

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO:** The method is this. There is a committee on which the State Government the university and the UGC are represented. They are incharge of going into all the details of a particular college which applies for autonomy. They will decide finally which college should be converted into autonomous colleges. This is the method. When an application comes, they go into all these things. The decision is taken and then the University itself gives autonomy to that college. It is not as if an autonomous college is simply breaking away from the university, because the degree ultimately has to be given by the University itself. The university recognises that whatever flexibility is being given to this autonomous college is acceptable to them and the product of that college they consider good enough to get a degree of the university. So that is the umbilical cord between the university and the autonomous college.

So far as the specific question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to have notice about that. I will get the information and send it.

**SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY:** Sir, North Bengal has a composite population. It is a multilingual area you can say. So, I would like to know whether the Minister has any plan to have an autonomous college in the North Bengal area.

**SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, in particular universities what decisions have been taken, I am prepared to tell the hon. Members all the details. At the moment, in the list of colleges approved by UGC in 1987, so far as West Bengal is concerned, I do not have any. I have got the colleges only from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. This is a continuing process. Therefore as the application come, they will be considered. I think Dr. Sudhir Roy should agree.

**SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA:** Sir, for the last three weeks there is an all-India teachers' strike and stalemate continues. Therefore, in order to avert such situations

and in order that the new educational policy is successfully implemented, will the Government take teachers into confidence in these matters? The teachers are objecting to the autonomous colleges not on the ground that they would have to work more but because they think that education being an energy, more potent than atomic energy, and being an instrument of social change, should not be allowed to be in the hands of private managements. Therefore, so long as the management restructuring of educational institutions is not undertaken, the experiment of autonomous colleges might not bear the desired fruits.

**SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, as I have already submitted, the experience so far has been good. There has been no elitism reported, no differentiation reported. None of the things that had been apprehended has been reported so far. So, the experiment has succeeded even within the few institutions that have been taken up. Now we want to experiment on a larger scale. Naturally, the problems will be there. The problems will be more complex. We are really bracing ourselves to face those problems and see how we can make a success of the whole scheme. In regard to the motivation, why this is being objected to, Sir, we need not go into that. I do not consider that relevant at this point of time because the decision has been taken and we are pressing ahead with the decision.

decision.

#### **Irrigation by Underground Water**

\*466. **DR. K. G. ADIYODI:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area irrigated by utilising underground water during the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the target fixed, State-wise, to irrigate annual crops and plantation crops during the current plan;

(c) which are the regions in the country

where the potential for exploiting underground water is good; and

(d) the steps taken for augmentation of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) Sizeable portion of ground water

potential is available for exploitation in most of the States, and it is abundant in parts of the Indus basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin.

(d) For augmentation, studies on artificial recharge have been undertaken to develop methodologies suited to different areas. Integrated water-shed management programmes have also helped in recharging of ground water

#### STATEMENT

(a) Area irrigated by utilising Ground Water in the years 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87:

		(000' ha.)		
S.No.	Name of States/UTs	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	1237.6	1314.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
3.	Assam	66	76.94	86.94
4.	Bihar	2070	2200.00	2324.00
5.	Goa	0.25	0.46	0.68
6.	Gujarat	1477	1486	1496.00
7.	Haryana	1327	1340	1360.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	8.01	8.13
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	5.84	6.09
10.	Karnataka	461	481.80	500.04
11.	Kerala	45	52.20	59.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1142	1176.80	1231.50
13.	Maharashtra	1233	1242.00	1262.00
14.	Manipur	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
15.	Meghalaya	9	9.08	9.18
16.	Mizoram	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
17.	Nagaland	Negligible	0.05	0.14
18.	Orissa	463	467.5	492.5

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Punjab	3105	3136.00	3170.20
20.	Rajasthan	1582	1613.4	1646.16
21.	Sikkim	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible
22.	Tamil Nadu	1135	1148.8	1162.8
23.	Tripura	9	9.40.	9.90
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10255	10722	11391
25.	West Bengal	598	625	666.28
	Total U Ts.	56.75	57.83	58.74
	All India Total	26237.00	27096.71	28256.84

Note: The above figures are compiled on the basis of information obtained from State representatives in the course of Annual Plan discussions. The figures are provisional and subject to confirmation by the respective State Governments.

(b) Statewise targets of irrigation proposed to be achieved at the end of Seventh Plan by utilising ground water

(000' ha.)

S.No	Name of State	Area
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1510.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.3
3.	Assam	71.2
4.	Bihar	2785.0
5.	Goa	0.75
6.	Gujarat	1677.0
7.	Haryana	1410.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.05
10.	Karnataka	517.0
11.	Kerala	85.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1517.0
13.	Madharashtra	1433.0

1	2	3
14.	Manipur	0.3
15.	Meghalaya	10.5
16.	Mizoram	Negligible
17.	Nagaland	0.3
18.	Orissa	808.0
19.	Punjab	3330.0
20.	Rajasthan	1692.0
21.	Sikkim	Negligible
22.	Tamil Nadu	1195.0
23.	Tripura	12.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	13145.0
25.	West Bengal	708.0
	Total U Ts	58.30
All India Total		31979.70

Note Targets have not been fixed separately for annual crops and plantation crops.

DR K G ADIYODI Sir, the answer says the ground water is available for exploitation in most of the States and it is abundant in parts of the Indus basin and the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin. It is a known fact. Out of 35 meteorological regions in our country, only eight are free from drought and this area wherein ground water is abundant, is out of the 40 million hectares of flood prone area. So, a proper scientific study is called for to find out whether there is ground water in other States where there is severe drought. So, will the Minister take immediate action to find out ground water in all the States where drought is severe?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the statistics are available as to the maximum utilisable ground water availability in each State, how much they have utilised and what percentage of utilisation has taken place. In Kerala, for example, the utilisation of utilisable water resources under-

ground is only 10.9 per cent. We have the statistics for these. The State Governments have now been involved for a detailed survey of minor irrigation potential and projects which include underground water. The statistics are available. But in the Seventh Plan, we are financing the State Governments to undertake, what we call, census of minor irrigation potential available as well as what exists today and then more details to be made available to us. But as of now we have the details of all States as to how much has been utilised.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Sir, for the last three years, the area irrigated by utilising ground-water is about 59,000 hectares in Kerala. I am surprised to see that. No area is irrigated under ground-water scheme. It is only the drinking water that they are giving. This figure is totally incorrect. Will the hon. Minister look into this point?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: These figures have been compiled on the basis of information available from the State Governments and the State Governments, when they come to the Planning Commission for the plan discussion, bring these facts with them. So, when the annual discussion takes place these are the figures that the State Government has given us.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARO RAO: In addition to the areas that have been mentioned by the hon. Minister, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that Andhra Pradesh could tap nearly 50% of the underground irrigation water potential. Even this potential already tapped could not be completely utilised due to non-supply of electricity. With recurrent occurrence of drought due to denudation of forest, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Minister of Water Resource will discuss this matter with the Ministry of Energy and coordinate with them to see that more funds are allocated for rural electrification, to utilise the already tapped potential, to be brought to the use of the farmers so that they may have at least one or two crops by ground-water irrigation. I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Government is taking so that the benefit of the utilisation of the underground water potential is hastened in future.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The statistics regarding Andhra Pradesh are that 20.3% of the total water which can be utilised has been utilised up till now, but not 40% or 50% as the hon. Member said. But there are areas in Andhra Pradesh with great potential and which can still further be developed. But this has not been done because of the lack of electric power. The allocation for power in the Seventh Plan is quite substantial and what priority the particular State Government gives to this sector depends on their inter-sectoral provision that they make for the various developmental programmes. There is no special scheme for augmenting this sector and whatever energy allocations are made, they are there. But there is a special provi-

sion for rural electrification. The Rural Electrification Corporation sanctions projects under the schemes to the various States. Therefore, Sir, enough provisions exist for the proper utilisation of ground-water with respect to rural electrification also.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: Sir, the hon. Minister has told us that basically the figures have been supplied by the State Governments. I would like to know from the hon. Minister - I think he will agree with me - whether in this area where there is a great scope for the Government to apply science and technology in a more intensive way and whether he would agree that there is a need to improve the scope and quality and accuracy of the service evaluation in different area and also selection of spots for locating the bore-wells. I would also like to know whether he would agree that there is a need to apply science and technology more intensively for the optimum utilisation of water so that there is no saturation, there is no competition for the same water as it happens in Tamil Nadu.

I would like to know whether he feels it necessary to take steps to prevent depletion of underground water resources by neglect of environment and allowing sub-soil water to be washed away so that water which falls from the Heaven does not percolate. The depletion is something which is more than what was ever predicted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI M. Y. GHORPADE: It should not be left to the State Government only. There should be intensive national survey of underground water resources as to how they should be utilised in the next five years.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I agree with the hon. Member that scientific knowledge should be used for studying and utilisation of ground water resources for which we have established Central Ground Water Board. One of the programmes of the Cen-

tral Ground Water Board is to have a very detailed hydrogeological survey of the whole country which includes boring of thousands of wells to see as to at what strata, water is available, how much water is available. A very systematic survey is being carried on. 6380 hydrograph stations established up to 1986 permanently monitor this work. In the 7th plan under the exploratory drilling programme, another large number of such stations would be established. Then, we have the programme of exploratory drilling also because mere hydrogeological studies would not help unless those are explored. So, 18,000 boreholes are proposed to be drilled so that actual details about the geological strata are available. From this, all sorts of conclusions are drawn and the States are advised to proceed accordingly. Apart from that, re-generation of water in basin or particular wells in certain areas is done. Particularly in coastal areas where the injection of salt water from the sea creates problem. This is also being studied in a scientific way. So, the Central Ground Water Board is equipped with all this knowledge and it is trying to see that a proper utilisation takes place.

The Central Government circulated a model Bill because it felt that certain areas were over-utilising the water with the very disastrous result on the whole ecology. So far, the Gujarat Government has passed that Bill. But they have also not implemented it. We are in touch with the State Governments to see that they should demarcate areas where over-drawal is taking place, so that corrective, if necessary legislative, steps are taken to see that it is prevented.

PROF. N. G. RANGA: In certain areas of Tamil Nadu, particularly North Arcot and South Arcot, the level of underground water is going down. Are any steps being taken to see that further research and further efforts are made to tap water at lower levels?

Secondly, in large areas of Rajasthan, there are supposed to be huge lakes of underground water. Sometime ago it was

said that the Government was going to tap that water. Have any steps been taken and if so, to what extent?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I agree with the observations of the hon. Member that in Tamil Nadu, as in other areas also, the ground water is being over-tapped with the result it creates many problems. As early as 1971, the Central Government circulated a model Bill which the State Governments were expected to pass so that this type of situation may not arise. We are again persuading the State Governments that they should regulate the control of water from underground. Sometimes we have an impression that if you go on digging tube wells, there is plenty of water all over. It is not true. In certain parts of Rajasthan, as also in other States, there are some pockets where this can be done. We have advised the State to draw only in those pockets and not to go all over the areas.

We are giving them all necessary technical information through the Central Ground Water Board as to at what strata water is available and how much they should draw.

[Translation]

#### Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar

\*467. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the places selected to open Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during 1987-88?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): The following places have been selected for the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Bihar during 1987-88:

- (i) B.I.T. Mesra, Dist. Ranchi
- (ii) Chaibasa Campus, Dist. Singhbhum