

part of this area will be improved and some of their dreams fulfilled. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu presented a cheque of Rs. 30 crores through the then Prime Minister to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh in the presence of Karnataka Chief Minister to the great rejoicing and elation of the people of Rayalaseema.

Recently, there has developed a misunderstanding between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Hundreds of T.M.C. of water is going into the sea wastefully. The Telugu Ganga Project requires only 29 T.M.C. of the water. This quantity is so meagre when compared to the water going into the sea wastefully. But this meagre quantity of water will go a long way in fulfilling the dreams of the people of Rayalaseema by bringing 2.75 lakhs of areas of land under irrigation. This will help this famine-stricken area very much. Instead of resorting to hair-splitting arguments about the Bachawat award, the Karnataka Government may show some consideration to this famine-stricken area.

It is high time that the centre should intervene and solve this dispute peacefully and save the plight of the half-starved "Daridranarayanans" of Rayalaseema from hunger and starvation.

- (iii) Need to set up a "Mandi" and to make adequate arrangements for export of mangoes from Malhabad Tehsil of Unnao districts, U.P.

SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD (Mohanlalganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the mango of Malhabad Tehsil in Lucknow district and Hasanganj in Unnao district is famous throughout the country and abroad. The area from Malhabad to Kakori in Lucknow district and from Auras to Hasanganj in Unnao district is known as 'Mango belt'. The Government had assured the mango growers of this area of various facilities time and again but they have not been provided as yet.

Due to lack of means of transport there is difficulty in transportation of mangoes to Malhabad. This belt is situated both in the north and south of "Benta nullah" where there is need for at least 10 culverts. The construction of

these culverts should be given top priority. Special irrigation facilities are also needed for the mango plantations.

There is also need for a market for mangoes in Malhabad. The producers have to face great hardship in exporting mangoes inside and outside the country. As a result, they have to sell it at cheap prices in the local market. I would request the Government to set up a mango market in Malhabad and make proper arrangements for export of mangoes.

- (iv) Need to revise the norms to compensate States like Kerala for losses suffered due to natural calamities

DR. K.C. ADIYODI (Calicut): Prevaling norm regarding fixing of compensation for natural calamities is quite insufficient for Kerala, Orissa, MP, Assam and other States in our country. Specially in Kerala the topography of the land is peculiar with a low lying area below sea level extending about Nine Hundred Square Kms. and a strip of mid-land, where agriculture and density of population is the highest and a third strip of land about 2,500 feet above sea level on an average. Kerala is the only State, where all the crops cultivated in the country can be grown, because of the diversity of climatic conditions. Every inch of land is under cultivation. Cash crops of long duration like coconut, arcanut, pepper, coffee, tea, rubber and cardomom are crops which require constant care and maximum time ranging from three years to eight years for bearing crops. Labour intensive agriculture operations are required with heavy expenditure on inputs. Majority of the crops form part of foreign trade.

Due to landslides, cyclones, floods, etc., when valuable cash crops are up-rooted, damaged and destroyed, replanting requires heavy expenditure and also the loss is for a good number of years. Taking all this into consideration the pattern of assistance for replanting and inputs on long term basis is required. Inputs for the entire period after the calamities warrants full compensation to save the farmers from loss and distress.

A revolving permanent fund with an expert technical team with a long term

perspective to create permanent assets for the nation is the need of the farmers—back bone of our country. I, therefore, request the Government to expedite action in this regard.

(v) Need to provide central assistance to Government of Maharashtra for development of Bombay City

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE (Khed) : The Government of Maharashtra had requested the Planning Commission for grant of Rs. 1000 crores for the development of Bombay, which besides being the capital of Maharashtra, is the financial and commercial capital of the country.

The Planning Commission after having discussed the matter with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has agreed to provide a paltry sum of Rs. 50 crores for the development of Bombay during the Seventh Five Year Plan, despite the fact that the Finance Commission appreciating the problems of urban congestion in metropolitan cities like Bombay had recommended for sympathetic consideration.

According to the 1981 census the population of Bombay is 82.37 lakhs—37.45% of the total urban population of the State. The city continues to have a large influx of persons mainly from outside the State and the concentration of large population in the area of about 400 sq.k. has serious pressure on the civic amenities such as water supply, health, education, drainage, transport, etc., etc. It is beyond the Government of Maharashtra to make such a massive investment for the creation of the infrastructure for providing essential basic services and civic amenities within its financial capacity. Needless to emphasize that the Central Government derives a large from the city by way of income tax, excise duty, customs duty, etc. while the State Government has to incur huge expenditure for providing the basic necessary infrastructure.

Under the circumstances, I would strongly urge the Government to reconsider the decision and provide central assistance of Rs. 1000 crores as requested by the State Government for the development of Bombay,

(vi) Need to get 10 TMC of Cauvery water released for Tamil Nadu from Karnataka to save the standing crops at Tanjore and also to resolve Cauvery water dispute

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : I wish to bring the following matter of urgent public importance to the notice of the House under Rule 377.

The Mettur Dam in Tamil Nadu is one of the oldest dams which gives irrigation to Tiruchi and Tanjore agriculturists. Tanjore is said to be the granary for Tamil Nadu since 60% of the paddy is being raised by the agriculturists here. The water level in Mettur is dwindling to 55 feet now and the full capacity level is 120 feet. This is the season of kuruvai. There is, therefore, an urgent need to release 10 TMC of Cauvery water to Tamil Nadu by Karnataka. As per reports in the *Deccan Herald* of 25th July, 1985 the water in the various reservoirs from where the Cauvery water had come was at full levels. Fortunately on the 24th and 25th July 1985 and subsequently also heavy rains were there in and around Bangalore and in the catchment areas. To save the standing crops at Tanjore, the Tamil Nadu Government had requested for release of 10 TMC water in Cauvery to which Karnataka Government had refused. The Centre has to see that the water is released immediately to save the crops. The Centre should arrange for the talks of the Chief Minister of the riparian States in order to solve the long-pending Cauvery issue.

(vii) Need to accord sanction to expedite the construction of bye-pass outside Amravati and Badnera towns

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI (Amravati) : The construction of a bypass outside Amravati and Badnera town is of great urgency for the citizens of Amravati and Badnera towns as numerous accidents are taking place due to very heavy traffic passing through congested portions of Amravati and Badnera towns. This scheme is pending for the last 25 years though 4 surveys have been done during this period. The people are greatly agitated