a cricket tournament in Delhi in the near future.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Growth Rate in Banking Industry in Sikkim

6032. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the annual percentage of growth rate in the banking industry in rural and urban areas of Sikkim ;

(b) the number of new bank branches opened during 1985 and 1986 in Sikkim ;

(c) whether Government have made any review to identify the areas where the banking services are inadequate in the State ; and

(d) if so, details thereof and remedial measures proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) The growth rate of deposits and advances of all scheduled commercial banks in rural and semi-urban areas of Sikkim during 1985 and 1986 (upto September) was as follows :—

	1985		1986 (Upto Sept.)	
	Rural	Semi-urban	Rural	Semi-urban
Deposits	47.1	17.5	27.2	17.7
Advances	45.9	20.4	10.0	62.2

(b) As at the end of December 1984 there were 19 branches of scheduled commercial banks in rural and semi-urban areas of Sikkim and no new branch was opened during 1985-86.

(c) and (d). The current Branch Licensing Policy envisages opening of a bank office for every 17,000 population in each development block of rural and semi-urban areas. The policy also aims at eliminating spatial gaps in availability of banking facilities so as to ensure that at least one bank office is available within a distance of 10 kms from every village. The population norms would, however, be relaxed in the case of tribal and hilly areas.

Reserve Bank of India has issued guidelines for the identification of centres in accordance with the above policy and the State Government concerned is to forward the list of such centres to the Reserve Bank of India.

The State Government has been advised to forward such list to Reserve Bank of India alongwith basic necessary informa-

tion so as to enable the latter to allot centres for opening bank offices.

#### Memorandum given by ITPA

6033 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income Tax Payers Association of India has given a memorandum to the Central Board of Direct Taxes ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government on the suggestion contained in the Memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Income Tax Payers Association, New Delhi sent a letter dated 25th September, 1986 which contains suggestions and comments on the Discussion Paper on Simplification and Rationalisation of the Direct Tax Laws. The Association sent

another letter dated 6th March, 1987 which contains suggestions on the provisions of Finance Bill, 1987.

(c) Government's decisions on the suggestions and comments contained in the letter dated 25th September, 1986 will be reflected in the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987 proposed to be introduced in the Parliament shortly. The suggestions contained in the letter dated 6th March, 1987 from the Association are under examination.

**Posting of Income-tax Officer to home towns**

6034. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since formulated the policy relating to posting of Income Tax Officers to their home towns/home states as recommended by Central Vigilance Commission in his Annual Report for 1985 ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to enforce it strictly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Central Vigilance Commission contained in para 4.6.3. regarding on-posting to home town/home state are being kept in view while making transfers and postings. But Income Tax Officers are not totally debarred from their posting to home town home State and it is not considered necessary to have a separate policy in this matter for the Income Tax Officers only. Of course, those found unsuitable are shifted immediately. The transfer guidelines provide for transfer to any part of the country at any time on administrative grounds.

(b) The department has devised a transfer proforma in which information from officers is elicited annually. In this, as in all other relevant records of the Department, the officer's home town is indicated and this is invariably considered whenever the question of his posting arises.

**Extraction of Metal from Nodules**

6035. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Institute of Oceanography has undertaken a programme to collect polymetallic nodules from Arabian Sea ;

(b) if so, the metals contained in these nodules ;

(c) whether National Institute of Oceanography proposes to expand its programme in the matter of collection of the samples of nodules from new areas ; and

(d) the details of the samples collected by the National Institute of Oceanography from Arabian Sea so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN) : (a) National Institute of Oceanography (NIO) undertook some preliminary survey in 1981 for polymetallic nodules in the Arabian Sea. The Institute has now a definite programme for exploration and collection of polymetallic nodules from the Central Indian Ocean with financial support from Department of Ocean Development.

(b) The nodules of Arabian Sea were found to contain iron, manganese and traces of copper, nickel and cobalt.

(c) At present, it is proposed to intensify the exploratory studies with a view to filling the gaps in sampling in the earlier demarcated areas with closer grid samplings to identify the most economically viable area but not in any new areas.

(d) Results of the examination of the polymetallic nodules from the Arabian Sea are to be evaluated together with the detailed examination of nodules from bed Indian Ocean.

**Opening of Branches of Allahabad Bank**

6036. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of Allahabad Bank opened in different states ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to open some more branches of Allahabad Bank in 1987-88 ;

(c) if so, the places in Orissa where Allahabad Bank branches are proposed to be opened in 1987-88 ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of December, 1986, Allahabad Bank had 1307 branches in different States/Union Territories.

(b) to (d). On the basis of lists of identified centres for opening branches received so far from State Governments under the current Branch Licensing Policy for 1985-90, RBI has allotted 137 eligible centres to Allahabad Bank for opening branches in rural and semi-urban areas in different States. Of these allotted centres, 5 centres are located in the State of Orissa as per details given below :—

S. No.	Name of the centre	District
1.	Astarang	Puri
2.	Bhalumunda	Bolangir
3.	Chaturankha	Bolangir
4.	M. Katapali	Sambalpur
5.	Irda	Balasore

RBI has advised the banks that opening of branches at allotted centres should be evenly spread out during the policy period. It is, therefore, not possible at this stage to indicate the names of centres

where Allahabad Bank will open branches in Orissa during 1987-88.

**Central Assistance to set up Demand Children Home**

6037. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central assistance is given to establish "Remand Children Home" in States ;

(b) if so, the number of Remand Children Homes established in different States with Central assistance ;

(c) whether some registered voluntary organisations who propose to set up Remand Children Homes in Orissa have sought Central assistance to run them ; and

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned to such organisations to set up different Remand Children Home in Orissa during the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : (a) No Central assistance has been given.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal has been received from Government of Orissa.

(d) Does not arise.

**Development of High Strength Steel Vent**

6038. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the progress made in developing a movable light and high strength steel vent by National Aeronautical Laboratory to reduce the impact of bird-strike on the compressor motor of the engine of the aircraft ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN

DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): The National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore has not undertaken any programme on the development of movable light and high strength steel vent to reduce the impact of the Bird-strike on compressor of engine of the aircraft.

#### Software Education

6039. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start 'Indian Informatics Technology Agency to develop and implement Software Education';

(b) if so, whether appliances and apparatus for "Software Education" will be produced in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the advances to be obtained from this education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) Yes Sir,

(c) This software education will be imparted using computer and audio-visual aids. Computer-aided instructions methods will be followed in addition to normal classroom activities. This will enable the participants to learn the various topics interactively under their own pace. The computing facilities of National Informatics Centre, Department of Electronics will be availed of by the Indian Institutes of Informatics Technology.

(d) This programme will primarily cater to meeting the existing shortage of trained manpower in the field of computers and their applications. There will be short time and long time courses which

will enable rapid development of trained manpower to handle software development activities.

12.00 hrs.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, United States have cut the aid to India as a token of resentment over Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi's independent foreign policy. They have cut the aid by 30 per cent. Because of political reasons the United States is cutting aid.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing, I shall see.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Muvarkar): Sir, Kerala is in the grip of drought. Rs. 134 crores have been asked by Kerala...

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing doing. Not like this. Not allowed.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinke): Kerala is in the grip of drought. Government must come forward with a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it like this. You have to give me something in writing. Not like this. Agriculture demands are coming and you can discuss it at that time.

SHRI T. BASHEER: It will take time, Sir. Government must do something.

MR. SPEAKER: No like this. You give to me; I will look into it.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I have given a notice under Rule 184 regarding the implication of the verdict of the Supreme Court in the Sahbanu case. We want a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)



MR. SPEAKER : Not like this. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you converging here in the aisle. Is it the way the Members should behave ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rahman, don't stand there.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I do not like this. You give me something in writing.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tanti, when have you taken up this job ?

MR. ATAUR RAHMAN (Berpeta) : It has come in the *Times of India* also. The oil refinery in Assam...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, sit down, you must sit down now. Listen to me.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : MR. Goenka has called House a disreputable House and I have given a privilege motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see to it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : This is a very serious matter. Do we belong to a House which is disreputable ? This amounts to contempt, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Rahman, whatever you have, you have to give to me. I cannot answer questions on the floor of the House and I am not supposed to do it.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : I only want to draw your attention to it.

MR. SPEAKER : My attention is already drawn. If there is something,

you give it to me in writing and see me also. I will look into it. There is no problem.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : What about my privilege motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have told you. Nothing doing, you can come and see me. Not like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I told you to sit down and you must sit down now. I say that I will look into what you have given to me.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : I have given a motion. We have a right to ask...

MR. SPEAKER : You have a right to ask but you have to give it in writing and then I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tanti, you have to give in writing and then see me. I am not supposed to answer you on the floor of the House like this regarding your motion.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : What the hon'ble Member is saying is without my permission. I have not given him permission. Mr. Tanti, I have advised time and again that you can come and discuss it with me. The House is open. But what is allowed and that which I don't allow, I do not allow. Simple it is.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : The condition is very serious in Kerala. You should ask the Minister to make a statement...

MR. SPEAKER : Doesn't matter. Agriculture Ministry demands are coming and you can discuss it at that time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You have given an assurance that Misra Commission's report will be discussed.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me, we shall discuss. I have yet to see it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it. You decide it in the Business Advisory Committee and then we shall see to it.

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12 06 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

#### Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Environment and Forests

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI BHAJAN LAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1987-88.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4145/87]

#### Notification under Customs Act, 1962 and under Central Excise of Rules

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—

(i) G.S.R. 310(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 242/86-Customs dated the 11th April, 1986 upto the 31st March, 1988.

(ii) G.S.R. 311(E) published in Gazette of India dated the

26th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 45/79-Customs dated the 1st March, 1979 so as to withdraw the basic customs duty exemption on six specified bulk drugs namely Vinblastine Sulfate, Vincristine Sulphate, Clofazimine, Halothan, Sodium Cromoglycate and Florafur for which indigenous production has been established.

(iii) G.S.R. 318(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 111/84 Customs dated the 21st April, 1984 upto the 30th June, 1988.

(iv) G.S.R. 341(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1987, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 234/86-Customs dated the 3rd April, 1986 upto the 31st March, 1988.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4145/87]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 328(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 51/87-CE dated the 1st March, 1987 so as to clarify the scope of the latter notification, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4146/87]

Annual Report etc of and review on Petrofils Cooperative Ltd. New Delhi for 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

**PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI R.K. JAI CHANDRA SINGH) :** I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4147/87]

**Notifications under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1988**

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI) :** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 :—

- (1) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts) Recruitment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 161 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4148/87]

- (2) The Central Administrative Tribunal (Staff) (Conditions of Service) Amendment Rules, 1987 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 349(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—4149/87]

12.07 hrs.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE**

**Seventy-third Report**

**SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) :** I beg to present the Seventy-third Report

(Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on Hiring of private buildings at Naraina Industrial Area, Phase II, New Delhi.

12.07 1/2 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

- (1) **Demand for enactment of law to ban human or animal sacrifices.**

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) :** As a result of our country's development, there is definitely a change in the socio-economic life of the people. In recent times, it is seen that human sacrifice and animal and bird sacrifices before the gods and goddesses are still prevalent in our rural India. Though science and modern technology has sufficiently advanced during the decades after independence, we must stop such type of sacrifices in order to protect the society from superstition among the people who have strong belief to achieve the materialistic objectives for success in their life.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to enact a law immediately to stop such evil practices.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Mrs. Dikshit, I do not know what the Members are doing here. Tell these Members not to do like this. What is this? Don't you realise the propriety of the House? What the Members on this side were doing, now they are doing.

(Interruptions)

**MR. SPEAKER :** You started it here and the epidemic has spread there.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Need for setting up some major industry in the public sector in Garhchiroli district of Maharashtra.**

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur) :** It has been the policy of the Government to bring about controlled, balanced and uniform development throughout the

country and to bring backward and undeveloped areas in the mainstream of the country. With this purpose, 'No Industry District' scheme was formulated for which Government announced many facilities, concessions and relaxations also, but in the absence of proper control and guidelines, neither the backward areas have been developed, nor the people have been benefited.

In Maharashtra also, Garchiroli district was declared 'No Industry District', but even after two years no efforts have been made either to create an industrial atmosphere, or to set up any major industry there. As against it, more industries have been set up with an investment of Rs. 4000 crores in those districts of the State which are already developed and the backward district have remained backward.

For setting up industries in this district, the Central Government issued many 'letters of intent' and also provided credit facilities, but industries were set up in other areas. An amount upto Rs. 2 crores is made available for creating an industrial atmosphere, but the State Government has utilised only Rs. 25 lakhs. The important institution "SICOM," which promotes the industries, is getting very large and costly posters and advertising material printed regarding various facilities to provided to the industrials, but Garhchiroli has not been mentioned in them at all.

Vadasa Desai in district Garhchiroli is most suitable place for an industrial estate and the people of the area want to develop it as "Rajiv Udyog Nagar". I would, therefore, request that an initiative for industrialisation should be undertaken by setting up a large public sector units there and in future it should be ensured that industrial units are set up in this district only so that people retain faith in the principle of balanced, controlled and uniform development of the country.

(iii) Need for streamlining the procedure for collection and distribution of milk and supply 'oil cake' to farmers at cheap rates by stopping its export.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT (Barabanki) : The Government has undertaken a number of measures to increase the production of milk in the country. But these measures have benefited big milk producers and the rich consumers of big cities. As milk production in villages and the towns has gone down, milk producers and consumers are facing a lot of difficulties. I would urge the Government that the oil cake which is being exported to Europe and other countries should no more be exported and instead, should be made available to the owners of cattle at cheaper rates and pastures full of green grass and vegetation should be developed. Without creating shortage of foodgrains and with cheap methods, production of milk can be increased. An inexpensive set up should be prepared for the collection of milk from the farmers, living near every small and big city and its distribution to the consumers. In this way milk producers would be well of and the consumers would not face any difficulty.

(iv) Demand for developing Datia and Bhind districts of Madhya Pradesh as tourist centres of national importance.

SHRI KRISHNA SINGH (Bhind) : Datia and Bhind are two important districts of Madhya Pradesh having a lot of historical importance. In both these districts there are many religious places which are visited by lakhs of pilgrims every year. Vir Singh Dev Prasad place of district Datia is a unique piece of architecture which is visited by large number of foreign tourists. Archaeological Department of Madhya Pradesh has set up a museum last year. A proposal to start a light and sound programme at Vir Singh Dev palace is under consideration of the National Archaeological Department. I would urge upon the Government to grant permission for it at the earliest.

(Shri Krishna Singh)

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Similar arrangement of light should also be made on the stone inscriptions of Emperor Ashok at village Gujari near Datia city.

There is a sun temple at Unnao which is known by the name of Balaji. Similarly, there is a religious place known as Sanakua in Sewara Tehsil on the bank of river Sindh. This is the same religious place where Saint Naqada had undertaken penance. This place is also known as the place of penance of Sanak Sanandan sant Kumar. This place of historical importance should be developed as a tourist centre.

There is a very old fort of Bhadoria rules in district Bhand. Bhand was named earlier on the name of Bhandi Rishi. Gauri Sarovar constructed by Prithvi Raj Chauhan is very attractive and is a historical place. This place should be developed as a tourist centre. I would urge the Government that both these districts should be developed as tourist centres of national importance.

(v) Demand for developing Kesara village, in East Champaran, Bihar as a tourist centre.

SHRI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under rule 377 I would like to raise the following matter of urgent public importance :—

Village Kesaria in Block Kesaria in East Champaran of Bihar is a historical and mythological place. At one time this place used to be a place of pilgrimage of Buddhists. The remains of stupas exist there even now. As a result of excavation, a Shiva temple and Shiva Linga made of costly stone, gold coins, clay pots and many other articles of that age have been found. This place is spread in more than 20 acres. Capital of Emperor Venu and place of this queens were situated at this place. There are adequate proofs of it.

Lord Buddha had lived here for some time before his death and he had left Kushi Nagar from here. Therefore, this place can be developed as a place of tourists attraction and foreign exchange can be earned by attracting foreign tourists to this place. The Central Government has decided to develop Bhddhist circuit as Tourist Centres. I would, therefore, urge the Government that Kesaria (East Champaran, Bihar) should be developed as a tourist centre so that mythological and historical importance of the place can be maintained and the future generations may get inspiration from it.

(vi) Demand for measures for afforestation of Aravali hills in Rajasthan.

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT (Chittorgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the miserable condition of the Aravali hills which are considered to be the oldest in the world. These hill ranges are spread over five states, but major part of them falls in Rajasthan. This geographical heritage of Rajasthan has affected both history and the lives of the people. Most of the tourist centres, wild life sanctuaries in the state are the contribution of Aravali hillrange. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government that :—

- (1) An Aravali Development Board should be constituted under the chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister himself.
- (2) The Tribals should be provided some alternative and auxiliary employment so that felling of trees in the forests could be checked.
- (3) Trees are being cut in the forests in larger numbers for using as firewood. Therefore, priority should be given to the entire areas for allotting maximum number of gas connections and subsidy for Bio-gas plants should be increased.
- (4) Forest administration should be strengthened and stern punishment

should be given to the persons found indulging in unlawful felling of trees.

- (5) With a view to restore the beauty of the Aravali ranges, seeds should be thrown in the hills from helicopters during rainy season so that denuding of the hills could be checked.

If the Central Government provides hundred percent aid for Aravali Development Board, then natural beauty of the hills would be restored and famine problem of Rajasthan could also be solved partially.

*[English]*

- (vii) Demand for railway facilities in North Bengal.

SHRI ANADA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : Problem of development of industrially backward North Bengal has agitated the minds of the people of that region and prominently figured in the press. As a prior condition for setting up of industries and develop the region, rail link and road communication should be strengthened. I therefore urge upon the Government to restore the withdrawn trains like Kunchanjunga Express, Vaisali Express etc., revive the Siliguri Junction Station, remove the level crossing from the heart of Siliguri town and divert it from Rangapani, expedite the work of putting double line from Malda to Jalpaiguri, provide new line between Malda and Balurghat via Hilli and Tapan, introduce a direct train from new Jalpaiguri to Delhi, modernise the Darjeeling Himalayan Rail running on the narrow gauge line from new Jalpaiguri to Darjeeling.

- (viii) Demand for an AIR Station at Perundurai in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : In Tamil Nadu State periyar District is completely depending on agriculture as their profession. The agriculturists of that district are not having any opportunity of hearing Radio News because there is no Radio station situated nearby. The Coimbatore All India Radio

Station is situated 100 kms. away from Erode, the capital of the District. Because of the low wave length and the lower power transmitters even the border area people of Coimbatore and Periyar Districts are unable to hear the Radio Programmes clearly. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting should take immediate steps to have an All-India Radio Station at Perundurai which is very near to Erode and is an elevated place which would be very helpful for broadcasting the programmes and the people may be able to hear them clearly.

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DEMAND FOR GRANTS, 1987-88

*Contd.*

Ministry of Water Resources—*Contd.*

*[English]*

12.16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up item number 7—Further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Water Resources.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry to say that a major part of India which should have been covered under irrigation facilities or should have been brought under Department of Water Resources, has not been brought under it so far. Though Government talks about green revolution, yet so far as green revolution in the entire country is concerned, the Government has totally failed in it. Except one or two states, a major part of the country is lagging behind in the matter of irrigation facilities and as a result thereof, the production in many states is far below than the All India average production per hectare. Bihar is one of them, the problems in the country are becoming very serious. The main reason for it is lack of irrigation facilities. Unless we

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

make progress in the field of irrigation and ensure irrigation facilities to every field, the solution of the problems in the country is not possible.

Today people talk of regional imbalance in the entire country and as a result, many anti-national forces are raising their ugly heads who are bringing great loss to the country. You can take the example of Bihar. We may view it from any angle or go through any figures, we find it very backward from all angles. So far as irrigation and floods are concerned, Uttar Pradesh has been allotted Rs. 2200 crores, Madhya Pradesh Rs. 1976.48 crores, Maharashtra Rs. 1890.61 crores, but Bihar has been allotted Rs. 1724 crores only. National Flood Commission has furnished the details regarding inter-district comparison of growth of production. The commission has accepted the fact that the growth of Bihar has either been negative or has been zero. These are the Government figures which I am quoting. What I am stating is based on these figures. The means of irrigation play an important role in this connection. The farmers of the country are prepared to work hard for increasing the agricultural production. In Bihar, there was a time when the farmer was considered lazy, but now the situation has changed and today the farmers and labourers of Bihar are going to Haryana, Punjab and other states are engaged in agricultural work. In our State, the load of the population is maximum on the land and means of irrigation are minimum. If we do not provide maximum irrigation facility whether it is in regard to underground water or surface water, things are not going to improve.

In both the cases Bihar State is being neglected utterly. In the year 1966-67 out of the funds released for major and medium projects, whereas Maharashtra was sanctioned Rs. 29,295 lakhs, Bihar got the sanction of Rs. 26,688 lakhs only. In the case of minor irrigation also, Bihar was sanctioned Rs. 4,211 lakhs, whereas Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra were sanctioned Rs. 8,000 lakhs and

Rs. 6,390 lakhs respectively. In terms of the population, the quality of the land and labour of the people, Bihar should get its due share. I do not ask for more. When funds are allotted under these items, due care should be taken of it. But just the opposite happens in these cases. After the Third Five Year Plan, the Government has been assuring that special attention will be paid to states which are backward. They will be given special assistance. But in spite of this, the Government announcement is being ignored. We are not aware as to what criteria are adopted at the time of disbursement of funds. The States, which are more developed are being given more funds. We do not oppose the allotment you are making to those States. But as compared to that; the backward States must get more allotment. But it is not being done these days.

There is no dearth of rivers in Bihar and also no dearth of underground water. There are a number of major schemes like the Kosi and the Gandak. There are schemes like the Sone scheme, Punpun scheme, Dagar Tilla yya scheme, Upper Sikari scheme and so on. But all these schemes are hanging fire.

The Tube-well Department is almost defunct. It has no money. It cannot make payment to the employees. Tube-wells are not working these days. In such a situation, if the Government thinks that this matter concerns the State Government, then it is sure that Bihar will continue to remain backward. I want to say that no area can be neglected and kept backward for a long time. It is only due to your policies that agitations are taking place. Terrorism and wrong tendencies emerging in several states are posing a threat to the unity and integrity of the country. If you improve your policies, such problems would not arise. In Bihar also some unwanted things are taking place which are not good for the country.

In Bihar, Nalanda is considered a drought prone district. Otherwise, its farmers are very industrious. There is shortage of electricity in that district. Minor irrigation schemes are there and tube-wells are also working but the minor

irrigations are not on that scale as they should have been. Maintenance of tube-wells is not good and drains have not been connected with them.

Employees do not get salaries. The Government of Bihar should get assistance from the Centre so that system of minor irrigation is spread on a large scale and other means of irrigation are put to use. We have a concrete proposal. You have dug a canal from Ganga in U.P. and have brought it towards South. You can carry out this work in Bihar at several places. Because this causes a lot of harm to Bihar when the Ganga is flooded with water. While at one side water goes waste and flows down to the sea, on the other side there is drought in certain parts. That is the time for 'Hatha' star. At this stage, large quantities of water go waste and it causes losses to the nation. If you dig canals from Ganga at Patna, Patwa and other adjoining places in order to take that water southward, it will be more beneficial. You can construct water reservoirs on the plains adjacent to the hills of Rajgir. It will also provide irrigation facilities.

Large sums of money have been spent on Upper Sakani Scheme in Bihar—and the work has not so far been completed. I am of the view that good irrigation facilities can be provided by completing these schemes. If you can complete this scheme, it will be more beneficial to Nalanda, Gaya, Jahanabad, Navada and other districts. There is large quantities of water in North Bihar but it is not being utilised. If you utilise this water, green revolution can be brought in Bihar.

With these words I express my thanks to you.

**SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI**  
(Bhandara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Water Resources. The Ministry of Water Resource carries out a very good work in the country.

Just now, one of our colleague was saying that Maharashtra has been given

more funds by this Ministry—and as compared to that Bihar has been given less. I am of the view that there is no such thing like this and the money given to us is altogether a different thing. I am of the opinion that this Ministry should be provided more and more funds because every year the State of Maharashtra suffers from floods and drought. Due to this, both the people of Maharashtra and its farmers face difficulties. This Ministry has to spend large sums of money to provide reliefs to the people and the farmers. Keeping all these things in view, everyone will agree that this department should get more and more funds. If means of irrigation are available in each and every state, it will increase agricultural produce.

You know this very well that there was a time when we were not self reliant in foodgrains and we had to import them from other countries. Now due to facilities extended by the Government, our country has been producing 15 crore tonnes of foodgrains. Production should increase with the rise in the population. Therefore, until and unless irrigation schemes are fully implemented in the country, this shortage cannot be removed.

In the Annual Report of this Ministry for the current year, it has been stated that national Water Development Authority will connect Ganga and Cauvery. It is a very good scheme. Dr. K.L. Rao, the former Irrigation Minister had submitted this scheme. This scheme should be implemented at the earliest because with passage of time the cost of the scheme goes on escalating. Until and unless we implement these schemes, we cannot bring greenery in the country. It has been observed that small quantities of water become available through minor schemes and irrigation is not done fully. Therefore, unless we come forward with major schemes, we will not be able to provide water to the entire country.

To-day when on the one hand the water of Ganga flows down into the sea, on the other side, South suffers from drought due to shortage of water. From this point of view also attention should be paid



Shri Keshaorao Pardhi]

towards it. Secondly, the schemes of the States coming for sanction should be sanctioned at the earliest. We had forwarded a scheme from Maharashtra for the concurrence of the Ministry of Forest and Environment. But its concurrence has not so far been received. It is only today that the hon. Minister of Forest has said in reply to a question during the question hour that they issue the sanction within 30 days. But it is not so in practice. As many as 33 schemes have come here from Maharashtra for sanction, but they have not so far been cleared by the Central Government. Baavan-Thadi scheme is one of them. This scheme had come to you for sanction in the year 1974, but so far it has not been sanctioned. Due to this our areas becomes affected by drought every year. Baavan-Thadi, Gosi-Khurd, Dhapewada, Sajeheri, Rengefar, Sonkund, Kardi, Dongrel, Katangi, Sanvahini, Khaibandi Canal schemes in the Bhandara district have been pending sanction of the Ministry of Forest. Kasisroy Project has already been prepared but that too cannot be completed because of the Ministry of Forest. Baavanthadi scheme is a joint irrigation project of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra on which Rs. 22 crores have been spent. The work was started in 1974 but was discontinued due to the enactment of Forest Law in 1980. Seven years have elapsed since Baavanthadi Project had been started. The canals have been constructed and the work on the dam has started. The cost of the project which was Rs. 37 to Rs. 38 crores has reached more than Rs. 100 crores. The more the time is taken to give clearance to the schemes, the more the cost will go on increasing. The collector of the region and the State Government have assured to release some other land in place of the forest land taken for Baavanthadi project. Provision of funds has been made for releasing land and for tree plantation. The sooner this scheme is granted clearance by the Central Government, better it will be. In this connection the action from the Water Resources Ministry and the Forest Ministry is urgently required.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although some States are having Inter-State Water disputes but Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have no dispute between themselves. The Chief Ministers and the Ministers of both the States decide the matters after having negotiations among themselves. Both the States send schemes unanimously for clearance. So such schemes should be given clearance as early as possible. The whole area to be watered from the Baavanthadi project is a paddy area. Therefore, from the view of the rice crops, its irrigation is very necessary. Rivers like Baavanthadi and Bangaga are perennial rivers. After the rainfall, their waters flow into the sea and it is not available to the farmers to irrigate their land. An hon. Member has said about Gosikhurd project a day before yesterday. Under this project water will be supplied to Bhandara, Chanderpur, Gadakirodi districts etc. It was said earlier that this area contains manganese and gold. When we are able to exploit many things from the sea, we should pay attention to these things also. The water flows into the sea without its being put to any use. The Banganga river emanates from Madhya Pradesh and flowing via Maharashtra joins Godavari in Andhra Pradesh. The tribunal has also given its verdict that by 2000 A.D. its water should be used. Otherwise a great crisis of water will arise. This needs immediate consideration.

Sir, as many as 33 projects of Maharashtra are pending with the Central Government for clearance. I would like to request the hon. Minister to grant clearance to these projects without delay. More the funds are spent on the irrigation, more the benefit it will give. In the 20-Point Programme, emphasis has been laid on irrigation but we find that we have been able to bring 67.5 million hectares of land under the Sixth plan and in the Seventh Plan 4.55 million hectares of land have been brought under irrigation in the past two months whereas 12.9 million hectares is the land area. If this is the progress, I don't think that you would be able to bring green revolution in the whole country. In view of this, the

Government should release maximum funds for this purpose. You have to provide assistance to the farmers during drought. By releasing funds for irrigation you will be able to reduce the expenditure to be incurred to check floods and this can be spent to provide more means for irrigation and thus the production of foodgrains will increase.

With these words, I convey my thanks to you and supporting the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources, I conclude.

**SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT** (Barabanki) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Barabanki, Sitapur and Bahraich are having problem of seepage due to Sharda Sahayak Canal. Rai Barielly also comes under it, problem of seepage has arisen on the both sides of the route from which this canal is passing. Earlier the farmers were quite affluent but now due to this seepage they are starving. I would suggest that if drains are constructed on both sides of the canal, water will flow down from them and the problem of seepage will be solved. The production of foodgrains will also increase as before.

The water of these big canals is diverted to the small drains and rivulets of that region. As a result thereof this problem has arisen on the areas which are near the banks. They get affected from the floods also. Similarly in the whole country, and particularly in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, water gets accumulated at different places and turn into lakes. Thousands of acres of land have submerged in those lakes. If the water of these lakes is released in some big river by constructing drains, that water can be used for irrigation and the production of foodgrains will thus increase.

Our Government had sunk a number of tubewells but the farmers do not get electricity their tubewells. Sometimes they remain out of operation due to the technical snag and sometimes due to some other reasons. This causes loss to the crops and the farmers are groaning. The Government tubewells that have been sunk should be repaired so that the new paddy crops of

this season may be irrigated.

Tubewells should be installed at those places also where there is no facility of irrigation at present. There the farmers should be provided maximum concessions so that they may be able to irrigate their land by installing small pumps.

Our Government has set up Central Water Commission, Flood Commission, Irrigation Commission, River Commission and a number of other commissions, but we have been able to utilise only 20 per cent the total water available to us and have not been able to utilise the entire water properly. If we utilise the water properly the problem of power shortage can be solved and the means of irrigation will also increase. We have given slogan of Green Revolution and we feel that we have achieved self-sufficiency in the matter of foodgrains but we can further increase the production of foodgrains. Although rain has proved a boon for us but it also brings floods, soil erosion, cyclone and natural calamities along with it. We will have to prepare ourselves to face such eventualities in advance. I represent the constituency where there was devastating floods last time and the Prime Minister had visited that area. The entire population of Barabanki was rendered homeless. Floods occur there oftenly because on one side there is Ghagra river and on the other is Gomati river. Due to this, a large area gets submerged and a small island emerges there. Kalyani and Reth rivers flow in that region. They overflow during rainy season and submerge all the routes. The Government should pay attention to this problem and complete arrangements should be made before the floods occur.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

**SHRI M.R. SAIKIA** (Nowgong) : I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources.

Our country is primarily and agricultural country. About 80 per cent of the people depend on agriculture and this is

[Shri M.R. Saikia]

the most important occupation of the people of India. But this primary occupation of the Indian people suffers from floods, drought, soil erosion on the Ganga basin, the Brahmaputra and Barak basins and on the basins of other big rivers of the country. For months together every year we find millions of hectares of lands are submerged under the sheet of water which completely eliminate the possibility of monsoon kharif crops. In most of the areas, poor irrigation system is largely responsible for prolonged inundation of the area. Water stays in the areas because it has nowhere to go. Thus we find that this primary occupation, namely, agriculture, suffers from flood, soil erosion and drought. The floods inflict deep wounds on the human memories, topography and on the local economy. Water vacates these areas only when winter *rabi* crops are grown in some other areas. These areas can be cultivated only for four months of December to March. In the months of April and May, it becomes too dry and from May onwards it becomes too wet. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister for Water Resources to take up some effective programmes for exploration of water for the benefit of the people. We have seen that some projects have been taken up, such as, construction of dams, embankments and *bundhs* here and there, but even then I find that the gap between the irrigation potential and its utilisation has been widening because of poor irrigation system, because of absence of adequate number of canals and because of the inadequate communication system. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to look into these aspects to have adequate number of canals, to improve the irrigation system and also to improve the communication system so that this gap between the irrigation potential and its utilisation can be narrowed down.

What we find is that even in the case of some known wildest rivers in some countries, such as, Egypt, Tanzania and China, they have been tamed for the benefit of the people. Therefore, the people of India find it very difficult to digest why

similar projects cannot be taken up by the Government of India for the benefit of the people of the country. In this connection, I would like to mention about my State, Assam. Assam suffers every year from the fury of floods causing huge damages to the standing crops, both agricultural and commercial, and also damaging dwelling houses, school buildings, hospitals, roads, bridges, forests and fisheries. People are compelled to shift to the higher places. Last year's heavy floods caused damage to the extent of Rs. 400 crores. Water resources in the eastern part of the country have high prospects for taking up anti-erosion measures in Brahmaputra and Barak valleys, which gives scope for development of power, and development of power will decidedly attract more industries, thereby raising the level of economy of the region. For that purpose perhaps, the Government of India, in 1981, constituted the Brahmaputra Board to prepare a Master Plan to control floods and erosion caused by Brahmaputra and Barak rivers. After several years of survey and investigation and research work, they prepared a multi-purpose project known as Subansiri Project. This project will be one of the finest projects in the Himalayan region and it will be a major step towards harnessing the waters of Brahmaputra and its tributaries, for the benefit of the people. This will provide scope for exploration of water for irrigation, flood control, prevention of erosion, generation of power and other associated benefits such as development of tourism, development of pisciculture, and development of navigation, etc.

In regard to flood control there will be substantial benefits. In Subansiri Basin the average flood moderation will be of the order of 1.5 metres. In the Brahmaputra Basin it will be of the order of 0.5 metres in normal flood and 0.2 metres in higher flood. In addition, due to tapping of excess silt, it would be possible to take up effective anti-erosion measures in Brahmaputra Subansiri Basin. The cost of the project would be around Rs. 3068 crores. The Project will have a hydro-power installed capacity of 4800 MW. The cost

of the installed capacity would be only Rs. 65 lakhs per MW and cost of generation of power will be 21 paise per unit. If this project is completed then it will definitely provide scope for the development of large number of small, medium and large scale industries in the North Eastern Region.

After meeting the local needs this project will be able to transmit power to the neighbouring regions. In addition it will provide employment to 10,000 people. During the last forty years of independence, people of North Eastern Region could not obtain minimum standard of living. Frustration and anger is hovering on the region. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to look into that aspect and kindly to approve the schemes and take steps for early implementation of these projects. This will go a long way in the development of the economy of the entire region.

Lastly I want to draw attention of the hon. Minister about prediction of earth quake in Dhemajii of North Lakhimpur district. This cannot be ignored. It is the most scientific prediction and people have been perturbed and tension is prevailing in the minds of the people of the area. Therefore, while giving reply to the debate on this subject I think you will enlighten the House about the steps he proposes to take to meet any emergency.

With these words I conclude.

**DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contai) :** I stand to support the demands of the water resources.

Water is one of the sources of life for all living beings. But, unfortunately, the country does not have any water policy. Water is one of the most valuable resources among the natural resources. We are not in a position to utilise water resources properly. So, efforts should be made to utilise all available water resources to the fullest extent possible. If it is done, we can have assured water supply for irrigation and drinking. There are many areas which are chronically drought

prone. These areas must get top priority and then not only drought disappears but also the entire country prospers. Providing drinking water is most important point. Another important point which we should bear in mind is to give priority to agriculture.

We see many controversies arising between states with regard to water, irrigation, etc. Here I would like to say that there is dispute between different states. But we should not forget that rivers start from mountain and go to the sea. Sir, it flows from one State to another. I would request the hon. Minister to consider why the rivers should not be nationalised. Why should it be said that it is in this State or that State? It should be considered and treated that it is for the whole country.

Coming to the irrigation, Sir, it is one of the major points of the 20-Point Programme in the Plan sector. It must be given the first priority. I would request the Government of India again to nationalise all our rivers in the country. As far back as in 1962, the Irrigation Commission suggested that there should be an overall plan for the development of the water resources. As far as I know, nothing has been done so far. There is a lack of an integrated approach. The irrigation potential has to be integrated in the crop pattern and land development on the one hand and the credit that is needed by the farmers on the other hand. The plan should contain not only the big irrigation projects and canals. It is good that we have big irrigation projects. But what about the small and medium irrigation schemes? Unless we have small and medium irrigation facilities all over the country, our country will never prosper.

Sir, we should have deep tube-wells, shallow tube-wells and river lift irrigation can also be done. Here, I would like to say that we do take steps to instal tube-well pump-sets, undertake lift irrigation schemes, etc. But what happens is that after a few months or even after a year or so, they do not work. There is no arrangement for repairs and that is the

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

trouble. I would request the hon. Minister to see that solar energy becomes popular in the village side, we should try to use solar energy for the irrigation purposes. I would like to say that the land in Midnapore is very fertile, but we do not have water there. That is why we could not make much contribution to the development of the country. Sir, in my constituency, Contai, there are so many villages where we do not get drinking water. It is painful to see that even now there is no drinking water in some of the villages and the people have to go for a long distance to fetch drinking water. The farmers in the villages will be in a position to get themselves involved in various irrigation schemes if they are also involved in planning and management of the irrigation schemes. Otherwise, we will not be able to get the programmes implemented for the villages. The engineers are authorised to look after the irrigation and I am sorry to say that many of them do not know what is to be done in regard to irrigation. They should be trained properly. That is my request.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is that in many areas of Midnapur and Contai people are facing acute drought and flood situation every year and the Government should take immediate steps to ameliorate the condition of the people in the drought and flood affected areas. I would like to mention that the hon. Minister of Water Resources has important role to play in the field of optimum and effective development of water resource in our country. There is the necessity for evolving and implementing a National Policy for effective development of management of water resources but in our country unfortunately there is no National Water Policy. I repeat this again and again. The development of irrigation facilities in our country still remains very much neglected. The fact remains that no Five Year Plan had achieved the target for irrigation facilities. Sir, our country has got plenty of water. The main problem is how to use it scientifically. Delay in

the execution of projects caused enormous loss to the country on account of cost escalation. The on-going projects should therefore be completed on priority basis. It should never be delayed.

Sir, our country is subjected to twin calamities of drought and flood. While one area is suffering from acute drought situation, the other part of the country is faced with flood situation. I am very sorry to say that the problem of flood arises because of lack of scientific management. As I have already stated, there is inter-State dispute about the river water use and we should unanimously agree with one voice that there should be no conflict between the States because of river water distribution. Otherwise, the people of the country will suffer.

I would like to say that India is surrounded by sea. Why should we not use the sea water for irrigation and drinking purpose after treating the water scientifically? The Government has not yet thought of using sea water for drinking purposes. Sir, it is the aim of the country to increase food production and bring more and more area under irrigation with the provision of water for the fields. It is not the farmers' responsibility as well as the State Government alone to do what all they could for increasing the food production. But the centre should also see that proper irrigation facilities are provided to them by implementing various schemes. I do not want to go into the details.

Now, coming to another point, I would say that enough number of trees are not grown throughout the country. Though there are rules to this effect, they are not being followed. On the other hand, there is reckless cutting of trees in many areas and therefore soil erosion takes place. That is why there is ecological imbalance in the country.

Lastly I would like to mention that there was a scheme namely Bhagavanpur Nandi Gram Master Plan which was approved. It has been pending for the last eight years. This scheme has already been approved by the Planning Commis-

sion. But I am sorry to state that up-till-now the scheme has not been taken up for implementation and the result is that the people are suffering. We demand that the scheme should be implemented as soon as possible because people have been agitating for immediate implementation of this scheme.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** (Cuttack) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of Water Resources. Sir, the principle consumptive use of water has been for irrigation. Nearly 85% of the use of water has so far been for agriculture. The irrigation potential created in the country through different sources increased from 19.5 million hectares at the time of the independence to about 60 million hectares at the end of the Sixth Plan and it is expected to reach 113 million hectares by the turn of the century. Sir, I must say that there is a large regional variation in percentage of cultivable areas brought under irrigation. There are some States like Orissa in which the percentage of cultivable area irrigated is not much below the national average but also the potential water resources has been under-utilised to a large extent.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik, you may continue your speech when we meet again after Lunch.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** *in the Chair*].

**DEMAND FOR GRANTS, 1987-88—**  
*CONTD.*

**Ministry of Water Resources—Contd.**

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** : Now, Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik may continue.

**SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK** (Cuttack) : Sir, there are four river valley projects of Orissa—Rengali, Kolab, Subarnrekha and Upper Indravati. The irrigation benefits envisaged from these projects will not be availed of except to a very limited extent without the provision of funds for the distribution system. The head-work of the projects will be completed without the construction of the distribution system. So, there will be work of water and it will go down the sea. It is beyond the means of the State Government to mobilise financial resources of such magnitudes on its own. The Central Government must come to the aid of the State Government liberally and provide funds for the construction, development of the distribution system of these multipurpose projects and for the optimum utilisation of created reservoir capacity.

Secondly, I would like to mention with regard to the maintenance of the existing projects. I would like to give an instance at this stage. The lands lying near the tail-end of the canal do not get water. They should be properly maintained. The maintenance problem of major irrigation projects is aggravated mainly due to excessive silting and as a result of indiscriminate deforestation for which a large-scale plantation is the only answer. Integrated Soil Conservation measures are also very much necessary in the catchment areas of flood-prone rivers. Orissa is one of the States through which four Inter-State Major rivers viz. Mahanadi, Brahmani, Subarnarekha and Manohar with their network of tributaries or branches flow. The basins of these rivers are very much subject to frequent flood hazards. So, there is the necessity of Central Assistance for taking up Integrated Water Management in the Catchment areas of these rivers in a large scale. It is believed that the Central Government has taken up such schemes for the Indo-Gangetic Basin covering 7 States and one Union Territory. Such a scheme also, as mentioned above, should be taken up because soil erosion problem is a very serious and severe problem. 100 Per cent Central Assistance should be made for the

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

soil conservation measures, which are necessarily to be taken up in catchment areas of these rivers.

For the optimum utilisation of scarce water resource available from different irrigation projects, water management in the ayacut of major and medium irrigation projects should be done more extensively through Command Area Development Authority. In Orissa, there are 4 Command Area Development Authorities providing the Command Areas of Mahanadi, Salandi and Hirakud projects. There is necessity for extending such activities to the ayacut of medium irrigation projects. It should be extended. One of the important points here is the drainage problem. Drainage congestion is a major problem faced in the deltaic belt of Orissa where irrigation system is more than a century old. This drainage congestion occurs partly due to the excessive silting and partly due to the encroachment of the natural drainage system. As a result of this, it gives rise to excessive flooding during the rainy season and also it gives rise to water-logging in the irrigated areas. A drainage master-plan for Mahanadi delta Command Area and a comprehensive Delta Development Plan are being prepared by the State Government and it is believed that there is a proposal to sponsor this project for the World Bank assistance and the Central Government should support this venture.

There is a need for proper project management and timely allocation of funds for completion of large irrigation projects in time. The Seventh Plan envisages concentration of on-going projects and does not provide for new schemes except in case of minor and medium irrigation schemes in drought-prone areas, backward areas and tribal areas. So, we do not want to say against this principle. We are very much within this principle but it should be liberally interpreted particularly for the State like Orissa which has achieved 26 per cent of irrigation coverage as against the national coverage of 47 per cent. There should be determined effort to bring such States on par

with the national average. It is also warranted by the strategy for the improvement of the cultivation of rice in the eastern region. While this may be the approach for sanctioning new projects, the management of projects should be taken up strictly as per schedule so that there is no time over-run leading to cost escalation.

Another important thing is this. One of the reasons for delay in execution of irrigation projects is the delay in giving clearance under the Forest Conservation Act. This should be looked into because there are some projects in Orissa which have not been cleared because of this.

Construction of water harvesting structures should be an integral part of management of micro water sheds because they have been very popular, they are very cost effective and the gestation period is less. These projects should be taken up extensively.

In the coastal areas there are a number of creeks which can be bonded with lesser cost to provide irrigation as well as drinking water in such areas which are mostly saline. Such projects are taken up under RLEGP, but the Government of India should develop a comprehensive policy framework for exploiting creek irrigation potential.

I now come to ground water resources. Out of the potential of 42 million hectare meters, only 24 per cent is utilised at present. Concerted efforts must be made for the utilisation of the balance resource potential. We should go in for this because the burden of public investment is comparatively less, the gestation period is less and it does not involve large scale depression or submerging valuable agricultural land or displacement of human population, and so on.

While emphasis should be given on construction of lift irrigation projects in a large scale to utilise the ground water, this should be done in a planned manner to ensure that the ground water drawn

from different areas is recharged sufficiently. This can be done by checking the run-off of rain water by suitable soil conservation measures.

Besides this, there should be an expansion in the network of rural electrification. Also there should be reliability of available electricity without voltage fluctuations.

Field channels should be provided for the ground-water potential and financing institutions like the NABARD should come in a big way to finance these projects.

Water is a basic human need. We are very happy to see that our Prime Minister has taken the initiative to formulate the National Water Policy with a view to assessing the overall resource availability of surface and ground water, projecting the demand for water resources for domestic, municipal, agricultural, industrial, navigational and recreational requirement and devising a strategy for demand and supply management and resource conservation.

Faithful implementation of this policy should involve a multi-disciplinary approach covering the entire gamut from the catchment area treatment to command area development with due regard to all aspects like engineering, agricultural, environmental, ecological, water management and distribution. This reorganisation of the erstwhile Irrigation Ministry into the present Ministry of Water Resources Development is in line with this approach.

Other navigational points should be looked into. Recreational points should be looked into. In Orissa the Chilka lake is also there. All these things should be looked into in a comprehensive way.

We have seen that there was some proposal to form a National Water Grid to divert water from surplus areas to areas which have not been endowed with adequate water resources. This idea has to be pursued in the context of national

development. However, the requirement of the States within a particular river basin should be fully considered before working out the actual surplus to be transferred to other regions.

With these words, I support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Even after four decades of independence, we are not self-sufficient in water. Water is required for drinking purpose as well as for irrigation purpose. Today in India there are a number of villages where people do not get hygienic water for drinking purpose. They have to depend either on ponds or wells for irrigation and that is why a lot of land is kept unirrigated.

Our Indian economy is agro-based economy. If we pay more attention to irrigation, I think our national economy will be very good. Even after four decades of independence, sufficient attention is not paid for irrigation. City areas are developed whereas proportionately villages are not developed. Farmers are getting frustrated, their farming has become unremunerative and that is why today so many farmers of different states are on agitation only because they cannot afford farming. For Punjab farmers the cost of production is cheaper whereas for Rajasthan or Gujarat farmers, the cost of production is three or four times more. For this reason farmers should be given facilities of irrigation.

We should take note that countries like Israel is quite independent even though resources of water are much less there. They produce better varieties of fruits, vegetables and they utilise every inch of the land. Whereas in our country we have got sufficient land, sufficient water and if we make use of this water properly there would not be any problem.

For the last so many years inter-linking of the rivers is talked of ; but it is not



[Dr. A.K. Patel]

seriously thought of. I think it will help overcome two things; it will prevent drought and in case of flood also it will help very much.

I will restrict my speech to Gujarat only. Gujarat is having drought for the last three consecutive years and today the position is the worst there. Out of 22000 villages, 18000 villages are affected by drought. The only solution for Gujarat is the Narmada Project. About 35 years back the stone for this project was laid by the late Hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and today the stone is lost! Award was given three or four years back; but there is no further progress in this case. I request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter, especially the Narmada Project of Gujarat which is the only life-saving thing for the people of Gujarat, as early as possible and give these facilities to the people of Gujarat.

At present irrigation in Gujarat is mainly based on tube-wells and the sub-strata water is getting depleted day by day. Today tube-wells are non-remunerative and it has become very difficult to extract water from such deep strata. That is why the only solution is the Narmada Project. I once again request the Hon. Minister to give priority for the Narmada Project's early implementation.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhour) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Water Resources through you. The hon Minister has run the affairs of his Ministry very well. I would like to avail of this opportunity to submit a few points.

Our country is facing the problems of floods and droughts for a long time. This Ministry is responsible for looking after these problems. Every year floods occur in our country. A number of schemes are formulated to check these floods but these schemes are not accorded much importance. Every year when floods occur we think of formulating new

schemes for future so that the country is saved from the floods and droughts. I would request the hon. Minister to formulate comprehensive schemes to meet the problem of floods and droughts and implement them.

The Government has provided canals, tubewells, pumping sets for the benefit of the farmers but these have become obsolete. Every year the area required for irrigation increases but the number of canals remains the same. You might have seen that where canals have been constructed and where 'Kulabe' have been installed, these have become outmoded. The farmers do not get the required quantity of water for irrigation. Most of the tubewells that have been sunk in Bilhour are lying out of order. The Central Government had sent a Survey Committee for investigating the situation. Their report has been received and it has been proved that tubewells have been sunk without surveying the area. Therefore, the Government should instruct the State Governments that in future wherever tubewells are to be installed, they should carry out the survey of the underground water whether the water is brackish or sweet. Only after carrying out survey of the area, tubewells should be sunk there. In this way we can avoid wastage of funds.

There is acute problem of drinking water in the rural areas. The State Governments have installed handpumps in place of wells in the Harijan colonies. The cost of installing a handpump comes about as much as Rs. 10 to 15 thousands. But it has come to notice that there is no provision of their maintenance. As a result thereof, the handpumps get out of order. I would like to request you that wells should be sunk in those backward places where handpumps are proposed to be provided so that the rural people could get water permanently.

Besides, there is a problem of drinking water in the big cities also. I have raised the issue of Kanpur metropolitan city in this House a number of times and have submitted that the Kanpur is one of the big cities of North India and people

there are facing problem of drinking water. The people of that city pine for drinking water. In 1982 the Central Government had sent a team to locate the site for constructing the Ganga Barrage. The report was sent to the State Government in 1982-83 but no problem has been solved uptill now. I would like to request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards this serious problem of Kanpur and instruct the State Government to send the report to the Centre soon which it has sent for review so that the work on the Ganga Barrage Programme is started.

In the rural areas where floods occur, it causes vast devastation to the crops. You should pay attention towards water drainage. I would like to request you that a survey should be conducted of those places where water gets accumulated and which causes damage to the crops of the farmers. At such places drainage should be provided so that farming could be done properly and water could also be utilised. During the rainy season, water gets accumulated in the villages and it causes loss of agricultural production. I would like that the hon. Minister should pay his attention to the problem of submersion of land in rural areas of the country.

I would like to make one more submission about the metropolitan city of Kanpur. Dirty water gets mixed with clean drinking water and people of the city are forced to drink this dirty water. I want that you should pay attention towards this problem. You are going to clean Ganga. The mainstream of river Ganga has gone four kms. away from Kanpur. The people of Kanpur are supplied water from Ganga. You should, therefore, pay attention towards this so that people of Kanpur could get drinking water. I would also like to submit to you that the canals have become very old and water cannot be supplied through them. I want that a survey of the command area should be conducted and Government tubewells should be drilled in the areas which cannot be irrigated through canal system. If you do not make such

an arrangement, how would the farmer be able to irrigate his land. I would like to submit to you once again that this problem should be solved by conducting a survey in this regard.

'Semi-Baha' law is in force since British rule. When the rain water mixes up with canal water that rain water is considered to be canal water and irrigation tax is levied on the farmers. This is a very old law. I have written to the State Government many a times in this regard, but no action has been taken so far. I would request you to pay attention towards this. I want that rain water should not be considered canal water and hence tax on this account should not be levied on farmers. Tax being levied by the Government is a great injustice to the farmers. Therefore, it should be amended accordingly.

I would also like to submit to you that if the problem of Ganga barrage is not solved, it would definitely create difficulties to the people of Kanpur. 25 years have passed when this project was formulated, but no action has so far been taken. I would, therefore, request you to pay attention towards this.

With these words, I conclude and support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Water Resources.

[English]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the demands for grants for the Ministry of Water Resources.

Basically I wanted to bring to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that constraint of resources need not be a problem for this Ministry because the entire technology involved in the construction of projects for utilising the water resources of this country is only indigenous. We have not only water, but also the manpower and enough number of technologists and the required technology in this country. So, it is only to find some resources considering it as a loan either from any institution

(Shri K.S. Rao)

or from the Budget. It can be repaid very comfortably and very easily back by creating assets on wealth to the nation as well as regular income for the people in the country. If the Government does not find adequate resources, it can find out other ways. I just wanted once again the hon'ble Minister to hear it. When the agriculturists are interested in getting the groundwater, the Government is only lending money and getting it back with interest may be soft loan. But when it comes to the construction of major projects, thousands of crores of rupees are being given either by the Government of India or the State Government without keeping any direct burden on the farming community. In fact, by construction of the major projects or minor projects, every farmer is being benefited by virtue of increase in the value of his land which is not otherwise being utilised all the time. The value of the property is going up, and by virtue of the project, his ability to raise the crop and get income is also going up. I do not mean that the Government of India must put levy on them or burden on them in an excessive manner, but in case they do not find resources, I think, with the consent of the farmers, they can think of taking up any number of projects; the farmers will share the burden of the cost of the project to be repaid in a span of ten to fifteen years. In such a case, there need not be any difference of opinion between the States and the Centre. They can always clear any number of projects put forward by any State. And, when it comes to distribution of water in the inter-State rivers, an immediate decision is required to be taken by the States and the Union Government.

There was an uproar from the Government of Andhra Pradesh on several occasions in regard to the clearance of various projects, namely Telugu Ganga, Polavaram and Ichhampalli.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): And Yamsadhara also.

SHRI K.S. RAO: That has already been cleared. The Union Minister had called the two Chief Ministers; your Chief Minister was reluctant to come. The Union Minister was able to convince them and in the interest of the people of the State the project has already been cleared and the matter is over. There is no more discussion in regard to that.

The importance of Polavaram Project is not only to cultivate 7.25 lakhs of acres of land but also generation of 750 megawatts of power. As is known, the cost of generation of 750 megawatts of power is more than Rs. 750 crores, besides 7.25 lakhs of acres of land to be cultivated within the cost of Rs. 500 crores. As against this, the proposed cost of the project is Rs. 1284 crores. In view of this, the Government must jump and clear that project.

Not only that, 70 TMCFT of water can be diverted from Godavari to Krishna which will also solve the problem of availability of water in Krishna for clearing Telugu Ganga. There also need not be any dispute or misunderstanding between the various States in which river Krishna is flowing and where the water has to be shared. If a bit of thinking was to be given by the Chief Ministers of the three States as well as the Union Minister, this problem can be sorted out very easily without any controversy and the project cleared.

In regard to Ichhampalli, the problem is between three States. This can also be cleared in the same method. This would also not give any opportunity to the State Government to criticise that the Government of India is not taking initiative to clear the projects. The burden will fall on the State Government to find out resources for completing the projects at an early date. In that case, the Central Government can find fault with them instead of their finding fault with the Government of India. I wish the Union Minister to take this attitude and let not the employees of the Central Government be found fault with.

If the water resources are developed in any State, it is a wealth of the nation and not wealth of the State concerned alone. By constructing these projects, not only assets are found, but so many other evils like price escalation, unemployment foreign exchange etc. can be solved. This would help create better understanding between the States and the Centre. So many other things can be sorted out by early clearance of these projects.

I request the Union Minister to take initiative even when certain Chief Ministers are reluctant by virtue of their sheer ego, because of which crores of people are made to suffer and inconvenienced. Let not the ego of any politician hamper the way of the welfare of the people.

In case certain Chief Minister has made it an issue of personnel ego let the Union Minister come forward. No ego should come in their way. The Union Minister can always take initiative and involve Chief Minister and clear this project. It is for you to decide in time.

**SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :** I think you are referring to the ego of the Centre.

**SHRI K. S. RAO :** It is for you to decide which Chief Minister has got more ego and is spoiling the future of the people of the State.

Sir, the question of resources also is well known and I understand about 186 projects which have been started in 1951, are still on-going. It is a pathetic situation. Sir, these resources have to be distributed only on remunerative projects and these projects should be completed in time-bound way. The division of these meagre resources in various projects is costing the nation very heavily. The States should be advised that they should not go in for new projects until the on-going projects are completed first so that the thousands of crores of rupees which are being invested on the on-going projects give dividend at the earliest.

The other day, the Hon. Chief Minister

of Madhya Pradesh was telling, 7,000 crores are invested on the on-going projects which are there in Madhya Pradesh alone and on which 80 to 85 per cent work has been completed and only 10 to 15 per cent is still remaining and in case if this 85 per cent of the 7,000 crores was to be kept idle for decades, the losses to the nation must be understood by everyone. So, Government should take immediate steps to rectify the situation.

In this context, acquisition of land by the Revenue Authority and permission from the Government of India in regard to clearing that land which is under forest or which is in the guise of the forest also must be cleared early. Sir, very peculiar circumstances are there. Here, I would like to refer to the completion of the balance work of the Nizam Sagar Left Canal. 160 acres of forest land only are to be cleared and these 160 acres do not cost anything and it is not going to affect the ecology of the system and this is affecting Rs. 20 crores worth of project which is not to be completed earlier and the loss to the nation is too much. So, I urge upon the Hon. Minister to think in terms of giving a free hand to the States where the land involved is only a little. The Government of India can insist that if in case the State Governments require clearance for construction of the projects or the digging of canals or for other purposes which are essential, for which people cannot wait or the project cannot be delayed, such permission can be given rapidly and if it is in hundred or thousand of acres or where the displacement of the tribals is involved, then the Government of India can take all the details and then clear the project. But, in small cases let it be cleared very quickly and let not the State Government be troubled or the project delayed for the mistakes committed by the Officers. The mistakes committed by officers should not come in the way of giving clearance.

Sir, the success of these projects depend entirely on the recycling of the funds, which is not being done very fast. A thousand crore project, if it is completed in 5 years or 6 years instead of 15 years

[Shri K.S. Rao]

or 20 years, the recycling is done very fast and it is more easy, economical and dividends are also more. Not only that, the Government must also take into account thousands of crores which have been spent by them for the floods, for the droughts; the same amount if it is dispersed earlier for construction of projects, if the water resources are regulated, they can avoid the floods, the havoc, not only to the property but also to the livestock and men. So, all these things will create a better impression, good economy and bring lot of results to the people of this country. So, I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that in case some of the States are to be rigid in regard to sharing of water, let the water be treated as national wealth and let the Government of India take it as a national project and then collect the revenue or certain other taxes from the State Governments to cover up the investment. When they are giving subsidy in terms of thousands of crores to various programmes, they can also think in terms of giving to the projects which increase the means of living for the poor people also.

While we certainly have to think in terms of a national grid, States should also be encouraged to go head with regional grids, connecting Cauvery and Krishna and Godavary and Krishna and certain other rivers like that. The hon. Minister should think in a pragmatic way and he should not allow any State Government to behave in a rigid fashion and misuse their position thereby allowing precious water resources to be drained into the sea and wasted.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISHMA DEO DUBE (Banda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants for the Ministry of Water Resources. We have been supplied the annual Report for 1986-87. I would like to quote from the first page of the statement of hon. Prime Minister:—

[English]

“We have to make a plan for

using our water which cuts across the various artificial barriers that we have built, State boundaries, other boundaries and see what is best for the whole country. It is important that no State which has water goes without water; it is equally important that those States that do not have water also have access to water.”

[Translation]

This statement of hon. Prime Minister would be a basis for the proposed National Water Policy. It has also been stated in this Annual Report that:—

[English]

“All rivers belong to the nation. Water is a National asset.”

[Translation]

If National Policy is formulated on the basis of this principle, then those areas would definitely be benefited which have remained deprived of irrigational facilities so far. I represent an area which is a backward one. Banda is Bundelkhand region of U.P. is a hilly area and is covered by forests. Boring is not easy task there and it requires very deep boring. A random survey has been undertaken there for Underground water. The report states that there is huge quantity of underground water there. If that underground water is brought higher, then there would not be any lack of irrigation facilities. This region is predominantly an agricultural area and there are no industries. People depend only on agriculture. If irrigation facilities are made available to them, then the people of the area could be benefited. When demands for grants of Ministry of Water Resources were discussed last time, I had raised this matter and I am again raising it that a project sponsored by U.N.D.P. is pending for clearance before the Central Government and this scheme was forwarded to the Central Government by U.P. Government Vide its letter No. 6.1/150/38-4-81 dated 1st December, 1981. I would like to draw the attention

of the Government towards this. This scheme is a foreign aided scheme. This scheme has been approved by the Governing Body of U.N.D.P. The Irrigation Department of U.P. has sent this along with its report to the Central Government. This scheme should have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan, but it is very surprising that Sixth Five Year Plan has already ended and now Seventh Five Year Plan has also started, and even now this project has not been included in this Plan. This project is not confined to Banda district alone, it is meant for all the five districts of Vindhya region in Bundelkhand. Areas of Allahabad, Varanasi and Mirzapur fall under it. Under this scheme, deep boring will be undertaken in the area by foreign specialists with the help of foreign machinery. Some time back, a survey was undertaken in Bundelkhand and Vindhya ranges, in which it was found that there are huge reserves of underground water under the rocks. If water is brought on the surface through some Underground Channel, Oxbo lake or Artisen well and is made available for irrigation purposes, we could be benefited very much. Huge reserves of underground water are available in the area and water from these reserves is adequate to meet the irrigation needs of the area. But I am sorry to say that attention is not being paid on that scheme. I would request the Government that it should grant its approval to this project on a priority basis and get it implemented. After completion of this Project, not only Bundelkhand, but three other districts—Varanasi, Allahabad and Mirzapur would also be benefited.

In Bundelkhand region and specially in my district, farmers are dependent on those rivers and canals which come from Madhya Pradesh. All the canals in my region have their source in the dams constructed on rivers in Madhya Pradesh and there is generally a dispute between these two States over distribution of water. Many disputes are pending with the Central Government for clearance, but there seems to be no progress for their clearance. Through you, Sir, I would

like to draw attention towards Kane multi-purpose project which has been pending before the Central Water Commission since 1982. This dispute relates to Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh regarding the distribution of water between the two States. Our region had been affected by severe drought and famine last year. As a result, there has been huge loss which cannot be described in words. Only a person who has seen the condition of drought and famine can very well understand the condition of severe drought and famine. As dispute between U.P. and Madhya Pradesh has not been solved, we are not getting adequate quantity of water and as a result of this also our problem is aggravating. I would like to submit on the basis of the statement of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the policy which I have referred to earlier, that if all the water resources of the country are nationalised, all the disputes would be solved automatically. When all the wealth and all the rivers belong to the nation, I fail to understand as to why should there be a dispute between various States.

Sir, in our country only 14 to 15 per cent of land has been brought under irrigation. The water of canals does not reach the tail-end areas of the canals. Not only this, the maintenance of canal is in such a bad condition that one feels ashamed to describe it. I would like to submit that till the water resources are nationalised by the Central Government, it should direct the State Governments to undertake the maintenance work of the canals properly so that irrigation facilities could be made available to the people to the maximum extent. Land is irrigated in our area through lift irrigation system also, but this system is also very defective. Big schemes of Lift irrigation have been formulated, but as there are ravines on the sides of the rivers, the plain area beyond ravines is irrigated and thus, the area having ravines being near the river remains unirrigated. All the areas by the banks of the rivers remain unirrigated. Therefore, the schemes of 25 cusecs capacity are not suitable for our area. Schemes of 5-10 or 15 cusec capacity should be for-

[Shri Bhishma Deo Dube]

mulated so that the area just near the banks of the rivers, and which is very fertile, could also be irrigated and agricultural production could increase.

I have said earlier also regarding tube-wells that if tube-wells are used in larger number then our area could be benefited more. Smaller chak dams could be constructed there. If priority is given to 'chak' dams, then even smaller areas could be brought under irrigation.

Bundelkhand area falls in both the States—Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Thus this region is divided in two States. If Bundelkhand region of both the States is taken together, one would find that the problems at both the places are similar. Keeping in view geographical situation, climatic conditions and prevailing problems, common schemes could be formulated for the region. One of our scheme is Rajghat Dam Project, having its office in Jhansi. This Project also finds mention in the annual report at page 53 and I quote :

[English]

"Progress has been slow on account of constraints of ability of funds."

[Translation]

In this regard I have to say that if ambitious scheme like Rajghat Project and drought affected area of Bundelkhand are no taken care of, how the progress of that area will be possible? Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to pay special attention towards it.

I would like to say one more thing before I conclude. The drinking water problem in my constituency has become very serious. Patha area, about which I have just mentioned is in my constituency where people pine for even a sip of water. There is no well, tank or canal in that area. There are small pools of water in the valleys. The ladies have to walk several miles to bring drinking water. You can yourself understand as to what

difficulties they are facing in fetching drinking water from far away places.

Sir, I will conclude with a submission. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this problem of drinking water and would like to request him to solve this problem. If the hon. Minister accompanies me, I can allow him that the people of that area will be happy to offer something to eat but they will feel difficulty in offering drinking water. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak and I once again request the hon. Minister to look into UNDP Programme and must pay attention towards the scheme formulated for Jhansi area.

\*SHRI GOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views on the demands for grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resource Development. It is a matter of great regret that thousands of people in Assam become homeless every year as a result of devastating floods. The historical city of Kundil Nagar where Rukmini was born is being destroyed by the Mighty Brahmaputra. The present name of Kundil Nagar is Sadiya. The people of Sadiya sub-division have been compelled to migrate from their native place because of large scale soil erosion in the sub-division. I want to draw the kind attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that Majuli, the biggest river island in the world, is almost ruined as a result of soil erosion by the river Brahmaputra. Thousands of people from Majuli are migrating to other places of Assam as the river island is being eroded year after year. Some of them are even occupying Govt. land for their shelter.

The problem of flood in Assam are not similar to those in other States in India. To my mind, the problem of flood in Assam is not only a natural calamity, but it is a regular phenomenon. In Assam, floods occur so many times in a year. As soon as one round of flood is over, the next round begins. This is the common feature in Assam. It is a well known to all in Assam as to the time the fury of

\*The speech was originally delivered in Assamese.

flood will begin and till how long they will continue. It is not that they occur all on a sudden. Therefore, the flood in Assam is a routine matter. My submission is that both the Central Govt. and the State Govt. should chalk out some programmes, in a scientific manner, to control the floods, so that the people of Assam are not harassed every year. Crops and property worth crores of rupees are lost in flood. Timely action in this direction can save this huge loss of crops and property. Joint efforts should be made both by the Central Govt. and the State Govt. in this regard.

It is a matter of great regret that the Gerukamukh Project of the Lakhimpur district has not been taken up for implementation. I do not know that there might be some political reason or there may be some boundary dispute regarding this. Whatever may be the reason, the work of that Project has not yet been started. If this Project is implemented, 4800-MW electricity could have been generated for the development of the State. The estimated cost of this Project is Rs. 3068 crores.

Another point I want to make is that is reported in the press that a severe earthquake is going to occur in and around Dhemaj in the district of Lakhimpur. If there is such an earthquake, in that case, the people of that area will be affected very much. It is quite likely that the course of the rivers also may be changed. Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister kindly to appoint an expert team to study the possibility of such an earthquake, so that warning signals may be given well in time. The people of my district are panicky after hearing the news of the earthquake. I hope and trust that the Hon'ble Minister will take necessary steps in this regard. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to take part in this debate.

**SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur):** This Ministry of Water Resources, in my opinion, is a very important Ministry, because water is not only the source of all

life on earth, but water resources can also be utilized for the speedier economic development of the country. But I have no time to go into the question of water resources for the whole country; I will confine myself only to the problems to which my hon. friend Mr. Saikia has just referred. Whatever he has said I shall not repeat; I will add to them.

This river Brahmaputra has caused tremendous suffering to the people of Assam for a long time—not only suffering to the people, but also caused national loss. It is unfortunate that this very great source of water, a natural resource, has remained unutilized for such a long time for the benefit of the people and of the nation.

In 1950 we had the second greatest earthquake in Assam. After that, the river bed came up; and thereafter, a series of floods and erosions have continued. We demanded that these should be controlled by a Board with experts. After a long struggle of the people of Assam and the Members of Parliament here, the Brahmaputra Board has come into being. This law, i.e. the Act came into being in 1980. The Act was passed in 1980, but the Board was constituted in 1982. Two years were taken for that. But even today, I am told that the Board is headless—I do not know. I want a confirmation from the Minister. Whether it is headless or topless, if such a Board continues, how can the Board function? I do not know; I do not understand. In 1982, the act was passed. Now we are in 1987. No doubt, that Board must consist of technologists, because the whole question is technical. That I agree; that I concede. But the wisdom grown out of long experience of people residing on both sides of the river also should be taken into account; and that experience should not be thrown away. They also know something. They have gone through it.

14.59 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

If you do not mind my saying it, my own family, my father, my grandfather,



[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

my forefathers were all born on the banks of this river. Similarly, hundreds of others. Their experience, their knowledge, their wisdom, must also be taken into account by the Board while discussing this question.

I do not claim to have any technical knowledge; and therefore, I shall not go into the technical question. But I know this much, that to control Brahmaputra, you will have to take recourse to hydel projects, retention dams, dredging, rivetment, guide banks and so on. No single technique will be able to control this river, about which the American experts told Indira Gandhi: "This is not a river; This is a sea." The American experts were invited long ago by Mrs. Gandhi to be advised on how to control this river. They have written a report and in that report they have said that they know how to tame and control a river but they have not learnt the technique of controlling sea. It is not a river; it is sea. Therefore, one single technique will not solve the problem of this river; all possible technique must be applied.

15.00 hrs.

It is said that a master plan has been prepared. Some idea has been given in that report, but the full picture has not been given as to what is this master plan. It is not our right to know what this master plan is or how it has been framed, what are the proposals and what are the programmes? I hope the hon. Minister will kindly let us know more about this master plan. In 1972 or 1973, the then Minister of Irrigation Dr. Rao said that if the Planning Commission gave him Rs. 500 crores, he would be able to control this river. Later Shri K.C. Pant took over and said that he wanted Rs. 800 crores. Some time later somebody said that he wanted Rs. 1000 crores. Why talk in terms of Rs. 500 crores or Rs. 1,000 crores or Rs. 800 crores? Whatever is the amount is required, you are not going to spend it in one year; you are not going to spend it in one five year plan. So, I suggested at that time that let us

have a long term plan—twenty year plan or twenty-five year plan—and draw up a programmes where to start, how to begin, how to proceed. Then it may take about four or five plans to complete the whole project; and I think in four or five plans even Rs. 2000 crores will not be much. Therefore, the basic point is that we must have a long term plan. But I very much like to see what is the master plan drawn up by the Board? To begin with, I emphasise this point to the Minister. I have also written to him on the subject.

More than floods, erosion is causing havoc. Floods come and go, destroy crops, destroy human dwellings and cause sufferings to the people. But the erosion is eating away our land; half of the Dibrugarh town has been eaten away. My own village and about 30-35 surrounding villages are under water. Another town Palesburi has completely disappeared. The river island Mijute is being attacked. I have pointed out two burning cases in my constituency to the hon. Minister. What is happening in Gamenghat and Lohitmukh? This erosion problem has become much worse than annual floods that come and go. Therefore, they must be attacked first. It is not that our engineers cannot stop this. I have written to the hon. Minister; I have seen with my own eyes how many impossible things have been made possible by the engineers. There were a series of erosions taking place on the southern point of the new Brahmaputra bridge. When half of the bridge was completed, engineers thought that the project might have to be given up. They raised their hands in helplessness. At that time, I happened to visit that area. Engineers collected around me and said, this is a helpless case; the bridge may have to be given up. I said, nothing doing; so much of money has already been spent on this project; this project is raising high hopes of the people of Assam no question of giving it up; apply your mind and I am sure that you are capable enough to find out a solution to the problem. Then the railway engineers and the local engineers put their heads together and found put a beautiful solution.

I went there the following year and saw it myself. The whole erosion was stopped completely and now the bridge is complete. I am not a technical expert. But some technique might perhaps be applied in arresting erosion at all the vulnerable points, not all along the river; as I said, at all vulnerable points erosion must be stopped by applying an appropriate technique.

What has happened to Dhansiri and Champawati Projects—two major irrigation projects, irrigation-cum-power projects? It is more than 15 years now that these projects are lying idle and no progress is being made, and major irrigation projects are part of the Ministry's programmes. I would like to know what is the reason, why these projects have not been completed.

Then there are Dihang and Subansiri Hydel projects. It was proposed to construct two dams, one on Dihang and the other on Subansiri. But unfortunately Arunachal Pradesh has raised some objections. What objections? That a large number of people will be displaced. I would like to tell the Arunachal Pradesh Government, and I hope that the hon. Minister will also try to persuade them that the problems of those people can be settled if they are re-settled properly and compensation given to them. This is one.

Secondly, if these two dams come up, Arunachal Pradesh alone will earn a revenue of Rs. 30 crores annually. And these two projects will also generate power which can be supplied to Assam, West Bengal, the North East and also to Arunachal Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh can develop its industries. I hope that the hon. Minister will succeed in persuading the Arunachal Pradesh Government to go ahead with these two dams.

Then, I would like to know, what has happened to the Farakka issue? The report does not say anything, except that you have written to the Nepal Government for some hydrological data. Because of this Farakka issue is not yet solved. Have you got any reply?

What is the result of the talks you had with the Bangla Desh Government. I would like to know what is the present stage of this problem.

Then what about the proposal of Ganga-Brahmaputra canal? There was a proposal of our Government, to connect Ganga and Brahmaputra, what has happened to it? I see nothing in the report and I want to know it from the hon. Minister.

And, finally, it was proposed some time back, some years ago, that we would have a National Water Grid, and the report says nothing about that National Water Grid. Have you given up the ideas? The National Water Grid concept was a very good concept, and the idea was to connect all the major rivers of this country. It will help in navigation, and it will also help in utilising the resources for development all round. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has given up the idea or whether the proposal is still there, and if so what are they doing about it?

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on the Demands for Grants of an important Ministry. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

In this short time I shall talk in three parts. First part will relate to the problems of national level, second part will relate to State level problems and third part will relate to the problems of my constituency. At the outset I would invite the hon. Minister of Water Resources to visit Chambal Dam constructed in my constituency i.e. Mandsaur and stay there at least for one day so that we may discuss our problems in detail. I would like to draw the attention of the House through you and join other hon. Members who expressed their concern that till now we could not give All India shape to our rivers. We could not give national character to our water resources and they

[Shri Balkavi Bairagi]

are still the property of particular districts and States. In train running from Jammu to Trivandrum one can travel upto any place enroute with one railway ticket but in case of rivers, they have become the property of one State or the other. Till now they could not become our national property. Even today if we think over it and as we have promised, we declare all the rivers of the country as national property, we will be able to control the flood and drought and in addition to it, I think about one third transportation can be done through rivers and it will reduce the burden on our surface transport to great extent. In this regard I will talk when I speak about the State level problem. In this House, we have the representatives of different States, but the representatives of Madhya Pradesh have peculiar position and probably all Members are well acquainted with it. Madhya Pradesh is the only State which has common boundary with seven States. Mr. Chairman Sir, whenever a question of a river water, construction of dam, irrigation project or utilisation of water arises, Madhya Pradesh gets involved in a conflict or dispute with some or the other border States. Just now Shri Bhashma Deo Dube was saying that Madhya Pradesh did not agree to their proposal. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the people of Madhya Pradesh are modest, Saint Tulsī was born at Banda and we completely follow his words. We never involve ourselves in any dispute. (Interruptions) Our position is contrary. I would request the Minister of Water Resources to open his office at Bhopal for a certain period, say for two or five years so that he may settle the disputes of seven States from there. Our Chief Minister has to rush to you day in and day out. We do not have any confrontation with any State and we are peace loving people but some time we face some difficulty in regard to the water. You will see that :

'Maharashtra, Gujarat, Orissa, U.P.  
Rajasthan, Bihar,

Andhra Sahit karte hain, hum par  
tarha-tarha se roz Prahar'

You have to think about it ... (Interruptions)... You say here and we agree to that but we have experienced it. That is why I want to make a special request to Shri Shankaranand ... (Interruptions) You can see here itself that Members from Bihar State have surrounded me and are tormenting me. Taking the advantage of this forum I would like to say to Shri Shankaranand that we have been trapped here like Abhimanyu :—

'Saptdwar ke chakravyuh main phansa  
hua hai Madhya Pradesh

Jayati Shankaranand dijiye hum par  
thoda dhayan vishesh''.

We want your special kindness and attention. You have so many officers. If you open an office with a big officers at Bhopal, he will be able to settle the disputes easily from there. I want that water should be utilised at the earliest. Crores of tonnes of water are becoming saline in the sea but we have not been able to utilise it in our fields. Every river has to pass through Madhya Pradesh but every river is against Madhya Pradesh.

Now I would talk about my own area. You have constructed Chambal Dam as a result of which 250 villages sank and 25 thousands people were displaced from there. Our temples, mosques, worship places, fields, houses, shops etc. sank in it and people died but inspite of all this till now, not a single drop of water has been given from it to our fields which has caused disappointment to our new generation. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request that four to five small schemes formulated for that area may please be sanctioned. These schemes are Indergarh (Bhanpura), Chamleshwar, Amarapura, Patiyar, Retam (Jharda) etc. If these are accorded sanctioned we would get water. If you allow us to use one foot of water out of the level of 1312 feet water in Chambal Dam, it will irrigate 5 to 7 thousand acres of land in Mandsaur district. I would request you to pay attention towards it. It is the biggest man-made lake in the world and we are sitting on the shore of this lake.

I would like to make a submission to you. It is the biggest dam which has been constructed in our district but we are not getting any benefit out of it. As against thousands of MW power in Madhya Pradesh, only 212 MW power is generated from Gandhi Sagar. We have surplus power and this 212 MW power is a small fraction of it. We thank you and are grateful to our Chief Minister.

I would like to submit some minor demands. I support the Demands for Grants and welcome them. I have already given you an invitation. So long as you do not visit the area from Kota to Anushakti Nagar and from Anushakti Nagar to Chambal, you will not be able to understand our problems. I would like to remind you that when Dam was constructed and our area got submerged under it, it was promised that roads, schools, hospitals and canals would be provided in that area. I would like to request you that if a bridge between Sitamahu and Choumahalla is constructed, we shall be obliged to you. It is our due from you which we are asking. We have to beg for it whereas it is our due from you and you should repay it. You had promised it and Dr. Katju had promised it. We demand that you should fulfill your promise under Head 532.

Not only this, I would like to draw your attention towards some more minor problems. The western region is spread from Malwa, Nimad region to Mandasaur, Ujjain, Ratlam, Jhabua and Khandwa. There are three main rivers Mahi river, Narmada and Chambal in that region. If you think about these three rivers, maximum problems can be solved. You may ask your official as to why the clearance of Mahi river project has been kept in abeyance. This matter is being delayed. Officers keep on coming and going from both the places. This Mahi river project is lying in abeyance for want of merely a letter. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has assured that the clearance of the projects of Adivasi areas will not be delayed but your Department is not giving clearance to this project. About 75 per cent Adivasi people

will be benefited from it but even then it is being kept in abeyance. The survey work has been completed and the Agriculture Department has already spent Rs. 18 lakhs on it but it has not yet been cleared. You are requested kindly to clear this project because Adivasi people will get benefited from it.

In the catchment area of Chambal region the shortage of rainy water is continuously increasing. We have come very close to the desert of Rajasthan. The average availability of water has reduced there considerably. Therefore, the Government should reconsider the issue. In this regard I would like to know as to whether you will include the programme to bring Narmada water flowing from Panchmari to Amar Kantak to Malwa area via Vindhya-chal in the 21st century or not? For this purpose if you have to supply water through lifts, you should do that and we should also get the benefit of scientific development. It will increase our power generation capacity and you will also earn good name.

I have drawn your attention towards the western region of western Madhya Pradesh. I support your sentiments. I would like to make a submission also that if we try to lift the Narmada water near Vindhya-chal, we can generate 50 per cent power by reversible turbine. Then it will require less money and we will get cheap electricity. There are countries in the world which construct Dam at their own expenditure and provide water to the farmers free of cost and on the other hand we in India have to resort to firing then only we get water in our canals.

I would request you that if there are any shortcomings our designs, we should correct them. With these words I thank you. I congratulate you and support your Demands for Grants. I hope that you will spare time at least to visit that area and yourself see its problems and will underline them.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghoosi):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful to

[Shri Raj Kumar Rai]

you for providing me an opportunity to express my support to the of the Ministry Demands for Grants of Water Resources. I wholeheartedly support these demands.

This Department is concerned with the lives of crores of people of this country. It would not be an exaggeration if we say that this Department is the most important Department of the country. Today entire country is affected by floods, drought, land erosion or water logging in one form or the other. Today what is required is that the hon. Minister of Water Resources should take such measures that our vast population gets some relief. The Government had said long back that a national grid would be formed in the country. I want that hon. Minister should reply to this point and tell us whether the Government has such an intention or not? I am of the view, and I think the entire House would agree with me that formation of national grid is very essential for national integration as it would strengthen it. We should be able to control the situation effectively. Whenever there is drought, Government is not able to do anything. Only discussions are held, but no effective measures are taken to deal with drought. In this way droughts come and go. At that time problem of water is not solved. There is water neither for drinking, nor for irrigation. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to issue directions to the State Governments—thought this subject comes under the State List—that they should take comprehensive measures in time to deal with the problem of drought, floods, land erosion and water logging. My constituency consists of areas from Ghosi, Azamgarh and Ballia. There is an acute problem of floods, land erosion and accumulation of water in neighbouring areas also and the State Government has not been able to solve these problems. There is large area where farmers want to undertake agricultural operations, but rain water gets accumulated in that area and as a result thereof crops are damaged and new sowing cannot be undertaken. The Government should make immediate

arrangements for drainage and cleaning of drains. Uttar Pradesh Government should have undertaken this work, but we are sorry to say that nothing is being done. The Central Government should, therefore, take special notice of it and should take the officers and staff of the Department to task. On 6.2.82 a scheme worth 2 crores of rupees was sanctioned for our area for cleaning the drains, but no action was taken on it and as a result the crops of the farmers could not be saved from submersion and the farmers are facing great difficulty due to it. This problem should be solved immediately. In our areas, Dohrighat Lift Canal Scheme is the biggest scheme in Asia, which has been providing irrigational facilities to Azamgarh and Ballia for quite a long time, but as sand has been filled in the pumps, there has been less irrigation and wheat crops in many thousand acres of land got damaged. When I had tried earlier, orders were issued to supply electricity continuously for 15 days, but as the pumps got choked with sand continuous supply of electricity did not yield any fruitful results. This canal should be cleaned immediately, because hundreds of crores of rupees have been invested in it. Ballia and Azamgarh are fertile areas. There are no industries there and people are dependent only on agriculture, but in the absence of irrigational facilities, crops are damaged and people are rendered supportless. Those officers and staff who become careless should be punished for their carelessness. The Government should formulate a special plan so that problems of water logging, land erosion, floods and drought may be solved.

Second point relates to protection of land. In comparison to other states of the country, in U.P. a very large portion of Budget is being spent on protection of land. The plan of the Government was to utilise each and every drop of water through Sharda Sahayak Canal and by way of protection of land and it was thought that no damage would be allowed to be done to the fields of farmers, but we are very sorry to say that the Department is not doing anything in this

direction and there is a lot of corruption in it. A large area is situated on the banks of river Ghaghara and a large number of cities from Faizabad district to Azamgarh and Deoria and upto Bihar are situated for centuries where river waters used to be the means of transport and trade. The transportation of goods through boats and ships is no more in vogue nowadays. In 1973-74, a survey was undertaken by Government of India which stated that if ships are operated from Patna to Bahaj, Dohrighat, Varhalganj and upto Faizabad, people of the area would get some relief, all this is pending. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards this. I have raised this matter under Rule 377 through a special mention. If more attention is paid to this, then there would be less erosion of land and people would also get some relief. 13 or 14 years have passed but survey report is gathering dust and no action has been taken in this regard. If boats and ships are operated, then pressure on trains, buses and taxis for communication and transportation of goods would be reduced and cheaper means of transport would be available to the people of the area. Otherwise also, there is very shortage of trains and other means of transport in our area. In this area, boatmen used to carry men and material on their boats as it was their traditional profession and this way their mean of livelihood. Now all this has stopped. The Government should pay attention towards this.

With these words, I express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Demands for Grants of this important Ministry and I support the Demands of this Ministry.

\*SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, water resources are very important to us. Management of our water resources deserve attention of every one. Lord Shanker, in order to make the entire country green had to part with his spouse Ganga. While Lord Shankara tried to solve our problems, the present day Shankara who happens to be in charge of water resources Ministry had

not solved even a single problem during the last two years. Not even a single State has benefitted during his tenure. If Shri Shankaranand personally goes to Rayalaseema, he will come to know about the innumerable difficulties of the people due to the acute scarcity of drinking water. He will not be able to understand the plight of the people sitting here in Dehli. I earnestly appeal to him to tour the four districts of Rayalaseema area in A.P. Then I am sure, he will come to know about the acute scarcity of water there. It is not proper for him either to confine to Delhi and judge the problems of people elsewhere in the country or to think that hon. Members who are participating in the discussion on the demands are simply repeating the facts again and again. Sir, in order to ease the acute drinking water problem, many borewells were dug. The water table was about 150 feet deep then. This year the water table has gone further down by 5 feet. As a result, all the bore wells have become useless. Not even a single well is in a position to provide drinking water any more unless the Govt. takes the steps to import rigs from USA which can drill upto 2000 to 3000 feet. I don't think we will be in a position to solve the problem. The present rigs cannot go down to that level. Leave alone providing water for irrigation purposes, at least we should ensure that people got sufficient drinking water.

Sir, clearing of Telugu Ganga is a very minor problem. It is strange that the clearance for Telugu Ganga has been withheld on the pretext that it runs through the reserved forest area. It is not proper. Dr. K.L. Rao an eminent engineer had dreamt of linking Ganga with Cauvery river in the South. He prepared a plan also to link these two rivers to provide water to the areas where there is no water. All his labour has gone waste. Well, I am not speaking about that gigantic Ganga-Cauvery link now. What I want to say is that if the Govt. is not in a position to provide funds for such gigantic scheme, it can at least think of linking various canals and rivers and thus harness our water resources for the benefit of the

\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[Shri M. Subba Reddy]

people. At least such projects at States level can be taken up. But this Government has not taken any initiative in this direction. Telugu Ganga is one such important project which should be executed as early as possible. Effort have not been made to assess the water requirements of each region and chalk out plans accordingly. At least now the Govt. should start thinking on those lines.

Sir, water is essential for the very survival of mankind. But in this budget, sufficient allocation has not been made for water resources. I am sorry to say that amount earmarked for our irrigation projects is too meagre to achieve any results. I am afraid, the hon. Minister has not tried his best to get more money for his Ministry, Sir barring those projects which were constructed during the days of Nehru, there is hardly any project worth mentioning which has been completed during the past twenty years. Drinking water is one of the basic needs of man. Population in the country is increasing very rapidly. We may not be able to provide them with every thing, but at least we can provide them water to drink. How can the people survive, if there is no water to drink. Neither we are able to control our population the way the Chinese have done, nor we could provide water to quench the thirst of people. We are nowhere. We could succeed neither way.

Sir, Andhra Pradesh is blessed with plenty of water resources. There are several prestigious projects like Itchampally and Polavaram. Even 10% of Godavari river are not being harnessed. I am unable to understand the dispute about Krishna river waters. Why and what for and for whose benefit is this dispute? Telugu Ganga is a prestigious project. Since the Govt. is refusing clearance for the past 2 years on the pretext that it runs through the reserved forest land, the Andhra Pradesh Govt came forward to provide land in lieu of forest land so that a better forest can be developed. Yet no clearance has been given so far. Even during the days of British it was surveyed

and considered to be most beneficial. It is strange to note that ignoring its importance, the Central Govt is still dragging its feet to accord clearance. Andhra Pradesh is suffering from the twin problems of drought and flood. Natural calamity in one form or the other are effecting the State for quite some time. Much has been spent for drought relief and flood relief. It is necessary to find out a permanent solution to recurring flood and drought damages. Diverting Krishna waters to Rayalaseema is one such solution which can provide relief from drought permanently. There is a hitch in getting world Bank loan for the construction of right canal. Already one precious year has been wasted. For the very clearance of Telugu Ganga to utilise the Krishna water the Govt. at the Centre is creating hurdles by raising the bogey of reserved forest land. There is no forest whatsoever in that area. Leave alone trees, there are not even shrubs in that area. The State Govt. have submitted a detailed report on the subject to the Centre. It is simply a waste land through which this canal is supposed to flow. Experts had already cleared the position. Then why this extraordinary delay in clearing the project. It appears that the Centre is withholding clearance just because the party which is ruling at the State is different. Sir, to bring party politics in such an important issue as this, is not a correct policy. This project serves the needs of the people.

By constructing the Polavaram project, the Godavari waters can be better utilised. This project too has not been cleared so far. Itchampally project is yet another important project through which 3 States can stand benefitted. Sir, it is a well known fact that there is acute power shortage in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. By executing the Itchampally project early, enough power can be generated so as to wipe out the shortage of power in these two States. It will also solve the water problem in Andhra. These are some of very important projects which should be taken up for construction immediately. The cost of construction is going up year after year. The estimated cost of Polavaram Project was Rs. 1200 crores and

now according to the present day calculations, it may cost us Rs. 2000 crores. Had more money been allocated in this budget, we could have completed many projects earlier. Since the allocation is not sufficient enough, we are only allowing the cost of construction to go up enormously.

Sir, priority has not been accorded to the projects, which are most important. The policy which is being pursued is defective. Projects which are not so important are being preferred to the projects which are very important. There is a saying in Telugu which says that not to complete the work which is most important in scheduled time and to complete early which is none too important is quite wrong. Hence fixing up priorities is quite essential. We hear the story of Ravana, who was in a hurry to do something which should not have been done. He was too powerful a king. He took away Sita to Lanka as though he was in a hurry. The repercussions are well known to every body. He was ruined for doing something which he should have avoided. Hence we must know what are our priorities and which one are to be attempted first and which can be taken up later as well. At present the Govt. is doing many things which it should not have done. The Govt. is not attempting to do any thing which is of utmost important to the people. There are many inter-state water disputes. They need be solved urgently. Yet the Govt. had not shown any urgency in solving them.

There is plenty of water in reservoirs. It will help in accumulation of water underground. When there is plenty of water underground, we can very easily tap it. The underground water level is getting depleted very fast. It has already gone down by 14 feet. Already the water table is much lower than the tubewell level. Hence the construction of the projects is essential. The reservoirs will help in percolation of water. It will also help in getting more rains. It is high time to begin constructing projects where there is plenty of water resource. Let us take the case of Punjab. Had the Bhakra Nangal Project was not constructed during the

days of Nehru, one can well imagine the condition in Punjab today. All most all the projects in the country which were completed earlier are now providing water to grow three crops in an year. In order to meet the threat of growing population, it is necessary to increase the irrigation potential in the country. Already people have begun to feel the scarcity of water both for cultivation and drinking. People cannot wait any longer now. It is better not to play with the patience of the people any more. It is too serious a matter and needs an urgent solution. It neglected, it can create troubles to the Govt.

Sir, the shortage of drinking water has become very acute since the last 4 years. People are not getting drinking water though they are prepared to pay Rs. 2 per pot. This is the condition today in Rayalaseema. The hon. Minister will realise the difficulty of the people if he visits the area once. Now, curts are being engaged to fetch drinking water from distant places. Diverting Krishna water to Rayalaseema will provide immense relief to the people from acute shortage of drinking water. It is not proper on the part of Karnataka to raise objection if Andhra utilises its share of Krishna water. It is not good. Hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand hails from Karnataka. I hope and trust that he will prevail upon Karnataka Govt. and solve the dispute at once. If the dispute is solved amicably and early, the Telugu Ganga project can be completed soon. Because of this dispute, even the Tamil Nadu Govt is withholding its share of cost, thus jeopardising early completion. Thus the people in Madras are also being deprived of drinking water. Hence the dispute should be solved in the interests of one and all. Not only Telugu Ganga, other important projects in Andhra like Vansadhare, Polavaram etc. should be cleared as early possible. There is no major obstacle in clearing these projects. Hence clearance should be accorded immediately. Not only clearing the projects, the Central Govt. should also take up the responsibility of executing these projects. By doing so, the Govt can hope to solve the water problem in the country to



[Shri M. Subba Reddy]

a great extent. Efforts should be made to get more money for development of water resources so that important projects can be taken up and completed early. There will no more be any shortage of water either for drinking or for irrigation. At present the rainfall is quite erratic in the country. In some parts there is excess rainfall and in some other areas it is quite scanty. Country has suffered enough due to the erratic rainfall.

Sir Polavaram is an important project. There is no major obstacle to clear the projects. At present only 10% of Godavari water is being utilised and the remaining 90% is flowing into the sea. Godavari water can be diverted to Krishna for better utilisation. Due to the step motherly treatment meted out to Andhra Pradesh by the Centre, all the major projects in the State are still awaiting the clearance. At least now, I hope, the Central Govt. would accord permission to the major projects like Polavaram and Telugu Ganga. Thousands of unemployed labourers would get jobs. The scarcity of drinking water can be wiped out. Once again I repeat that it is not a correct policy to withhold clearance to Telugu Ganga on the pretext that it runs through the reserved forest land. Sir, influential people are mercilessly felling the most precious trees like Sandalwood and teak. No body is concerned about it. But Telugu Ganga, which confers bounty on the people, is being subjected to all sorts of rules and regulations. There is no forest whatsoever in that so called reserved forest. The delay in according clearance is inardonable. Srivardaraja swamy project in my constituency has been cleared recently by the Prime Minister. After 20 years of protracted negotiations and correspondence, this project has now been cleared. I am happy about it. People in my constituency are extremely happy that the project has been approved. There is acute shortage of drinking water in my area. Life is miserable there. In spite of all these reasons, the clearance for Varadaraja Swamy Project was kept pending in the name of a Tiger project which was supposed to be a reserved forest. I hope and trust

that Telugu Ganga project will not be subjected to the same fate. I earnestly appeal to clear the Telugu-Ganga project as early as possible. If it is cleared, the Tamil Nadu Govt. will no more drag its feet to share the cost of construction. People in Madras can have a sigh of relief. Pending clearance, the Tamil Nadu Govt. is having doubts about the project. Hence clearance of Telugu-Ganga will solve all problems. Both Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Govts. will join hands in completing the project. If permission is accorded immediately, the project can be completed in two years and drinking water can be taken to doorsteps of the people in Madras. Sir, our Puranas say that Shankara released Ganga to make the entire country green. This Shankara who is now presiding over the water resources Ministry is requested to release the Telugu-Ganga to save the people. I hope, he will be generous enough to release Telugu Ganga by according clearance to the project. I expect that he will not hesitate any more for the early clearance.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KUNWAR RAM (Nawada) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at present a discussion is going on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Water is most essential for every living being and nobody can survive without water. We are very happy that our Government is making continuous efforts that this gift of the nature, which is most essential for living beings as also for their development should be made available at all cost. We have set great objectives in our Twenty Points Programme so that country may be taken towards continuous development within a specified period, we may achieve self sufficiency in the matter of all the resources and our condition may become satisfactory and this is the reason that we have included irrigation at the first point. Our country is predominantly an agricultural country and most of the people whether they are farmers, labourers or other persons are dependent on agriculture or agro-industries. If there is good crop in the villages, the farmers, become happy, they get good food and do

all their works with satisfaction. If in any particular year, there is not a good crop or crops are damaged due to any reason and if they receive a setback in the matter of agriculture, then such a situation is very painful for our farmers. Such a situation is also very painful for the Government, because people face starvation and they migrate from the villages and they do not look back to the villages till time for next crop arrives. The reason for it is that our farmer is dependent mainly on monsoon or rain water. Though there are irrigational facilities, but these are very negligible. The farmer is not able to derive any benefit out of them. Famine, floods or other natural calamities cause great loss to the farmers. Keeping in view all these things, our Government has given top place to irrigational facilities in Twenty Points Programme. Secondly, when we see the situation of irrigation projects in our country, we are very much pained. You may look to any project, you would find that whichever project has been undertaken by Government has not been completed so far. On the one hand, our Government considers irrigation an important item and on the other hand, no project has been completed so far. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that the work on the Kosi Project had started long back but despite the work on it starting so early, it has not been completed so far. Then there is a big project named Gandak project. Work on it had also started, but it has not been completed so far. No project has been completed so far. Though we achieved independence forty years back, not even a single project has been completed so far.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Upper Sakari, Tilaiya Dhagar etc. are such projects, for which foundation stones have been laid and of rupees have been spent, but the projects have not been completed. In respect of Tilaiya Dhagar project, an amount of Rs. 50 crores has been spent on construction of staff quarters alone but the main project has not been touched at all. Mr. Chairman, Sir now you, as well as the Government, can understand as to what development we can make. Our country is predominantly an agricultural coun-

try-The condition of our labourer is not improving. We extend help to him through 20-Point Programme so that his economic condition may improve. But when his economic condition would not improve, how would he work? The main base of our economy is agriculture. When farming would not be done properly, how could his condition improve? You construct houses for them. You say that wages are being increased by Rs. 5 to Rs. 10, but wherefrom he, the labourer will get the work? When there are no irrigational facilities and no production in the fields, how could all this happen? There are certain areas where adequate irrigational facilities have not been provided. Just now one of our colleagues referred to Nalanda area in Bihar, specially the South areas where there are not adequate irrigational facilities.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if there is some rain in the areas which have been declared drought prone areas, then it is all right and there could be some production of foodgrains. But if there is no rain, it may create difficulties for the Government. We had said even during the time of late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi that if some work is going on an any irrigation project in a drought prone area, it must be completed first.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is acute shortage of drinking water. The Government should make arrangement for it. We give assurance through Five Year Plans that drinking water will be provided in every village of the country but although the Sixth Five Year Plan has ended, drinking water facilities have not be provided to each and every village. This is very shameful thing. All the hon. Members who have expressed their views here have narrated the problem of drinking water in their respective constituencies. It is hoped that during the Seventh Five Year Plan a large number of villages will be supplied drinking water. I would like to submit that even now there are many such villages where women have to walk down 6 to 7 miles for fetching drinking water. It is a matter of surprise that

[Shri Kunwar Ram]

though forty years have passed since the country got independence, the women have still to go to long distance to fetch water. We have made progress in every field. We claim before other countries of the world that we have made progress, but we have not been able to supply drinking water to all the villages of the country.

Sir, I would like to say a few points more. When the First Five Year Plan started, we rarely heard during those days about the problem of floods, particularly some area suffering from floods every year. We might have heard once in ten years that some area had been affected by floods. But we never came across the news that a particular area was affected from floods every year. Now we hear every year about the ravages of floods. What is the reason for it? We will have to find out the reasons. The Government has constructed dams on big rivers for generating electricity and some other purpose. I think it is the reason for the recurrence of floods. Due to this, the natural slope or flow of the rivers has been obstructed by these dams in such a way that floods occur every year. The floods occur in Patna and Bhojpur.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the drought prone areas where there is no rainfall, floods never occurred as canals, rivers and rivulets did not have water but now floods occur there also. Survey should be conducted there to know the damages done. In the areas where during the last 500 years floods never occurred, floods have occurred in those drought prone areas also. There is definitely some defect in the planning. You will have to pay attention towards it. During the British rule, repair of rivulets, ponds and wells used to be undertaken but now there is no arrangement for their repair. As a result thereof the people of our area are facing acute shortage of drinking water. Sir, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister that till you provide facility for irrigation, you should at least repair the old canals, wells etc. so that we

may get some relief. If you cannot construct barrages on the Upper Kakri, Tilayya Dabar, at least that system of canals etc. should be restored which sustained our villages and which provided us water with which we used to meet the needs of our area and on which our life depended. Due to the wrong schemes of the Government, dams, wells and canals get damaged. You can save them. Due to the wrong schemes, all the roads including the new ones get damaged causing national loss. Have you ever examined the figures to know as to why even the new roads get damaged due to the floods? Why the roads did not get damaged previously and why the floods did not occur? Why it is happening nowadays? You will have to examine it because it is a national loss. On the one hand you are presenting these Demands and on the other hand, you are making all these schemes good for nothing by adopting wrong planning. With these words, I conclude. I am grateful to you for allotting me some more time to speak.

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. There is a Gang canal in my constituency which is 60 years old. This canal has been completely damaged on the Punjab side. Although the capacity of the canal is 2750 cusecs of water, it is carrying sometimes only 1800 cusecs, and sometimes 1900 cusecs of water for the last 15 years. Two to three years ago a scheme of link channel was envisaged to make up for the water and work on it was also started. It is proposed to construct a link canal from R.D. Purad of Indira canal to First Head Sadhuwall of Gang canal. Some portion of canal comes in Haryana. The Rajasthan Government was to give Rs. 2.30 crore to Haryana but it has released an instalment only of negligible amount. It has not released full amount. You should pay attention to this issue and write to the State Government so that the construction of the link channel is completed without delay.

Indira canal and Gang Canal both

emanate from Harika barrage. Till the Gang canal on the side of Punjab is completely constructed, it is proposed to release water of Gang canal into the Indira canal and supply it from the link channel to the farmers of the Gang canal. I request that State Government should be asked to do the needful and you should get the work done at the earliest.

I would like to draw your attention to the new canals. Two canals namely Singmukh and Naura pass through my constituency. Two tehsils, Bhadra and Naura, and Darnagar and Shardulpur of the Chura district are covered by these two rivers and these can irrigate about 8 lakh acres of land. At present 200 villages of Ganganagar district and the whole Churu district are in the grip of famine. However, the Government wants to create permanent assets with the funds meant for famine relief so that the people may get permanent source of livelihood. This can be achieved through the canal only. I would like to request the hon. Minister to include both the canals in the joint plan.

Now I would like to draw your attention towards Indira canal area. Pucca water courses have been constructed for irrigation purposes in the Indira canal area. A time schedule for constructing water courses was fixed and it was decided to hand them over to the farmers within one and an half year. This was the condition in the agreement. But water courses had not been constructed for as many as nine years and also a number of departmental scandals had taken place. The States of Punjab and Haryana Pradesh adjoin our State. The Governments of those states wrote off loans granted to the farmers in connection with the water courses and remitted even land revenues. This is unbelievable for the farmers of our State. They are agitated and they are preparing to launch a big agitation. The Banks have issued notices of attachment of property of the farmers. I would like to show that notice to you. You can see how the banks have issued notices of attachment? You should do something so that the farmers may get

relief. This is a serious matter. I have raised this matter a number of times in the House.

There is another problem on our State. These farmers who had got their uneven land levelled in the first phase of Indira Canal after 1975 and got water from the Indira Canal are now not getting water on permanent basis. Their crops are being forcibly harvested. I would request that water should be supplied to them on permanent basis.

With these words I conclude. I thank you a lot for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYEN (Khandwa) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources and through you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards South West districts of Madhya Pradesh. These are the districts through which west flowing rivers Narmada and Tapti pass. It is ironical that these are the districts, especially Khandawa, Khargaon, Dhar and Betul which always fall victim of drought. Drought situation prevailed in Khandwa for 5 years out of 10 years. We had to spend lakhs of rupees on relief work. It is ironical because in Khandwa district on southern side river Tapti flows which divides Burhanpur Tehsil into two parts and flow into Maharashtra. Similarly, Narmada river flows in its northern part. There is a large reservoir of water in it. But it is of no use, especially to Khandwa, Khargaon and Dhar.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

We have been listening for the last 20 years that a scheme has been prepared to construct a dam on Narmada river, called Narmada Sagar Dam near Punasa. Many aspects of the scheme were discussed there. Narmada Nagar was also established.

[Shri Kalaicharan Sakargayen]

Lakhs of rupees were spent on it. Different kinds of research was undertaken. At last, our Hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone near Punase in Khandwa district on 23.10.1984. She blessed that its benefits will be made available to farmers of western part, eastern Narmar and Dhar districts to irrigate more than 3 lakh acres of land and the benefits of about 2000 mw electricity, which will be generated from it will also be made available to the people of the area. Thereafter this became disputed. Discussions have been carried in the name of environment and forests and now the people have started apprehending that perhaps the dam may not be constructed. I belong to the area where about 180 villages are being affected due to Narmada Sagar. 62 villages will be totally submerged in the water. Harsood town is also getting submerged. Despite all these, we hope that the dam which will be constructed in the public interest, will be beneficial to the entire nation. Now the construction work of the dam has been stalled in the name of environment or some other thing. I want to say that one third area of our district is covered with forests. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted a detailed note about the problem of the area. It is still under consideration of the Department of Environment. Therefore, I would like to submit that the development of this district has been stalled for the last 20 years due to apprehensions connected with this dam. Now prompt action should be taken to solve these problems. A lot of time has been consumed in getting this point cleared by the Government of Madhya Pradesh from the Narmada tribunal that Narmada river is their life line and they have every right to utilise it fully. Now that the tribunal has given its verdict concerning Gujrat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh, I do not understand as to what other thing is coming in its way. Under these circumstances, I would like to make a submission that this plan should be accorded approval in the earliest possible time and work on it should be started. It is our duty to give shape to the blessings that Shrimati

Indira Gandhi had given at the time of laying the foundation stone. I appeal that this work should be done in the national interest.

My second submission is that one third area of my district comes under the plains of Tapti. About 5 to 6 years back the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh had laid the foundation stone for Upper Tapti Dam, which is called the Naptha Dam also, but no work has been undertaken on it so far. This district and adjoining Khargaon district remain affected by drought all the time. If any work for providing water resources is to be carried out in these two districts, then dams will have to be constructed on these two rivers. It is especially necessary to construct Narmada Sagar dam, Onkareswar dam and Maheswar dam on river Narmada immediately. Without constructing them, the water level of this area cannot improve and no improvement can be effected in the present irrigation position. Presently irrigation average in Madhya Pradesh is less than the national average. You will be surprised to know that farming is done in about 4 to 4½ lakh hectares of land whereas irrigation is done only in about 36,000 hectare land. This irrigation is also done from the water of wells. Several small schemes have been proposed but are not being implemented. I am surprised to note that whereas some districts have been provided about 10 minor irrigation projects out of the U.S. aid programme given to Madhya Pradesh, not a single project has been provided to my area, especially Khandwa which is a drought-prone area, though all the schemes have been placed before the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, I want to submit that it was pinpointed in the survey conducted in the year 1985 about these schemes—the minor schemes and lift irrigation schemes—that sanction should be accorded to these schemes so that the problems created due to effect of drought, shortage of drinking water and the water level going down in villages could be solved. I would like to submit that crops of cotton, pulses, oil seeds, groundnut, soyabean, black gram etc. are raised in the districts of Khandwa, Khar-

gaon etc. The main problem that is being faced in this district is that the water level is going down. It is my request to you that in the absence of percolation tanks, top dams or such other schemes, no solution can be found to check the water level going down and means of present irrigation getting exhausted. Large quantities of banana is produced in the Burhanpur area of district Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh but water level of the open drains has also gone down 125 to 150 feet below. Due to fall in the water level the above crop is also on the verge of getting destroyed.

I would, therefore, like to request the Minister that he may come to the site of Narmada Sagar and see for himself the position prevailing there. I have already invited him for this. While repeating it once again, I would like to say that he may especially reconsider the problems of the western districts of Madhya Pradesh and extend his full co-operation and assistance to solve them.

With these words I support the Demands for Grants presented.

**SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISRA** (Darbhanga): Sir, I want to express my views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Several of our hon. Members have expressed their opinions and have highlighted the irrigation schemes of their respective states. It is evident that development works are going on in the field of irrigation in all the States. Therefore, I do not want to say anything about it.

I also belong to Bihar State and irrigation level has gone far below in Bihar. Lower Bihar is dependent on agriculture even to-day. As has been said by all the hon. Members, the work of the Irrigation Department is very very important and very necessary. I would like to say to the hon. Minister that the schemes which are sent by this Department to State Governments, should be finalised after discussing them with the M. Ps. I do not want to say more about the way the money given to States by the Central Government is

misutilised because everybody knows about it. So far I know, when the Kosi canal project in the Mithila region, was started, its estimated cost was Rs. 13 crores and by now Rs. 283 crores have already been spent on it and keeping in view the pace at which the work is being carried on and the attention that is being paid by the State Government towards it, I doubt if the work will be completed even after spending Rs. 500 crores. Similarly, the work on western Kosi Canal, which is linked with Nepal, has also been running for several years and it has not been completed. When the question of completion comes, the State Government replies that water will be made available next year. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to evaluate the work done with the help of funds sent by Central Government, specially in the case of Bihar. It should also see the progress of the work. It is unfortunate that the Irrigation Department of Bihar does not work to provide water to the farmers. Rather it works to collect funds for your political party and leaders, like the Industry Department. It is not a secret for you as to how the money sent there is being looted? I would, therefore, request that attention should be paid towards this.

The most essential thing is that the national policy and plan framed by you are quite good. All the rivers and rivulets should be brought under a monitoring cell which should be set up at the Central level. You have the scheme for training and you want to impart training about the manner in which the water is to be utilised. You can impart training to the Engineers who are working under you. They need training as to how they should do the work.

I also want to say that a lot of money of the Central Government has been invested on western Kosi canal project. Apart from this, work on Bagmati, where Central funds have been invested, has also not been completed. Adhwad dam is situated in the Darbhanga area. Floods can be checked in the districts of Darbhanga, Sitamarhi and Samastipur. But that scheme has also been pending with you despite

[Shri Vijay Kumar Mishra]

several requests from the Government of Bihar and work on Adhawada part 1 and 2 has also been stalled. If the above work is completed, then I am fully confident that crores of people can be saved from floods. The schemes of western Bihar have also been pending with you. As I have already said, if part 1 and 2 of Adhawada scheme are completed, farmers of Sitamarhi, Darbhanga etc. can be saved from floods. If it is not being completed for some reason, the people of the area may please be called for at the State Government level and action may be taken to remove their difficulties so that this scheme can be completed without delay. Otherwise, the people of the area will face great difficulties.

Several hon. Members have spoken about minor irrigation. I would like to urge upon you to pay full attention towards lift irrigation in Bihar. Then only it will serve the purpose. Lift irrigation system has been taken up in other states. But in Bihar the work done is not that much as has been shown in papers. If you ask for the figures from the State Government, it will furnish the figures that so many acres of land has been irrigated by lift irrigation. But if you go to the spot, you will come to know that most of the work has been done on papers only.

I would request you to reconsider about the lift irrigation as to how we can provide water to the adivasi belt of Bihar through lift irrigation. It is a good thing that there is a provision to get loan from World Bank. Bihar State is lagging behind in this matter also. Therefore, it is your responsibility to see as to how the State Government is working. A huge amount from World Bank has been given to Andhra Pradesh and similarly two to three hundred crore rupees are being given to Bihar State for the repairs of tubewells. I want that you should monitor the work at your own level so that the money is not misused and it is spent on the work for which it has been allocated. It should be ensured that the farmer gets its benefits. The scheme has been formulated with zeal and our Chief Minister has also given stress on it. I would also like to say to

you that north Bihar is facing the problem of water logging. Bihar Government has earmarked Rs.200 crores for this purpose in its plan for the current year and you are also allocating huge amount for this purpose. In this regard I would like to request you to conduct a detailed survey of north Bihar and send a team of officers and Engineers to formulate a comprehensive scheme to solve the problem of water logging. Water logging is the problem of entire Bihar State. Therefore, the Central Government should take up this work at its own level because if it is left to the State Government, the progress is not possible. Therefore, I want that you should pay attention towards the problem of water logging in Bihar State so agricultural production can be increased. The estimated cost of Kosi Canal Project at the time of formulation was Rs 13 crores but till now Rs. 283 crores have been spent on it. The way this work is going on, it cannot be completed. The main problem is that the water of this river is full of sand which causes damage to the near by fields. Therefore, schemes should be formulated to clear sand of this river so that sandy water may not damage the fields. Silting brings much difficulty to the farmers. Water level is high there and as a result of that farmers do not cultivate their field due to the constant fear of overflowing of water and thereby in undating their fields. I want that the Centre should itself look after the work of all command areas which were formed in 1974-75 for irrigation purpose and efforts should be made to make improvement in it. Some Canal Project in South Bihar was formulated during British regime and the State Government had also spent huge amount on this project. During British time it was cleansed once or twice a year but after independence it has not been cleansed. Therefore, the Centre or the State Government should make arrangement to clean it so that irrigation work may run smoothly. With these words I conclude.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources and would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards

the drought affected areas of Rajasthan. The State faces famine every year and Government has to spend crores of rupees on famine relief programmes. Our Government wants to take measures to check famine from that area completely and provide employment to the people. The Central Government gives such assurances but when the question of funds arises, it does not implement them. I want to tell you that total land in Rajasthan is 84.5 million acres out of which 66.2 million acres of land is cultivable. Out of this cultivable land only 23 per cent i.e. 12.5 million acres is irrigated land in which certain parts get water once and certain parts are provided water twice but regular supply of water is not maintained there. Sometimes water is supplied for Rabi crops because there is only one canal from where water for irrigation is supplied. Therefore, only 23 per cent agricultural land of Rajasthan has been brought under irrigation. If the entire land of Rajasthan is brought under irrigation, the vast area of Rajasthan will not only feed India but will be able to supply foodgrains to the other countries also. Our vast land is lying useless. Therefore, you should do something for it. You have completed the first phase of Indira Gandhi canal upto Jaisalmer but its outlay and other arrangements have not been made. It requires an amount of Rs. 1200 crores but Central Government is giving Rs. 50 crores every year. Rajasthan canal outlay, minor canal and lift irrigation on project and supply of drinking water to different areas of Rajasthan cannot be completed even in next 50 years. Therefore, we have been repeatedly requesting you that the State Government is not in a position to complete it early. Why do not you declare it a national project and take it in your hand so that the long parched land of Rajasthan may also get water and irrigation facility may be provided to the farmers? We have been saying this for the last seven years but you have not paid any attention towards it. Sometimes Rs. 40 crores and some times Rs. 50 crores are given for this project which are not sufficient. This entire money goes into the pockets of Engineers. You also know about the bungling of Rs. 200 crores in

the case of Rajasthan Canal Project. No action has been taken against Executive Engineer, Superintending Engineer etc. whereas Junior Engineer and Assistant Engineer have been suspended. Can these lower cadre engineers have the courage to misappropriate Rs. 200 crores? Bigger Engineers have been saved and action has been taken against the small Engineers. You should take action against these big officers and they should be hanged but you are giving promotion to them by making some as Chief Engineer and the other as Chairman. Therefore you should take up this project in your own hands so that it can be completed as early as possible and particularly the western areas of Rajasthan, where drinking water is not available, may get benefit of it. Our second suggestion is that Ganga and Yamuna waters should be provided to 5 districts of Rajasthan.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi): But where is the water in Ganga?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Why are you interrupting. We are not getting water from your share, but we want to utilise the surplus water which goes waste into the sea. I would like to tell you that 36.70 million cubic metre water of Ganga-Yamuna is going waste into the sea. Where as this Ganga water can be utilised in Alwar and Bharatpur and Yamuna water can be utilised in Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Nagour and Churu districts which are drought prone districts. These areas of Rajasthan face famine problem every year. Therefore, when the water of these rivers goes waste into the sea, why we should not make use of it? We have to pay for water of the Yamuna Canal of Haryana which passes by the side of Jhunjhunu district and is also close to Bharatpur. Therefore, when the water of Ganga and Yamuna goes waste into the sea, why this surplus water cannot be utilised in Rajasthan to irrigate land? Our 4 to 5 districts are drought affected. Water, therefore, can be given to them also. Similar is situation of Narmada Project about which several hon. Members have spoken but no where they uttered the name of Rajasthan though



[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

four States, namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have their share in Narmada Project. Therefore, the work of Narmada Project should also be started immediately so that Badmer, Sirohi, Jalour and Pali districts may get water from it. It is also a desert area. Similarly, first phase of Mahi Project has been completed from which various districts are getting water but due to the non-completion of the second phase, water could not be supplied to various other districts. After the completion of second phase some famine affected areas such as Dungarpur, Udaipur etc. can get water from it and they can also become green. Therefore, second phase should also be completed so that farmer of that area may also get irrigation facility. That entire area is a drought affected area and it is very important to make water arrangement in that area also.

Similarly, I would like to request that there are some big rivers like Kali, Sindhu Parwali etc. which flow in Jhalawar and Kota districts.

Proposals for construction of dams over these rivers were sent to the Centre by the Rajasthan Government long ago, but clearance has not been given so far. I request that you should clear those projects immediately so that the areas like Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi which are deprived of irrigation facilities, could be brought under irrigation and Rajasthan could be fully irrigated and could enhance its food-grain production to the extent of being able to provide for the entire country.

Till now I have spoken in a general way about Rajasthan. Now I come to my own constituency. In my area, several dams have been constructed but there is always water shortage in them. If by God's grace, there is rainfall, then some water is stored in the reservoirs. Otherwise there remains water shortage. There has been no progress so far in the development of command areas. Though the Meja dam, Khari dam and the Alwar medium project and the Kothari project

have already been constructed each of which can irrigate about 1 lakh acres of land; no progress has been made in the direction of the development of the command areas as yet. Neither the Rajasthan Government nor the Central Government have paid any attention to them. Hence, I request you to arrange for the development of the command areas of these 4 projects. It will increase the area of land under irrigation and the yield will also be more. No dam has yet been constructed on the Banas river which flows through my area. This river meets Chambal in its later course. If a dam is constructed over this river, in the district of Bhilwara, then a considerable portion of my constituency will get irrigation facility. I want to submit that the Government should take effective action in this direction so that our farmers are benefited.

Similarly, I want to submit about underground water as well. A survey has been conducted and it has been found that the water level is very low. The Government should formulate some scheme to make potable water available for irrigation and implement it on a priority basis. Either by boring of tubewells or by some other method, that underground water should be brought above so that our farmers may be benefited. They should get irrigation facilities. With these words I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

\*SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad to welcome and support the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

We are not in a position to utilise our water resources to the full extent even after 40 years of attaining our independence. In some parts of the country there are floods and in some other parts, we find a severe drought situation.

Dastur Committee gave its report long ago in which it has been recommended to link Ganges with Kaveri river. Of course, the Minister is very keen in setting up such projects but some engineers and

\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

other bureaucrats are not cooperating with the Govt. Every time they say that the project is not viable. We are living in a sputnik age today and therefore it should not be difficult for our Govt. to link Ganga with Kaveri. The hon. Minister is son of a farmer and he is very eager to serve the farmers of our country. Sir, M. Viswesvariah's dedicated service to the man kind is known all over the world. We are expecting such a service from our Govt. I am sure that our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Minister for Water Resources Shri Shankaranand will lead our country to a new era of progress and prosperity.

The complaints regarding drought and flood situations are coming from various States like Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu Karnataka and others. However, the basic problem is only one i.e. proper planning for the optimum utilisation of water resources. We have several policies like economic policy, education policy, agricultural policy but strangely there is no irrigation policy. Hence I urge upon the hon. Minister to provide water facilities to the farmers.

There are several inter-State disputes regarding sharing of river water. These disputes have to be solved to avoid wastage of water running into the sea.

In Karnataka about 18 districts are facing acute water shortage. Therefore it becomes very essential for the Centre to help Karnataka to complete the projects like Tunga Bhadra project, Upper Krishna project, Hemavati project etc.

Before 1947, Karnataka was a princely State. The British regime had done great injustice to the old Mysore State. The agreement of 1924 is in favour of Tamil Nadu. My State is utilising very little quantity of water from the rivers like Krishna, Kaveri etc. For example, Kaveri river flows for about 70% of its way in Karnataka State. But the utilisation of Kaveri water by Karnataka State is only 12%.

Poor people do not know how to get

the maximum benefit of water resources. Hence the State Govt. and the Centre should guide them in this regard. About 30 to 35% of river water is being misused. During time of our Maharaja of Mysore some engineers from Tanjavur were invited to look into the matter of utilisation of Kaveri water. Unfortunately they all decided in favour of Tamil Nadu. In fact, my constituency should also get Kaveri water. We want at least 395 TMC of water from Kaveri. The rest of the water can be taken by Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU** (Gobichettipalayam) : You are taking 395 TMC.

**SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU** : No, no, you are hiding the exact figure of water resources.

In Tanjavur if regeneration work is taken up about 6 lakh acres can come under irrigation.

In Andhra Pradesh Telugu Ganga project is being planned. It appears that Telugu Ganga project is the manifesto of the ruling party in Andhra Pradesh. Let them to ahead with their project but at the same time we have to utilise 735 TMC from Krishna river. Centre should help Karnataka to get help from World Bank for completion of Upper Krishna project. Bhadra project is also very vital for my State as several lakh acres can come under irrigation Upper Bhadra project can provide water to about 16 lakh acres of land for irrigation Bachawat Committee has given its report. However, Parliament is supreme and it has decided finally keeping in view the fact of equal distribution of water resources. We do not want to come in the way of Telugu Ganga project but we should get our due share. From Telugu Ganga project about 5 TMC water is supposed to go to Madras. I am afraid that this plan may not materialise even after 15 years.

Diversification of Netravati is a must for Karnataka State. By this, we get sufficient water and about 5 lakh acres would come under irrigation. Barepole project is pending for a very long time.

[Shri G. S. Basavaraju]

The Chief Minister of Karnataka has given a hint of dropping this project. If this project is completed it can irrigate 2½ lakh acres of land. There are many other important projects like Bealti river project, Aghinshni river project. These projects would help mainly Dhanwar and Bellary districts. In addition, bore wells and tube wells have to be set up in all parts of the State as the drought situation is prevailing throughout the State. About 10 to 20 crores of rupees have to be sanctioned to each district of Karnataka State for the proper utilisation of water resources.

Once upon a time our State was giving free electricity particularly to farmers. But the situation today is entirely different. Today there is no water in the State neither to produce electricity nor for irrigational purposes.

Our Prime Minister recently said about the excise duty concession given to the plastic tubes etc. I have drip irrigation in my land. I do not find any concession in this regard. The rates which were existing two months ago are prevailing even today.

Mahanadi diversion is very important project. From this we can get about 300 TMC water and at the same time flood can be controlled. The expenditure is estimated to be about 10 thousand crores. I request the hon. Minister to diversify the water of Mahanadi water. In fact this diversification will be a boon to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

Nothing will happen if some housing construction or road construction is stopped. Many other works can be stopped for some time. But, the work with regard to irrigation should never stop in this country. Irrigation, electrification and education are the three very vital fields for the progress of our country. If these are looked into properly we can usher into a new era of prosperity.

Brahmaputra Kaveri-Ganga must be linked. There should be a national grid

and then only we can maintain balance in the matter of equi-distribution of water resources to States.

I am sure that our hon. Minister will look into all the points that I have raised and do his best for the optimum utilisation of water resources which are bountiful in our country.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Our National water policy has been formulated keeping in view the potential resources of water and it is a purposeful policy. Under this policy, co-ordination between every state has been established and all projects have been given equal priority.

On 30th October 1985, a meeting of the Water Resources Council was held under the Chairmanship of the Hon. Prime Minister. It was decided here that every Chief Minister will be consulted in this matter. Subsequently, a committee was formed. This committee held about 5 meetings. In these meetings, development oriented concrete irrigation projects were finalised and some very useful suggestions were given. We believe that whatever efforts have been made by this Ministry are laudable and will help in the development of the country. In addition, adequate irrigation facilities will be available in the whole country and it will lead to the greenery and prosperity of the country. I appreciate the efforts of the hon. Minister. However, no solid work has been done so far in the sphere of our National Water policy.

In my constituency, there are different command areas like the Gandak, Kosi and Swarna Rekha. I want to ask the hon. Minister in this connection as to whether the funds allocated for this purpose are utilised properly? If they are

properly utilised, then why there is the problem of droughts and floods all over the country? As soon as the month of June begins the eastern parts of India which include states like West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh etc. faces serious problems. If your Department had worked in a planned manner and in a proper direction then after so many years of independence we would have made considerable progress. It is a matter of great concern.

In our First Five Year plan 25 large projects were taken up but only one project was completed in five years. I have with me the report of the year 1987-88. The detailed position has been given here. In 1979-80, 205 big projects were taken up out of which only 29 have been completed. During the Sixth plan, 246 new projects were taken up and only 65 were completed. It proves that there are definitely certain shortcomings somewhere in the Department.

The Hon. Prime Minister and recently called a meeting in July of the Water Resources Council in connection with the National Water Policy. Chairing the meeting he had said that the situation is quite grim. The projects are never completed in time and as a result, there are adverse effects. Firstly, the farmers who are to be benefited from them get deprived of the prosperity which could have come to them. Secondly, as more time is taken for the completion of these projects, cost gets escalated correspondingly. There are schemes where the cost escalation has been 290 percent. There are many such projects where the cost escalation has been more than 500 percent as they have not been completed within the stipulated period. From this, we can guess the progress which has been made by your Ministry.

We believe and also hope that the manner in which our Economic Policy and our New Education Policy have been formulated, our new National Water Resources Policy will also be prepared and released. The draft of the New Education Policy has been considered and approved in September, 1986. We expect that the Ministry will look into all these

aspects and we will benefit more if all the projects are completed in time. Priority has been accorded to this work under the Seventh Five Year Plan. The small irrigation projects have been given priority and substantial amounts have been earmarked for this purpose. We have three kinds of irrigation schemes. Firstly, there are the large projects with cost of Rs.50 crores which we call major projects. There are some multipurpose projects which include the Kosi, Damodar and the Gandak projects. I want to tell that in the First Five Year Plan our irrigation capacity was 22.7 percent which increased to 67 percent by the end of the Sixth Five Year plan. By the end of this century our irrigation capacity will go up to 113 million hectares. These are all encouraging achievements and I congratulate the hon. Minister for it.

Now I will like to submit about Bihar. The Irrigation Department in Bihar is in a very bad shape. We have the Gandak Scheme. When I was the Member of the Legislative Council, we had got that scheme approved after considerable persuasion. That project has also not been completed within the stipulated period. Several projects in Champaran district are yet to be completed. In your report, you have mentioned that the Kosi and Gandak river projects have been completed but actually they have not been completed. There are 67 projects which are still pending. The Kosi and the Gandak river projects are also incomplete. Further, funds were allocated for irrigating areas like Maisi, Pakridayal, Motihari etc. under the Gandak Scheme and canals were also constructed but water has not yet been supplied to these areas. One point more that I want to submit is that you are going to grant Rs. 68 million dollars from the World Bank to Bihar. Jal Vikas Nigam has sunk 6000 tubewells but except two or three hundred tubewells, none of them are working. I request that you should direct the State Governments to set up a monitoring cell or a Control Board to find out whether work is actually being done or not?

Sikbrahana is a tributary of the Burhi Gandak river. Its right embankment, has

[Shrimati Prabhawati Gupta]

caved in and the area can be flooded any time. Severe floods occurred 4 or 5 years back which rendered the people of Dubarbana homeless. I request that the hon. Minister may instruct the State Government to lift up the embankment of this river. Again, if you look at its left embankment then you will get a shiver. It has not been completed even in 30 years. When floods came due to heavy rainfall some 5 or 6 years back, people of West Champaran were rendered homeless. You should pay attention in this direction also. I would also like to say about the Western Kosi Canal. That area is called Madhubani. It is a drought prone area. Early clearance should, therefore, be given for implementation of the Western Kosi Project. The Swarnrekha Project will benefit three states, namely West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. That should be given early clearance for implementation.

Most of the time of the Bihar Government is consumed in the transfers and postings of its employees. Engineers keep on roaming in the corridors. They try to get themselves posted in those places where they can earn money by underhand dealings. Such a situation should be created that all these evils as well as the rampant corruption are rooted out. Only then the problem of irrigation in Bihar will be solved and the problem of drought and floods will be tackled. The land of Gautam Buddha and emperor Ashoka will only then become prosperous.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the demand for Grant under the control of the Ministry of Water Resources. At the same time, I want to point out with regard to Cauvery Water Dispute which is pending for the last—more than 15 years. The problem has yet to be solved by the Central Government. So many letters have already been written by the State Government to the Central Government. Here, I would like to trace

out the history of the river Cauvery so that it will be of much help to our friends from Karnataka because, they say, actually the Tamilnadu Government is using much of the water from Cauvery. But it is not correct. The river Cauvery actually rises in the Brahmagiri range of the Western Ghats in the Coorg District of Karnataka. The river Cauvery's tributaries are *Harangi, Hemavathi, Shimsha, Arkavathi & Lakshmanathirtha* and *Swarnarathi*. These are the main tributaries of the river Cauvery.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan) : What about Bhavani ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am coming to that.

Kabini is one of the tributaries which rises from the Eastern slopes of the Western Ghats in the North Malabar District of Kerala and it joins Cauvery. When Cauvery comes into inside Tamilnadu limits, the Bhavani, Amaravathi and Noyyal, all these tributaries join the Cauvery. Here, I want to mention with regard to the Agreements of 1892 and 1924. Both the Agreements are permanent in nature. After the agreements were signed, the Krishnaraja Sagar Dam was constructed ; after the agreement was signed between Mysore and Madras, the Mettur Dam was constructed.

As far as the irrigation point is concerned, there is a Grand Anicut in Trichi District. That was constructed about 2000 years ago by the King Karigal Cholan. It is in the history. Nobody will dispute this. I think our friend Shri Nanje Gowda will not dispute with regard to the grand Anicut. Even from the point of view of irrigation also, I can tell...

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : I hope my only objection is that the 1924 Agreement never satisfies...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Even with regard to the irrigation point of view, as far as Tamilnadu is concerned, from time immemorial—centuries ago—the

irrigation is being done through the Cauvery water. The Cauvery water is being utilised by the farmers of Tanjore and Trichy Districts which are the granaries as far as the Tamilnadu Government is concerned. If adequate water is made available for Tamil Nadu, we can supply foodgrains to the entire country. But we are unable to get water. Our dams are actually empty and there is no water at all. Even for drinking purposes there is scarcity of water in almost all the districts.

With regard to development of irrigation in the Cauvery basin, prior to 1928 when the first storage, that is, the Krishnarajasagar Dam, was constructed in Karnataka and when it came into operation, the total area in the basin was 19.80 lakh acres—both major and minor irrigation utilising 510 TMC of water by the Tamil Nadu State. Our friend, Mr. Basavaraju, was saying that they actually needed 395 TMC of water. If they take 395 TMC of water, there will not be any water at all in the Cauvery basin. I am asking Mr. Basavaraju and Mr. Nanje Gowda one question. What is the area they are irrigating under the Cauvery basin? I was Minister for Agriculture and Irrigation in Tamil Nadu, and I know better. When Mr. Urs was the Chief Minister...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : One clarification I want to give.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : You can give the clarification at a later stage.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikballapur) : Mr. Nanje Gowda was also Minister for Irrigation in Karnataka...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : My basic question is this. Not even 100 TMC of water, they are utilising for irrigation...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Let us appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Not even 100 TMC of water, they are utilising for irrigation. But they are demanding 395 TMC of water for irrigation.

Subsequent to the 1924 Agreement, actually it is the Karnataka Government which is violating the terms of the Agreement. It is not the Tamil Nadu Government which is violating the terms of the Agreement. I want to put it specifically that the Karnataka Government is the only Government which violates the terms of the Agreement of 1924. They are constructing four dams in violation of the terms of the Agreement—they are constructing Harangi, Kalini, Hemavati and Swarnaavati...

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : One minute...

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not yielding. I cannot allow. I will have to protect him.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : All the four dams are being constructed in violation of the terms of the Agreement of 1924. Is it not proper for the Central Government to come to the rescue of the Tamil Nadu Government in order to safeguard the irrigational interests of the farmers in Tamil Nadu?

When Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, in 1970-71, the then Chief Minister had written many letters to the then Prime Minister and at the request of the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the filed suit was withdrawn from the Supreme Court. Even in 1971 when was President's rule in Karnataka, the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi requested the Tamil Nadu Government not to press with regard to adjudication, not to press with regard to formation of a Tribunal. That is why we were not pleading for Tribunal. But afterwards, after 1972, upto 1986-87 we have been pressing the Central Government for forming a Tribunal.

[Shri P. Kolandaivelu]

Why has it not been done? In one of the newspapers in Tamil Nadu on 6-4-1987, it has been reported; it was stated by our hon. Minister for Irrigation, Shri Shankaranand, it was reported in Dinamani paper that there is no necessity at all to form a tribunal. The Minister might not have stated like this. But actually I found in the paper that our Irrigation Minister stated that there is no necessity for forming a tribunal for the Cauvery issue. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is true.

17.00 hrs.

The Hon. Chief Minister Mr Ramakrishna Hegde made a wonderful statement recently that Tamil Nadu has to change its crop pattern and to go in for oil seeds instead of paddy. What a wonderful suggestion, that too made by Shri Ramakrishna Hegde! He wants to become a national leader. When he wants to become a national leader, he says that we have to change our crop pattern and go in for oil seeds instead of paddy.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : The Karnataka Chief Minister should not be misinterpreted. We are spending one TMC of water for 12000 acres whereas Tamil Nadu is using it for 3000 acres. So, their crop pattern has to be changed in the overall interest of the nation.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : We need paddy. Why should we change our crop pattern?

(Interruptions)

With regard to Cauvery basin, the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee was appointed at the instance of the Chief Ministers of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. These three Chief Ministers were there in order to form the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee. It went in detail into the question of utilisation of water for irrigation. They have found that there is no surplus water at all. But our friend Shri Nanje Gowda said the day before yesterday that about 340 TMC

of water is going waste. It is entirely a wrong statement, I criticize him.

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : The other day I only said that...

MR. CHAIRMAN : As per rules, Mr. Nanje Gowda, you can say something if only the speaker on the Floor yields. If he does not yield, then whatever you say will not form part of the record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing doing.. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am not permitting you.

(Interruptions)\*\*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I would suggest to the Hon. Minister that this is the high time to form a tribunal at once. Otherwise there will not be any water for Tamil Nadu in order to rise paddy crops or even for drinking purpose. I earnestly request the hon. Minister to form the tribunal immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views before the House while supporting the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources. The country has not achieved the desired success in the matter of irrigation which it should otherwise have. A total of 21 percent area in the whole country is under irrigation while there is no provision of irrigation in the remaining 79 percent area. Very less irrigation facilities are available in my area i.e. Barmer, Jaisalmer and Shergarh. I would like to say about the Indira Gandhi Canal Scheme which had been formulated for bringing about improvement in the desert areas. The foundation stone of Indira Gandhi Canal, which was earlier called Rajasthan Canal, was laid on 31.3.58 by Shri Govind Ballabh Pant.

When this scheme was formulated, its cost was estimated at Rs. 66.46 crores and this was to be completed by 1968-69. But 29 years have elapsed, and the work on only a 650-kilometer stretch of the main canal has been completed. A sum of Rs 530.11 crores has been spent on it by the Rajasthan Government. We have brought an area of 5.6 lakh hectares of land under irrigation in the first stage and another 0.60 lakh hectares in the second stage. So far as the completion of this scheme is concerned, it has been stated in the Annual Report which we have just received and in reply to my question that the canal may be completed by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan.

17 05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

According to the estimates, it has been worked out that if we spend Rs. 1200 crore more, only then we can complete the Indira Gandhi Canal in the Eighth Five Year Plan. We have got information from its engineers that if we spend Rs. 150 crore every year, only then we can complete it in eight or ten years. But only a sum of Rs. 250 crore has been allocated in the plan for the Indira Gandhi Canal. Then how can we complete it in the Eighth Five Year Plan? This is an important question for us. The Central Government should extend assistance for this venture. It has given assistance. In the Annual Report it has been mentioned that in 1986-87, a sum of Rs. 126 crore had been allocated for Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal and a provision of Rs. 69.4 crore has been made for the year 1987-88 by the Central Government. When you can provide so much assistance for Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal, you should also help for the completion of Indira Gandhi Canal so that the desert areas could develop. May I know why the Government is adopting such an indifferent attitude? The then Finance Minister and now Defence Minister had inaugurated the main canal in Mohangarh on 21 December, 1986 and had said that the Central Government was trying to obtain the assistance of the World Bank. We want that you should take assistance from

the World Bank but you should also provide special assistance so that the construction of Indira Gandhi Canal could be completed by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. This will increase the production of foodgrains and will solve permanently the problem of famine which occurs in the desert areas particularly in the Barmer and Jaisalmer districts and where the Government spends crores of rupees on the famine relief. The problem of drinking water will also be solved. Therefore, you should give priority to it.

No amount has been spent in the Seventh Five Year Plan in regard to the Narmada Scheme. This scheme pertains to Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Under this scheme, Sardar Sarovar Project was formulated and that should also be implemented. The exact amount which has yet not been earmarked should be allocated. The Government can take loan from the World Bank. But it should complete it by any means. This will ensure water in Barmer and Jalaur districts and the areas of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh will also get water. You should give it priority.

Eradi Commission was appointed to look into the sharing of waters of Ravi Beas rivers. It has submitted its report to the Government. I would like to take this opportunity to submit that the report of Eradi Commission is pending with the Government. A Bill in regard to the sharing of Ravi-Beas waters was presented in the House some time back and it had made a statement at that time. It should stick to its stand which it has taken in this regard. According to the verdict we are to get 8.6 million cubic feet water for irrigation. The water allocated to us should not be touched. Because on the one hand there is a problem of water-logging in Punjab and on the other, the people of our State are longing for few drops of drinking water. Under this situation it becomes your duty to safeguard the interests of the people of Rajasthan. Whatever the report of the Eradi Commission, the interests of the people of Rajasthan should be taken care



[Shri Viridhi Chander Jain]

of. In this connection, the Prime Minister and yourself as well had given us assurance that the interests of Rajasthan would be safeguarded. I shall avail this opportunity to add that when the Bhakra Beas Management Board was constituted under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, it was decided that Ferozepur, Ropar and Harike Headworks would be transferred to the Bhakra Management Board but due to our weakness, the Ferozepur, Ropar and Harike water works are still under Punjab. This has made our position deplorable. The sharing of water takes place in such a way that when our crops wither, water is not released from there and when our crops do not need water and are ready for harvesting, the water is released. The result is, our farmers suffer both ways. Their crops are damaged in this way. Once we have taken a stand through an Act in the Parliament that these headworks would be handed over to Bhakra Beas Management then now why vacillating attitude is being adopted. Due to this vacillation, the Act passed by Parliament is not being enforced.

All the hon. Members, who spoke here, have referred to the Inter-Dispute Act. Under the Inter Dispute Act, if there is a dispute between the two states, it is referred to the tribunal. Tribunal takes time as long as 10 to 15 years to dispose of these issues as a result which a situation of confrontation between the States continue. To avoid such situation a number of hon. Members have suggested that whenever the Central Government enacts legislation, it should assume wide powers under it. Unless the Central Government takes over the responsibility to solve this dispute, the problem will not be solved. What happens at present is that the Central Government convenes meeting and holds conference of Chief Ministers but due to the lack of powers, it cannot solve the problem by taking unanimous decision and those disputes continue to exist. Therefore, there is need that the Central Government should think over it seriously.

So far as the definition of small and marginal farmers is concerned, it applies to the whole country uniformly. In it no consideration has been given to the place, geographical situation and climate. A farming having 1.5 hectares of land has been regarded as a small farmer and a farmer having land measuring 3/4th of a hectare has been regarded as marginal farmer. This needs to be amended area-wise. The reason is that at some places the water comes out in the wells after a depth of 20 to 25 feet and at some places water is not available even at the depth of 150 feet. The places where the problem is acute include the desert areas of Rajasthan. So there is imperative need to change the definition. You have established a Technology Mission in Barmer and you are providing it help so that drinking water is made available to that area. The Central Water Board is helping it in its efforts. I appreciate the gesture. In our area, drinking water can be made available through the drilling machines only. Other techniques do not prove effective. I would request the Government to take active step in this direction. With these words I support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources. Of all the precious things of the world, water is the most precious one. A large part of Rajasthan has been deprived of this precious wealth for thousands of years. The people of that state yearn for water. There thousands of kilometers of land is in the grip of drought where people do not get a single drop of water. If water is made available there, high quality of crops could be grown there which could feed not only Rajasthan but the whole country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, work on the Indira Gandhi Canal Project is going on at a snail's pace. If the Government of India takes over that project, it can be completed only then. Otherwise it cannot be completed even in 60 or 70 years.

Corruption is prevailing among the employees there on large scale. Only one third of the work pertaining to that project has been completed and the rest two third work is yet to be completed. I would, therefore, appeal that the Rajasthan Canal Project should be taken over by the Centre.

Sir, I belong to the Jhunjhunu constituency of Rajasthan and the area of Jhunjhunu runs along Haryana's border and it is similar to that State. About an area of 150 kilometers of Haryana adjoins my constituency, Jhunjhunu. The canal runs upto the border of Haryana but the people of Jhunjhunu long for water. This is a great injustice to the people of that area. The Yamuna canal has been constructed upto Loharu but that water has not been supplied up to Jhunjhunu whereas Jhunjhunu comes immediately after Loharu. There the people are yearning for water whereas Loharu has large quantity of water. When you can supply water of Yamuna upto Loharu in Haryana then why it cannot be extended upto Jhunjhunu? From there it can also be supplied upto Sikar, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Similarly the water of Ganga can also be supplied upto Bharatpur, Jaipur, Sikar and Jhunjhunu. But this has not been done and the people of that area are yearning for water for centuries.

Sir, my constituency Jhunjhunu is such an area where three types of persons live. They are jawans, farmers and businessmen. In spite of acute shortage of water—it is not available even at the depth of as much as 150 meters—the farmers draw water from the well to irrigate their land. Therefore, the small and the marginal farmers should be exempted from paying power charges in the Jhunjhunu area so that they may be able to earn their livelihood. If you exempt the farmers from paying power charges, they will be able to irrigate their land and in this way the production of foodgrains will increase.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, some corrupt employees are employed there. No pro-

gress can take place in that area till they are there. There is an Executive Engineer in that area against whom CBI enquiry is going on and a case has already been filed against him. In spite of this, such people are holding high position. Corrupt officers can never develop their districts. They cannot draw out any scheme for the development of their districts. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention towards this issue.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is acute shortage of drinking water in Rajasthan. The people of that area join army and keep vigil on the borders of the country to defend it from the enemies. They shed their blood for this cause. But their family members have to walk as much as 10 to 15 kilometers to fetch water. Earlier, it was proposed to supply drinking water to Jhunjhunu from the Rajasthan Canal. But now we have come to know that the proposed scheme is being cancelled. I would appeal to you that keeping in view the difficulties that are faced by the armymen, farmers and traders, this scheme should not be shelved. People of that area can shed their blood but it is very difficult to get water. Under these circumstances, I would request you to make water of this canal available for drinking and irrigation purposes.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while making demand to make the water of the Indira Gandhi Canal available for Jhunjhunu, I would also like to say that a Wind Project and a Solar Energy project be set up there so that the people of those areas may get their facilities and they may be able to earn their livelihood without any difficulty.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI (Madhubani) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister of Water Resources as he wants to solve the biggest problem of the country. In my view whatever amount is allocated to this Ministry would not be sufficient. If we are able to solve the problem of irrigation, then the shortage of

[Shri Abdul Hannan Ansari]

foodgrains in the country as also the problem of unemployment in the country would be solved to a great extent.

Today 80 percent of our population is engaged in the agricultural work and they continue to face the problems. I would like to tell the situation in my area and especially in Northern Bihar. I have stated all these things in this House many a times and I have apprised the Hon. Prime Minister also through several letters that people in seven districts in North Bihar are always affected by floods during rainy season. It all happens because of the three main rivers—Kosi, Kamla Balan and Adhawara group of rivers—which keep the area submerged for 3 months in a year.

Adhawara group of rivers have their source in the mountains and 11 of its branches sub-merge 4 districts of Bihar. The farmers of neighbouring areas, who sow their crops repeatedly are deprived of their crops. When attention was drawn repeatedly in this connection, then two years back it was told that the work in this regard would be completed in three phases, but no work has been started so far. It is a matter of regret. These smaller rivers are known by the name of Khirohi, Dhons, Karc and Kamla etc.

Kamla canal project has been formulated on the river Kamla Balan. On my election. I came to know that Nepal Government has constructed a dam on the main stream of the river and they open its gate during rainy season. But when there is need of water for irrigation, they close the gates of the dam and do not allow water to flow to our side. It was replied that a decision would be taken about distribution of water after holding talks with the Nepal Government, but it is a matter of regret that despite drawing the attention of the Government, no concrete steps has been taken in this regard.

Recently I had asked a question, in reply to which it was again repeated that talks would be held with the Nepal Government. I do not know whether

talks in this connection would be held after 1990 or in the 21st century. Full attention should be paid towards this issue. This is an issue which concerns the lives of one million people of the area, who are facing the difficulties. Can we not think about them ?

The third major river is known as Kosi. In 1952 late Dr. Rajendra Prasad had inaugurated Kosi Project and a barrage was constructed on it. When the question of construction of canal arose, the issue of Eastern and Western Canal came up. The construction of Hydro electric project was also envisaged, but that scheme too has not been completed so far. Through you, Sir I would ask the hon. Minister to look into all these things.

A sum of Rs. 500 crores was earmarked for the construction of this project, but now the estimated cost of the project has gone up to Rs. 5000 crores, but even then this project does not seem to be getting completed. There are continuous irregularities. Bungalows of the officers and staff are being constructed and canal is not being constructed at all. Does the Central Government not monitor the implementation of projects for which huge amounts are allocated to the State Governments by it ? The Central Government should at least supervise them and intervene to ensure proper utilisation of funds ? If we complete those projects, I can say with authority that the problem of starvation and unemployment being faced by the people of North Bihar would be solved and the Centre would be able to solve the problem of unemployment.

I hope that the hon. Minister would pay special attention towards this. These are the projects which have been approved by the Central Government. In the Kamla Project, a large quantity of sand has accumulated and water could not be supplied through it. Would you kindly make arrangements for clearing the sand ?

Drawing your attention to all these things, I support the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

{English}

**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli) :**  
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to express my views about the irrigation available in India. As an agricultural country with erratic rains ; arid and semi-arid land, the importance of irrigation has increased a lot. From the beginning of our independence, we have been trying to take up major, medium and minor projects. I do not want to go into all the details but I want to suggest that there should be shift of policy in our irrigation approach. It has been seen that we always try to tackle the major irrigation projects. These major irrigation projects are economic and it gives us irrigation facilities at cheaper rates and also creates hydro-electric projects. But silting is the main problem that most of the major projects are facing today. We have also seen that major and medium projects take a very longer time and ultimately the estimate that was prepared in the beginning is doubled or trebled and in many cases it goes much beyond the imagination. The price escalation is there and the people for whom it is meant, the beneficiaries, don't get the benefit immediately. As such I would suggest that minor irrigation projects should be given preference all over the country. There are reasons why I say this. We have seen that silting problem is the main problem as far as the major projects are concerned. You will appreciate that if we have a small *bandhara* on a rivulet or a streamlet or on a tributary, we can certainly stop the silt going from this area to the major projects.

Secondly, these projects can be completed at an early date and the benefits can be accrued immediately. We have also seen when the Tungbhadra Project was completed, the people were reluctant to avail of the irrigation facilities. Ultimately Shri C.D. Deshmukh and Panditji had to go there and tell them, if they do not utilise the water, they will be shifted and some other people who will use the irrigation facilities will be given the lands. Here, the same was the case, when the Nizam Sagar Dam was taken up in Hyderabad State. The cultivators were

initially reluctant and people from Andhra came and purchased some of the lands, and started growing sugarcane. What I suggest if we have minor projects submergence of villages will be less and moreover the cost also will be less and the people will get the benefits immediately. With drought conditions prevailing throughout the South, Maharashtra and Gujarat, what we find is that there is scarcity of fodder ; there is scarcity of drinking water for as well as cattle. Sir, if we have small projects we can definitely give the benefit of drinking water to the people as well as the cattle living in that area. Sir, in this ancient country, we have seen that in small State like Manipur there are projects which are even today being managed by the people themselves. There is no Government authority. All the repairs, major, minor and even field channels, are down by the beneficiaries themselves. Same is the case in certain districts of Nasik and Thana in Maharashtra. Sir, why not we do that ? If it is a minor project, the beneficiaries themselves can look after it and settle the grievances. There won't be any corruption, there won't be an extra officer to take bribe and all that. So, I suggest that this particular thing should be introduced and it should be encouraged.

Sir, when Pochampari has Project was taken up, I remember, a local Congress MLA Mr. Gadanna came all the way here to convince the Government that before they start Pochampabad Project, we must see that all the small nalas, all the small nalas, all the small rivers are blocked so that the silt does not come to Pochampabad. Unfortunately, it could not be taken up. But, I wish it had been done. There are the things which I want to bring before you.

Sir, I have a small booklet which shows 25.5 million hectare was under major and medium Project and 32.9 million hectares was under minor projects. While the entire potential under minor schemes was used, only 85% of potential under the major and medium works was utilised. Sir, why do we waste our energy on these

[Shri Uttam Rathod]

projects ? Therefore, I would say that let us concentrate on minor projects. Today, I found AIDMK leader grumbling about water. I remember when I visited South, the Periyar River water was quietly used by Tamil Nadu State. Subsequently, the people of Kerala realised that they must use this water and that is how Edduki Project came.

Sir, in the State of Tamil Nadu, they have got the maximum number of wells, almost half the number of wells in India are situated in Tamil Nadu. They do not give water for 12 months. They give water for about 6 or 8 months and the water is spread on the extensive area so that well can have water for irrigation. We should have first gone and taken up the minor project. If we do that, the problems that were raised by Hon. Lady Member, Mrs. Gupta about the projects from Bihar, would not have cropped up. The beneficiaries also will get it soon and the cost of production also will be reduced.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanyharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit two or three points. I have gone through this Report many a times from the beginning to end, but I did not find anything objectionable in it. I would like to ask one or two questions to the hon. Minister. I want to know as to how long would it take to finalise the water policy ? You have written that many conferences and many meetings have been held and will again be held. I want to know as to how long would it take to finalise the policy ? You have written that the meeting which was held recently was attended by the Hon. Prime Minister also. I quote from the proceedings of the meeting held in July, 1986. It has been mentioned in it that :—

[English]

\* The need for prioritisation of ongoing projects was stressed, and it was recommended that a review committee may be set up in each

State under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, to draw up priorities for the optimal allocation of limited resources."

[Translation]

If the work is to be done under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, then he will go by the advice of the bureaucrats. I would like to submit that the people's representatives, M.Ps. and M.L.As. should also be involved and they should be asked as to what are their views. If you give me time. I can explain to you in detail about the projects in Bihar, but I am afraid, you would not give me time. I want to submit two or three points.

It is written in this booklet that a major portion of work on Kosi Project has been completed. Sir, I would request you that a committee of four or five hon. Members of this House be constituted and it should be sent to Bihar to ascertain the progress of various projects there in which the centre invests the funds. The original estimated cost of Kosi Project was Rs. 13 crores, which has now gone up to Rs. 282 crores. If you see the situation there, you will be horrified to see the reality. Iron rods, cement, bricks worth lakhs of rupees have been dumped on the sides of the roads. It has not been done recently. This situation is continuing for many years. It would not be a surprise if the funds which are being wasted come to crores of rupees. I had raised this matter in the House earlier also. The Centre is providing the funds to the Kosi project and Nepal Government is interested in Kosi Project. The Centre and Bihar Government both are involved in it, but we shirk our responsibility by saying that the project has to be executed by the State Government. The Bihar Government says that it has assigned the work to the engineers. I have already said that loot is going on in Bihar. A saying is widely prevalent among the people—"L/4, Loot divided by Four". The funds earmarked for an irrigation project are divided among four categories of people—Engineers, contractors, bureaucrats and local politicians". There should be a

thorough enquiry to find out as to why the work on Central Project is not being done? Kosi Project is situated in my constituency. A sum of Rs. 55 lakhs in cash was recovered from the house of a bureaucrat and I can say with authority that even today if raids are conducted, a sum of Rs. 50 to Rs. 55 lakhs in cash should be recovered from the engineers' residences. Though all such things are being done before our eyes, yet we keep silent. I, therefore, request you to reconsider this matter.

It has been said in this booklet that work is merely co-ordinated by the Central Government. If you keep silent by saying that the Centre merely undertakes co-ordination or monitoring, and engineers as well as contractors are allowed to pocket public money, how could the work be done then? We are fighting here in Delhi for each single paisa and resources are raised with great difficulty. When there is deficit financing, it brings us bad name and it is demanded that taxes should not be levied. But at the same time, the public money is being pocketed by some individuals. A new class of people is coming up, which would not allow democracy to function in the country. You should pay attention to the things that are going on. I would like to request you to visit Bihar without any prior information to anyone and see for yourself as to what is being done on the Central Projects. You have written in this Report that work on minor irrigation has been included in the 20-Points Programme and that too is being monitored by the Central Government. But there too no work is being done. Our area North Bihar is very unfortunate. It has a gold mine but that is not being exploited. The rivers emerging from Nepal create havoc in our region. At present we have good relations with Nepal. If some arrangements are made to construct dams etc. on those rivers, there can be so much generation of power from the waters that the entire North India can be industrialised. If you pay some attention towards this, the whole of North India can be industrialised and Nepal too can be transformed into a new country but instead, we are

facing destruction from these rivers at present. Time has come when we should think seriously about this aspect.

I may tell you that when May and June come, the people of North Bihar start shivering with the apprehension as to what will happen to them. The rains bring untold miseries for the low lying areas. There is no system to intimate the people in advance. You have written in this booklet that you have made arrangements for advance intimation of floods but in North Bihar there is no such arrangement. The entire region remains submerged, not only in October and November but even in the month of February also. The sick cannot move out to the cities even for treatment. It is a very serious but it can be controlled. What is required is the will power. If this will power is shown, that will not only be beneficial for the North Bihar, the whole of North India will be benefited from it. The North Bihar as a result of this, will produce—both industrially and agriculturally—so much that the country's shape will be changed.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir): My Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources. 75 percent of our population is dependent on agriculture and when we talk of agriculture it becomes necessary to see that the water should be utilised purposefully and should be controlled properly. That is why our Government has given priority to irrigation and development of water resources in the 20 Point Programme. In this connection through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that when water is in excess—be it through rains or rivers—provision should be made that this water is controlled because uncontrolled water becomes destructive in many ways. Firstly it goes waste and secondly it causes soil erosion which results in loss of the fertility of the land. For this, as has been emphasised by the earlier speakers, preference should be given to small irrigation projects and it should be ensured that water is utilised by formulating low-cost, time-bound programmes.

[Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

This will solve the problem of water level going down because of which we are unable to utilise it fully. We will be able to maintain water table properly. In this connection I would like to emphasise that programmes must be time-bound otherwise they result in escalation of cost which, as the earlier hon. speaker has said, provides scope for corruption. It is surprising that whenever the topic of irrigation is discussed, it is taken for granted that corruption is part of the scheme, be it of the State level or of the Central level. It is said that the maximum of scope of corruption is in the Irrigation Department. It is a routine matter in that Department. As regards time-bound programmes, I would like to submit that there are several irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh e.g. Bhainasajhar, Agarhah, Arva and construction of left embankment of Bango which have been lying undecided. When we take up the matter with the State Government it is said that these are pending with the Centre. When we contact the Centre, we are told that full details have not been sent by the State. Due to the absence of time-bound programmes, all these delays occur.

Bango dam is a very big project which is to be completed with the help of World Bank. Construction of the left embankment of the canal is also not being completed.

In the hill areas there are several water falls. If these are properly utilised then not only we will be using them as hydel resources, these can be used for irrigation purposes also. We will have to establish coordination between irrigation, power and soil conservation. Unless it is done we cannot use the water properly for irrigation.

As regards the repair of the old irrigation schemes I submit that for the dams constructed since 1927 you provide Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 per hectare for maintenance. It is quite inadequate and with this amount the repair work cannot be carried out. The silt has gathered in the old dams which has reduced their capacity.

This aspect should be paid special attention to.

CADA is doing very good work in the field of irrigation. But under this programme, priority is given in the head area. At the tail ends, schemes regarding construction of roads, plantation and other items should also be taken in hand.

The setting up of industries is resulting in pollution of rivers and the depth of the rivers is also reducing. This results in shortage of water resources in summer. This aspect should also be taken care of.

Under the irrigation schemes irrigation tax is increased but no guarantee is given at the time of increasing this tax that water will reach the farmers' fields for irrigation. This results in difficulty in recovery of irrigation tax. In spite of hike in the irrigation tax water is not made available to the farmers for irrigation. This makes the farmers unable to pay taxes. In Madhya Pradesh authorities have not been able to recover irrigation tax for the last ten years. At the time of imposing irrigation tax, it should be ensured that the water will reach fields. The arrears should be written off.

In formulating the big schemes the problem of displacement of people comes. They have to be resettled. Therefore, I urge upon the Central Government that it should give priority to the small irrigation schemes. For example, difficulties are coming in the way of Bango dam which is a big project.

Tubewells are permanent source of irrigation. These are important for providing drinking water also. More facilities should be provided for sinking tubewells so that more and more people are attracted towards this programme.

In regard to lift irrigation, priority should be given to the hill areas where canal water does not reach. Water should be made available through this system to these areas.

More minor irrigation schemes should

be provided in the Adivasi areas. I would urge that such schemes should be considered for the Madhya Pradesh areas so that the economical condition of the Adivasi areas is improved.

Under the Minor Schemes you have provided for rectification of diesel pump sets. I want that those areas which are not covered under CADA, they should be brought under the 'Rectification of Diesel Pump Set' Programme. For example in Bilaspur area Hasdev-Maniari Command Area does not come under it. This area should also be provided this facility.

Under the present scheme in Katkora area which is an Adivasi area of Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh lift irrigation has been provided for the development. I want that lift irrigation should be promoted there under EEC or KFW Schemes which are being run with foreign assistance.

In the hill areas of Eastern Madhya Pradesh assistance is provided by the State Government for tubewells. The Central Government should provide assistance for rigs so that tubewells programme could be accelerated.

In addition, ground water scheme has been formulated for the tribal areas. Under this programme drilling work for the tubewells for irrigation should be done in the catchment area of Hasdev-Bango Major Irrigation Project so that the Adivasis of this area are benefited.

Under National Water Development Agency's Programme an inter-linking scheme of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Pennar and Kaveri rivers has been formulated. You have said that 18500 million cubic water is to reach Godavari basin from Mahanadi basin. Before you do this, kindly have a survey of the Mahanadi Basin area whether it has this much surplus water to supply to Godavari. If it is available then a survey of the water capacity and water utilisation of Mahanadi Basin should be conducted and more water should be utilised for Eastern Madhya Pradesh, Western region of

Orissa and even Southern region of W. Bengal which is kharif crop area so that these areas may be benefited. An irrigation scheme on these line should be formulated. With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me time to speak.

**SHRI KAMMODI LAL JATAV (Morena):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands presented by the Minister of Water Resources for the year 1987-88. I also congratulate the Minister of Water Resources and the Prime Minister for buffer production of foodgrains. We were having inadequate resources of water earlier but the Government constructed Gandhi Sagar Dam, Indira Sagar Dam, Bhakra Dam, Ban Sagar Dam, Krishna Sagar Dam etc. and made arrangements for irrigation by providing tubewells in every district. These steps have helped in enhancing the foodgrain production and now we do not have any problem regarding foodgrains. Even then some of the hon. Members have expressed concern. I have heard all the hon. Members and I also agree with their anxiety and submit certain points relating to my constituency Morena.

15 rivers flow near my constituency, Morena but through the canal which has been carved out of Gandhi Sagar, water is provided for irrigation to three districts, namely, Kota, Morena and Bhind. You can very well imagine as to how much water these three districts must be getting from a canal which is just 600 km. away. Near Morena constituency area, at least 15 rivers are flowing but in spite of this the area remains thirsty. Rivers are flowing nearby but water for the area is coming from a distance of 600 kms. How then the area can get water for irrigation? Therefore, I request the Minister of Water Resources that the lift irrigation scheme in regard to Esah village of Chambal River sent by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be sanctioned immediately so that the farmers there are able to get water. Similarly, lift irrigation schemes for different places on Sak and Seep rivers in my area should also be formulated. This will provide irrigation facilities to my area.

I want to make one more submission.



[Shri Kammodi Lal Jatav]

There are at least two such Development Blocks, Vijaypur and Karha, near my constituency, Morena where there is cent percent Harijan-Adivasi population. In this area, not to speak of irrigation, adequate arrangements for drinking water have not been made. Therefore, tanks etc. should be constructed so that the people there may be able to get drinking water as well as water for irrigation.

Lastly, I would submit something about the Morena district of Chambal area which has been a dacoit infested region. There are ravines in 400 kms which have been formed as a result of land erosion by the rivers. Rivers flow nearby. When I was a member of the Legislative Assembly in Madhya Pradesh I had appealed to the State Government for development of this 400 km area. Now here also I submit that Study Teams should be sent there to find out ways and means to provide water for this 400 km land which is lying uncultivated. In this way a large number of Harijans, the poor, educated youths etc. will be getting employment and will earn their livelihood.

With these words I conclude and thank you for giving me time to speak.

\*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikaballapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the demands for grants of the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1987-88. I support the demands and put forward some important suggestions for the kind consideration of our hon. Minister.

We achieved our independence 40 years ago and more than 70% of our population is engaged in agriculture. In spite of this, the achievement in the field of agriculture looking to the number of people engaged in it is not satisfactory. There were days when we were importing foodgrains. Now we are standing on our own legs. Achievement of self sufficiency in food grains is not enough. We are in a position to supply food grains to the whole world as majority of our population is engaged in agriculture. This can happen only when

all the water resources in the country are utilised properly.

Severe drought is prevailing in some parts of the country. Our hon. Prime Minister visited our State recently. He came to Bagepalli in my constituency and with his own eyes the miserable condition of the people who are affected by drought. The rain fall in Kolar district is only 16 inches a year. Many people who are affected by the severe drought have already started migrating to the neighbouring States like Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. There is no water to drink even to a sparrow.

Under these difficult situations it is most unfortunate to note that there are imbalances in the utilisation of water resources. We are sons of the same mother Bharath Matha. Hence there should not be any imbalances. These days the principle of "might is right" is being practiced. Those who can speak more get the benefit and others who keep quiet are neglected completely.

On one hand, in Karnataka State the percentage of irrigated land is only 21% on the other hand in States like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu it is 48% and 45% respectively. It is better not to compare States like Haryana and Punjab where the percentage of irrigated land is more than 75%. Therefore, it is high time to remove imbalances with regard to utilisation of water resources.

The huge imbalance between northern and southern States is no secret. Some balance has to be maintained between northern and southern regions. Ganga has to be linked with Kaveri. This will enable the excess water to flow to the Southern regions.

Upper Krishna project has to be completed at the earliest. This will enable the people of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts to irrigate their lands. About 31 lakh acres of land will come under irrigation. Hence, I urge upon the hon. Minister to complete the Upper Krishna project on a top priority basis.

\* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

The people of Karnataka do not come in the way of others. Therefore, let the Telugu Ganga project go ahead. Charity begins at home. Hence let us first utilise Krishna water before donating it to others where the irrigated land is more than double when compared to our State. Krishna river water has to be utilised by Karnataka according to the 'B' Scheme.

18.00 hrs.

I request the hon. Minister not to wait for the State Govt. to sent its plans. Many people in my State may die without drinking water. Hence it is not advisable for the Centre to wait for the plan estimation from Karnataka.

Temporary assistance should be provided to the people of Kolar district especially in Chikaballapur area where there is scarcity of drinking water. Bore wells have to be dug throughout the district when Shri K.L. Rao was the Minister in the Centre he did a lot to his State of Andhra Pradesh. Similarly I expect our hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand also to do great help for the State of Karnataka and to rescue the people from the jaws of severe drought.

I hope that the hon. Minister will definitely help my State to rise its percentage of irrigated land from 21 to 50% at least.

I urge upon the Minister to complete the diversification of Mahanadi immediately.

Sir, I thank for giving me this opportunity and with these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (Shrimati Sheila Dikshit) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I propose that the sitting of the House may be extended up to 6.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I hope the Members will accept it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Banwari Lal Bairwa may speak.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources, I know you will not allow me much time to speak. Hence I would like to put forth only some of my points before you. First of all, I express my gratitude to the hon. Minister for his according sanction to Bisalpur Dam project this year. Work has started on it. All the hon. Members from Rajasthan have said that Rajasthan is facing severe drought this year. Rajasthan's situation is different from that of other parts of India. Other States can afford their water go waste, but Rajasthan cannot afford a drop of its water to go waste. Therefore, you must prepare a definite scheme in this regard. I would like to speak only this much about the Indira Gandhi Canal that I approve the views expressed by our hon. Members in this regard, I want to submit one or two points.

First of all I want to submit that there are 12 main rivers in Kota district as has been told yesterday by one of hon. Member and all of them flow from Madhya Pradesh. Large quantities of water flow in them. You should prepare such schemes for them that the remaining parts of Rajasthan are benefited by them.

Secondly, I would like to submit that you have fixed a uniform definition for the small and marginal farmers of the whole country. But I suggest that keeping in view the geographical and other factors, you may bring a minor change in it. Rajasthan's situation is quite different from that of other States. In Rajasthan 5 to 7 bighas of land does not carry any meaning. It is so less. Because it is a desert area and its fertility is also very less. Therefore, you should reconsider your decision. It is so because in other parts 15 bighas of land is allotted, but in Rajasthan there are areas where 75 bighas of land is allotted. Therefore, you should consider your decisions and enhance land ceiling for small and marginal farmers.

[Shri Banwari Lal Bairwa]

Thirdly, the Government of Rajasthan is constructing major and medium projects by spending crores of rupees from which the farmers are getting benefits. On the other hand the small farmers make the irrigation facilities available to themselves by digging small wells with their own efforts. But you are collecting tax from them at the same rate on which you are collecting from those farmers who are availing of the advantage of the canals. There is wide difference between the farmers who make irrigation arrangements with their own efforts and those who avail the advantage of schemes run by the Government and you should levy taxes on them accordingly. In the absence of such arrangement the small farmer is getting crushed. The hon. Minister of Welfare is also present here. She visits Rajasthan oftenly and is fully aware of arrangements prevailing there. She has seen that the number of big projects are very less in Rajasthan and the small farmers have made irrigation arrangements by digging wells themselves. Keeping all these aspect in view, you should make such arrangements which may benefit the small farmers. The rates of the tax should not be the same for the small farmers as is being charged from those farmers who are getting irrigation facilities from Canals. The small and marginal farmers do not possess much land. They do not have much money. They do not earn much. Their children cannot pursue their studies. How can then they maintain their families? How can they repay your loans? It is my submission that you may please take appropriate decision in respect of small and marginal farmers keeping all these factors in view. If you provide non-refundable money to the small farmers, then they can dig wells and get more and more benefits. Harijans and Girijans will also come under this category. Their condition is very bad in this country, and they find it very difficult to repay the money. Therefore, you may please consider this aspect seriously.

You have undertaken work on all the big rivers in the country. It is because of this that we have been able to provide

irrigation facilities to 70 million hectares of land. We have the target of providing irrigation facilities to 113 million hectares of land. But with the pace we are proceeding, it will be difficult to achieve the target. For that it is very necessary that whatever projects we have prepared, should be so implemented that we may make maximum utilisation of them. Otherwise, it so happens that 'Kuchcha' canals break the embankments and their waters goes waste. Sometimes it spreads on roads and sometimes it falls in rivers and rivulets. The Government has spent crores of rupees on these projects. Therefore, we should take concrete steps to avail full benefits from them. Lastly, I want to draw the attention of the Government towards a very important point.

As dry land, requires water, similarly the people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes need your sympathy and fellow-feeling. If I start reading the entire book provided by your Ministry, it will take a lot of time. Therefore, I want to say something about some particular institutions. There are total number of 55 posts in category 'A' in the Ministry of Water Resources, out of which 3 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and there is no one from Scheduled Tribes. There are 42 posts of Gazetted Officers, out of which 7 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and no one from Scheduled Tribes. Out of 81 posts of non-gazetted officers, 10 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and there is no one from Scheduled Tribes. As against 159 posts of employees under category 'C', 17 persons belong to Scheduled Castes and only one person belongs to Scheduled Tribes. In group 'D', which consists of labourers etc., only 4 persons belong to Scheduled Tribes. Similarly, there is no person belonging to these categories in Group 'B' and 'A' in Farakka Barrage Project, Oanga Flood Control Project, Sone River Commission. The number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Mahi Corporation, Sardar Sarovar Construction Advisory Committee, Brahmaputra Board, Betwa River Board, Narmada Control Board is very less. It is my submission that you

may have sympathy towards Harijans and tribals and should take concrete steps to fill up their backlog and safeguard their interests. Since time is short, with these words I support the Demands of Grants of this Ministry. I also want that you should get more funds than the Demands you have made so that our people may receive more and more benefits.

**SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN** (Damoh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources, but through you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards some important points. Out of 45 districts in Madhya Pradesh, about 37 districts have come under the grip of drought this year and due to drought various difficulties have arisen. The percentage of irrigation is far less in Madhya Pradesh than other States. Therefore, first of all I want to put forth a demand that special programmes may be prepared in order to bring Madhya Pradesh at par with other States in the matter of percentage of irrigated areas.

Sir, I want to speak about eastern Madhya Pradesh, specially about the schemes of Bundelkhand, Panna and Damoh districts. I specially want to draw the attention towards the Pancham Nagar Irrigation Scheme in Damoh district which has been pending for several years. When I enquired about this from the Central Government. I was told that some information has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and for quite a long time, the Government of Madhya Pradesh has not furnished the required information. I am of view that our responsibility does not end after calling for the information. If the requisite information has not been received from there, the Central Government should make special efforts to call for the information and special attention should be paid toward its implementation. The second scheme is the Kane Irrigation Project in Panna district. This Project is also stuck up in files. I request the hon. Minister to clear this scheme also.

Sir, I also want to say that the entire water of all the small rivers and rivulets goes waste. Anicut type schemes should also be prepared for them so that the small farmers, villages, townships, and backward areas may avail of the benefits of this water. It is a matter of pride that we have become self-dependent in foodgrains. But we have not become self-dependent in pulses and oil. We still import pulses worth crores of rupees. We should pay special attention towards it. I want to say that as Madhya Pradesh exports pulses, efforts should be made that, there is more production of pulses in Madhya Pradesh. It will be possible only when its incomplete irrigation Projects are completed.

Sir, through you, I submit to the hon. Minister to get completed the incomplete irrigation schemes of the eastern region of Madhya Pradesh, specially of Bundelkhand. I am sure that when he replies to this, we will feel that attention has been paid towards the points put forth by us.

**SHRI BHARAT SINGH** (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. I want to draw your attention specially towards Delhi. There is acute shortage of water for the growing population of Delhi. If you go 10 kms. from here to Tughlakabad, you will find that women form queues during night or early in the morning to fetch water from small water tanks dug 3 feet deep by the side of the roads. Earthen pots are put in que there. They are facing great hardship.

Similar is the case of rehabilitation colonies. In the countryside, there are two villages called Karala and Grewara. There has been shortage of water in these villages too. 100 million gallons of water comes from Haryana to Haiderpur plant. It is treated there and supplies to public in the villages and the city. Similarly, the second plant in Delhi has been set up in Sahdara and the water of Ganga reaches there from U.P. This water is also treated and supplied to the public. Though this water has been available for

[Shri Bharat Singh]

last several years but the population is growing day by day. Today the population has increased 4 times and the water shortage continues to increase. I want that the hon. Minister may pay attention towards it. The water quota for Delhi from U.P. and Haryana may be increased. As it is, the Government has set up tube-wells and has also made a lot of efforts in this regard. Pure air and pure water are very essential for human beings.

Delhi is the capital of India. When it faces water shortage, we face considerable difficulties. The water quota from Haryana and Delhi may be increased so that we are able to set up one more plant to supply water to the growing population in rehabilitation colonies, villages and flats constructed by the D.D.A.

I want to draw your attention towards agriculture. You will find that the land of Delhi is being acquired daily and land for agriculture is gradually reducing. The farmers require more irrigation facilities. For this purpose water is being supplied from tube-wells at some places and at some places it is supplied from 'nullah'. But canal water is not available to-day. There is shortage of water in canals. The canal banks, whom we call 'Patarias' have broken. As a result of this, water spills over at places and goes waste. There is no rain these days and there is shortage of fodder for cattle. Earlier, ponds were got filled with water and the animals used to drink water from these ponds. But this also has become difficult these days. Therefore, there is a greater need of water in Delhi so that more and more areas are irrigated. Water has been supplied from 'nullah' to 10 to 12 villages. There are 20 to 25 more villages and they should also get water. You are going to spend Rs. 12 crores this year. I want that this scheme may be started as early as possible so that means of irrigation are increased to yield better crops of the farmers.

You know that major portion of Delhi's population consists of people who have come from outside. They want to

live in Delhi more comfortably. We want that more and more areas in villages are irrigated. The water level in the tube-wells has gone down these days. Why has it gone down? Because flood has done a good job and the drains have been cleaned. When there is no water in the drains, the water-level in the tube-wells goes down. 3 feet high wall may be constructed on the banks of all the drains so that the drains may remain filled with 3 feet water all the time and the level of tube-well water does not go down and more and more land is irrigated. I hope that the hon. Minister will pay attention towards Delhi, its villages and the colonies. I fear that there may not be so much shortage of water for the increasing population, that we may have to supply water through ration cards. This is the apprehension. Therefore, I want that the hon. Minister should pay more and more attention. You can visit my area and see for yourself as to how women form queues for water. You must pay attention towards it.

With these words I thank you and conclude.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak. The Demands of the Ministry of Water Resources are being discussed. These are discussed every year but I would like to say to the hon. Minister that the present situation, as we observe daily, is causing great concern and only your Department can do something to remove this situation.

Ours is an agricultural country and 60 to 70 per cent people of our country are engaged in this occupation. But today, agriculture is becoming unprofitable. One reason for it is that no effort is made to find out some permanent solution for the problem. The situation is worsening day by day and lakhs of people are becoming jobless. People are migrating to the cities and they are not taking interest in agriculture. I want to say that you should take some concrete steps in this regard and the people should get full benefits of the schemes undertaken by the Government.

Secondly, we face floods and drought problems which effect lakhs of people every year. You cannot get away from these problems as long as you do not find their permanent solution. We have so many rivers but we do not make proper use of them and that is why some parts of our country face flood problem and other parts face drought problem. In our country, a major part of agriculture depends on rain Gods. If our Ministry of Water Resources does its duty seriously, the prevailing chaos in the rural areas can be removed. The main benefit of it will be that people will take interest in agriculture and they will consider it as an industry.

Now I want to say something about my own constituency. There are such rivers in our area which damage our land every year. The per acre production of that land is 150 mound of peddy and 75 mound of wheat. You will find that the land of about 50 villages in that area has become desert and has 3 to 4 feet high layer of sand. The fields in some villages, such as Doulatpur, Arheet, Govindpur, Wadhuganj, Koroma, Madhopur etc. have become sandy because they are situated on the banks of rivers. The Central Government should formulate a plan to clear the sand because, farmers in that area have become landless and they have become labourers.

There is a Muhana Dam Project for our area which has been pending with the Central Water Commission for the last 11 years but it has not yet been cleared. Same is the condition of Dardha-Pun Pun Project. If you clear both these projects they will greatly benefit the areas of Aurangabad, Gaya, Jahanabad, Masoudi and Dhanrua and these areas can be saved from calamity of floods and drought. Therefore, you should clear these projects at your earliest.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA** (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources. Ours is a agricultural country. After independence, we have mobilised our various irrigation resources, as a result of which today our country has record production of foodgrains.

I would like to say oncor two points to the hon. Minister. We can irrigate lakhs of acres of land in our country with our big irrigation projects like Narmada Sagar Project and Ban Ganga Project and we can also generate power from them. But the cost of these projects is accelerating day by day. The project which could have been completed with Rs. 10 crores will now cost Rs. 100 crores. The Water of our national rivers goes waste into the sea. Why should, therefore, we not make use of this Water ?

You may complete the project in 10 years or in 20 years but you have to formulate such schemes to utilise the water which goes waste into the sea. If such projects are not undertaken by you it will be difficult to construct dams on these rivers after 15 or 20 years. Our National water is either being utilised by other people or it is going waste into the sea. I would ask the hon. Minister as to why the construction work of Narmada Project is not being taken up immediately. It would benefits a large number of people and electricity will also be generated from it Gujarat has a already spent Rs. 400 crores on Sarada Sarowar without the permission of the Centre and work on it is going on speedily. Madhya Pradesh areas will be submerged under it. The foundation stone of Indira Sarowar was laid by our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 23rd Oct., 1984 but it has not been given clearance till now. Whether it is Bargi Diversion plan, Narmada Sagar, Oakarashwar, Maheehwar, Maan or Jobet scheme, all rivers connected with them pass through Madhya Pradesh but other States are benefiting from them. Our colleagues from Gujarat Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh who are sitting here, are taking the benefits of the water of Madhya Pradesh. Why are you treating the people of Madhya Pradesh like this ? I would request the hon. Minister to take up these projects immediately. The people of Madhya Pradesh are poor. The farmers of Madhya Pradesh are poor. Therefore, you should make arrangements to provide water to their fields. But these projects can only be taken up if you provide funds for them.

[Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria]

I would like to say one more thing that why are you expecting help from the World Bank. The cost of these projects get increased due to this and multi national companies also get themselves involved in it. (*Interruptions*) I am concluding in a minute or two. Instead of depending on others, you should take up the works of these projects at your own level because these programmes directly relate to the farmers and they will bring prosperity in our country. Therefore, instead of the World Bank, the Central Government should provide funds for these projects in the Seventh Five Year Plan so that these can be completed.

Similarly, there is one Mahi Project which has been pending for last 10 years. At that time its cost was Rs. 26 crores but now it has increased to Rs. 76 crores. The State Government has already spent a sum of Rs. 10 crores on it. For the projects, for which you have sanctioned administrative cost, employees have been posted there and they are getting their salaries. In this way crores of rupees are going waste. You should complete these projects in a planned manner.

With these words I thank you and support the Demand for Grants.

**SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN** (Murshidabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members are telling about the difficulties of their own areas due to the shortage of water resources. There are six rivers in Murshidabad district which are causing heavy erosion. These are Ganga, Padma and Bhairav rivers. They are all causing heavy erosion and they affect about 120 kms area. Mrs. Bajpai went there during elections and addressed meeting at Dhermtara in Farrakha and she knows as to what had happened to that area. There is heavy erosion in 120 kms area. Just below the Jangipur area, the distance between Ganga and Bhagirathi is less than one km and if both rivers merge there, the entire area upto Shantipur will disappear from the map of India. The Bhagwandayoli area which is on upper side of the Ganga is adjacent to

Bangladesh. The Murshida district area is also contiguous to Bangladesh from where this river passes. If you could not check this erosion it will create much difficulty. Therefore, you should pay attention towards it. This issue was discussed earlier also in the House. I hope hon. State Minister Shri P. R. Das Munsi has told you about the erosion problem in my district and you might have received an application from our State. It is not possible for the State Government to check erosion of as long an area as 120 kms. Therefore, I am repeatedly requesting you in this regard.

I have already said about Rajasthan. Water resources are not properly utilised there. You should pay attention towards the construction of canal. At present the condition in the State is very bad.

With these words I conclude.

**SHRI C. JANGA REDDY** (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, two big rivers flow in Andhra Pradesh. Telugu Ganga is much in the news. The work is going on an Telugu Ganga without your sanction and till now Rs. 200 crores have been spent on it by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. Similarly if an upper dam is also constructed by the Karnataka Government on this river, there will be no water for the Telugu Ganga project so it is not understood as to what will happen to the investment of Rs. 800 crores. Why the distance between the Central and State Governments is widening? You should call the State Government representatives and find out a solution to this problem. Otherwise they will continue their work without your permission. I would request you kindly get this work stopped under the law. The Andhra Pradesh Government has started the construction work of the dam without your permission and if Karnataka Government also constructs dam, from where the water will come in Krishna river for two years. I request you to pay attention towards it.

I want that as you have constituted Authorities for big rivers such as Ganga Authority, you should also set up Krishna

River Authority and Cauvery Valley Authority on the same line. No Government has the capacity to utilise 2000 TMCFT Water from Godavari. Andhra Pradesh has no water. The Andhra Pradesh Government is pining for water and electricity. There is neither water nor electricity available there. Hyderabad is facing acute shortage of water. People there are dying for want of water. If this condition continues, water will be distributed there on ration cards and Government of Andhra Pradesh is going to do that. Such is the situation there. Therefore, I want that the proposed projects in that area should be given clearance immediately. 660 MW of power is generated from Inchchampalli Dam and Ilkberakad is getting water from it. Besides, water can also be supplied to Hyderabad from this Dam. 1000 MW of power can be generated if a dam is constructed at Bhopalpatnam. This project should be given clearance immediately by you. In this way, by constructing these two dams, flow of water can be controlled. In the absence of these dams, three districts are getting flooded every year. This year floods have caused heavy damage worth Rs. 1000 crores. This could have been saved and water could have been supplied to the drought affected area. Only Polwaram Segorawari water cannot be controlled by them. Therefore, I want that a plan at the national level should be formulated. These big rivers should be under your control. Just now one of our colleagues was telling about Pochampad Project. He said the correct thing. 5 TMC earth was estimated by 1987 in Pochampad Project but till now 8 TMC earth has come in it. It will reduce its life span. Earlier its life span was 100 years but now it will be filled with the earth in 25 to 50 years time. Due to less depth, the water spills over and goes waste in to the sea. To utilise this water, the construction of high level canal and digging of flood channels are must. The proposal has come to the Central Government and it is very essential to give clearance to it at the earliest. In addition, it is also necessary to provide adequate fund so that this dam can be fully utilised. It is very necessary for the Central Govern-

ment to provide funds for the constructions of high level canal at the earliest. Such assurance was given by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her last speech in Oct., 1984 in a public meeting held at Jangaon.

I would like to say one thing more. This year, 1.75 lakh acres of land have been brought under irrigation from Pochampad Project but due to the less water the peddy crop has withered in that area. When the Maharashtra Government was requested to supply water for this project from its dam, it refused and as a result of that peddy crop in 1.75 lakh acres of land withered away. With this neither Maharashtra Government nor Andhra Government lost any thing. It caused loss worth lakhs of rupees only to the farmers.

I would like to say one thing more also. As we have national grid in regard to electricity, we should form a national grid of water also from where water can be provided to the withering crops so that crops may be saved. To make the use of Krishna-Godavari water, National Godavari Valley Authority and Krishna Valley Authority should be formed at national level. If any State constructs a dam without the permission of the Centre, efforts should be made to stop them and a law should be enacted for this purpose. If a project has no water it is of no crores use whether it is constructed with a cost of Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 800 crores. It will be a great loss of our national wealth. Therefore, you should take stern action to check such practice. Tamil Nadu may pay or not for it but Telagu Ganga will be completed. But if water is not there, what can be done for that? Your permission is must in such cases. If any one starts work without your permission, you should take stern action against that State. You are afraid that if you take action, you will lose votes. That is why you do not take action but it will cause great loss to the country. 13 lakh acres of land will be brought under irrigation with Pochampad Project but 15 years have passed and only 3 lakhs acres of land could be brought under irrigation. How and when the rest 10 lakhs acres of land will be



brought under irrigation? You have taken loan of Rs. 775 crores from the World Bank in the name of modernisation of Krishna Barrage. What does it mean? Some one does not have even a single glass of water whereas the other is drinking two glasses of water and you are spending such a huge amount to stabilise it, what sort of natural justice is this?

With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply tomorrow. The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

18.36 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 9, 1987  
Chaitra 19, 1909 (Saka)*