

re-framed also to provide water supply to Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. The target date for supply of 73 Mgd. of water to the operational requirements of Visakhapatnam steel plant is October 1984. The latest cost of the project is Rs. 147.02 crores, comprising Rs. 104.26 crores towards irrigation, and Rs. 42.76 crores towards water supply components. However, the financial commitment in the interim phase up to October 1984 is only Rs. 107.35 crores. Though the works on the project have been commenced in the year 1979, the total expenditure incurred on this project up to March 1981 is only Rs. 575.63 lakhs. Hence there has been abnormal delay in implementing it. Planning Commission has earmarked an amount of Rs. 55 crores for the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980—85 while indicating an allotment of only Rs. 13 crores for the year 1982-83. Unless a total allotment of Rs. 110 crores is immediately made and kept available, it would be absolutely difficult to complete even the urgently required works of the first phase of Yeleru Project as per schedule and would seriously affect the progress of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. I, therefore, urge upon the Planning Commission as well as Central Water Commission to clear the schem urgently.

(vi) NEED TO STOP PERMISSION FOR CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUTCHER HOUSE IN DELHI AND ELSEWHERE IN THE COUNTRY.

श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 27 जुलाई, 1982 के दैनिक नवभारत टाइम्स में प्रकाशित इस समाचार से कि दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार की मदद से 28 करोड़ की लागत से एक आधुनिक पशु-वधशाला का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, "अहिंसा" तथा "प्राणियों पर दया" के सिद्धान्त में आस्था रखने वाले करोड़ों लोगों की भावनाओं को आघात पहुँचा है। देश की जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा भाग भगवान महावीर और महात्मा गांधी की "अहिंसा" के आचरण में विश्वास करता है तथा देश में बढ़ती हुई "हिंसा" की प्रवृत्ति पर चिन्तित है।

नई पशु-वधशालाओं का निर्माण तथा अंडा एवं मांसाहार का प्रचार खेदजनक है।

दिल्ली में बनाई जा रही आधुनिक पशु वध-शाला का देश की अनेक संस्थाओं ने विरोध किया है। दिल्ली की सर्व-प्रिय जन-कल्याण समिति ने देश की प्रधान मंत्री, कृषि मंत्री तथा दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल से अपने निवेदन में इस नई पशु वध-शाला के निर्माण का विरोध कर आग्रह किया है कि सरकार मांसाहार को प्रोत्साहन न दे।

अतएव मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार जन-भावना का आदर करते हुए दिल्ली में तथा देश में नई पशु-वधशालाओं के निर्माण की स्वीकृति नहीं दे।

(vii) SUPPLY OF WATER FROM CAUVERY RIVER TO TAMIL NADU

SHRI N. SELVARAJU (Tiruchirapalli): Tamil Nadu State is facing drought because of monsoon failure. Cauvery Delta food production is greatly affected by the inadequate supply from Cauvery-Mettur Reservoir. The standing crops in 7 lakhs acres are withering away. Only two lakh acres can be harvested and the balance 5 lakh acres will be left to dry.

It is no exaggeration to say that the Centre, as well as the Tamil Nadu Government are adopting a lukewarm attitude in solving inter-State problem and Cauvery water dispute respectively. Even though the previous agreement of 1924 lapsed on 1974 for the past 8 full years the Central Government has not taken steps to advise and bring to a round table the States of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry together with an agreed solution. It is the greatest tragedy that political will is not there in solving the problem. Now the Mettur Reservoir is in the lowest level of sixteen feet whereas the water level in the Krishnaraju Sagar as well as in Kabini is full. The 1924 agreement is not in force. It is the duty of the Central Government to advise the Karnataka Government to implement the 1924 agreement or a few formula be evolved to the satisfaction of all four States. It is the obli-

[Shri N. Selvaraju]

gation of the Central Government to see that the water due to Tamil Nadu is allowed to the Mettur Reservoir from Krishnaraju Sagar of Karnataka to save the withering crops of Tiruchi and Thanjavur delta which is the granary of Tamil Nadu. On behalf of Tamil Nadu peasants I demand immediate action from the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the House adjourned for lunch to meet at 14.05 hrs.

1304 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

STATE BANK OF SIKKIM (ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION BILL)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): On behalf of Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, I beg to move:\*

"That the Bill to provide, in the public interest, for the acquisition of certain shares of the State Bank of Sikkim for the purpose of better consolidation and extension of banking facilities in the State of Sikkim and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, Sikkim became the twenty-second State of the Indian Union on April 26, 1975. Soon thereafter, the Government of India, in-keeping with the accent on rural and agricultural development as part of its strategy for the country's rapid economic progress, appointed a Study Team in August 1975 to consider the possible institutional

arrangements for strengthening the banking infrastructure in the State and other allied matters. This was the period when possibilities of establishing the institution of Regional Rural Banks were also under consideration. The Study Team was, therefore, specifically asked to consider *inter alia* the question of setting up a Regional Rural Bank in Sikkim or to suggest any other alternative arrangements which could comprehensively take care of the various needs of State in the matter of banking and for providing finance for its rural economy.

The State Bank of Sikkim had been earlier established in the State in September, 1968 by a Proclamation issued by the former Chogyal of Sikkim. The operations of the Bank were of a limited character. The Study Team appointed by the Government after considering the available banking facilities in the State and other related factors, submitted its report in February, 1976. Its principal recommendation was that in order to meet the banking needs of the State of Sikkim, it would be more appropriate to set up a single apex institution which could undertake agricultural and non-agricultural banking, as also handle government business. In this context, the Team recommended that in the first instance such an institution should take over the assets and liabilities of the existing State Bank of Sikkim. The recommendations of the Team were examined by the Government in consultation with State Government of Sikkim and Reserve Bank of India, and the present Bill seeks to provide the legal framework for action in this regard. The State Government of Sikkim has already provided for the establishment of the Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Limited under the Sikkim Cooperative Societies Act, 1978. The present Bill now provides, among other things, for the transfer to, and vesting of all the shares of the State Bank of Sikkim other than those held by the State Government of Sikkim and also the undertakings of the said Bank, in the first instance, in the Central Government. Thereafter, it seeks to authorise the Central Government to effect the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.