

(3) A copy of the Delhi Panchayat Raj (Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Misc. 7(64)/P/75/16405-634 in Delhi Gazette dated the 30th November, 1976, under sub-section (3) of section 102 of Delhi Panchayat Raj Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-815/77].

portance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported unprecedented havoc caused to the entire sea coast of Kerala and some parts of Karnataka State due to severe sea erosion causing untold miseries to the coastal fishermen and the poor and loss to the tune of several crores and the continuous threat of sea erosion every year which results in loss of large area of land in Kerala and some parts of Karnataka State.

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN SCHOOL OF MINES, DHANBAD FOR 1972-73, 1973-74 AND 1974-75.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (A) Kerala: Kerala has a coastline of about 560 kms. The coastal strip is densely populated. The National Highway and Inland Navigation system run parallel to the coastline with only a narrow belt of land separating them from the sea.

(1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1973-74 along with the Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audit Report thereon.

Sea erosion occurs mostly during the monsoon months starting from the end of May when the sea is usually rough. In many places, the sea advances by 30-40 meters and recedes by 25-30 meters leading to loss of land of about 5-10 meters annually. This results in damage and loss of dwellings and agricultural land. The inhabitants of the coastal belt who are mainly fishermen are the most affected.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-816/77].

The Government are aware of the seriousness of the erosion problem on the Kerala coast, the loss and misery it causes to the inhabitants in the coastal belt, the threat it poses to the communications and also of the need for implementing works which will help in stabilising the shore land. The State Government of Kerala has been implementing anti-sea erosion measures consisting of sea walls, groynes, etc. since 1955 and, out of the affected reach of 320 kms., protection has been provided to a length of about 175 kms.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

HAVOC CAUSED BY SEA EROSION IN KERALA AND KARNATAKA.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation to the following matter of urgent public im-

The State Government have reported that during the monsoon season this year (1977), coastal erosion has been particularly severe in several beaches