

**Central Assistance to States for Flood Control Works**

\*139. SHRI GULAM RASOOL KOCHAK:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA-SHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Minister has issued any directive to those States who are usually affected by floods;

(b) if so, what are the details of the steps being taken to provide Central assistance to those States for flood control works;

(c) whether Planning Commission was requested to provide fund, for the purpose; and

(d) what are the measures likely to be taken in 1980-81 for flood protection works?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) to (c). In the context of the approaching flood season, the Central Government has recently requested the State Governments and Union Territories to review the arrangements made and precautionary measures taken to ensure that they are not caught unprepared in tackling the flood problem in the various flood prone areas. As flood control is a State Subject, the expenditure on such preparatory works and other flood control works is met by the State Governments out of their respective non-Plan and Plan budgets. The Central provides financial assistance in the form of block loans and grants for the State Plans as a whole, which the State Governments can allocate to various sectors according to their respective priorities with the concurrence of the Planning Commission. Besides this, the Central Government also provides loan assistance to some identified important flood control works. For the year 1980-81, a total assistance of Rs. 25 crores has been proposed by the

Planning Commission for such schemes in the country.

(d) The various flood control measures that are likely to be adopted in the country in 1980-81 are, flood protection embankments, works for river training and prevention of bank erosion, drainage channels, town protection works, ring bunds for villages, construction of sluices. The total outlay on flood control works in the country for 1980-81 is expected to be Rs. 168.59 crores.

**Refugees of 1971 Indo-Pak War**

\*141. SHRI NIHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number of refugees who came to India following the 1971 Indo-Pak war and the amount of expenditure, incurred on them by way of relief work, so far, (year-wise); and

(b) the number of families rehabilitated permanently so far and the number of families that went back to Pakistan and the places where Government propose to rehabilitate the remaining families?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Out of about 75,000 persons who crossed over to India during the Indo-Pak Conflict of 1971, about 54,000 persons comprising of 10,200 families sought admission in relief camps of Rajasthan and Gujarat. A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha giving information regarding the expenditure incurred on them by way of relief assistance year-wise from 1971-72 to 1979-80.

(b) About 5,600 Displaced Person families (4,300 in Rajasthan and 1,300 in Gujarat) have so far been moved to rehabilitation sites for resettlement. The remaining families of Rajasthan are proposed to be resettled in Jaipur.

mer and Barmer Districts and those of Gujarat in Kutch District.

Authentic information regarding the number of families who went back to Pakistan is not available.

Amounts released to Government of Rajasthan and Gujarat for providing relief assistance to Displaced Persons of Indo-Pak Conflict, 1971 in camps year-wise during 1971-72 to 1979-80

Year	(Rs. in laksh)	
	Rajasthan State Relief	Gujarat State Relief
1971-72	4.82	1.50
1972-73	146.84	34.00
1973-74	148.00	40.00
1974-75	155.66	37.00
1975-76	180.00	45.00
1976-77	213.00	40.00
1977-78	615.00	36.00
1978-79	223.20	40.00
1979-80	130.00	4.00
Total :	1416.52	277.50

Rajasthan : Rs. 1416.52 lakhs  
Gujarat : Rs. 277.50 lakhs

Rs. 1694.02 lakhs

Or Rs. 17 crores

#### Manufacture of Niacinamide IP

942. SHRI RAJ NATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) what would be the therapeutic difference if Niacinamide IP is manufactured from 3-Cyanopyridine instead of Beta-Picoline; and

(b) if there is no difference, the reason why manufacture of Niacinamide from 3-Cyanopyridine is discouraged in our country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) There is no therapeutic difference bet-

from '3-cyanopyridine' or from 'Beta-picoline'.

(b) 3-cyanopyridine required for the manufacture of Niacinamide is not made in the country and has to be imported whereas Beta-picoline is made in the country. Production of Niacinamide from Beta-picoline substantially minimises the import dependence of raw materials.

#### Rural Electrification Scheme in Meghalaya Villages

943. SHRI P. A. SANGMA: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages brought under the Rural Electrification Scheme in the State of Meghalaya, district-wise; and

(b) the number of new schemes proposed to be taken up during the year 1980-81 in Meghalaya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN): (a) Rural electrification schemes in Meghalaya approved by the Rural Electrification Corporation upto 31st May, 1980 envisage, on completion, electrification of 1,003 new villages and intensive electrification in 123 already electrified villages. The District-wise details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of District	Villages covered	
		New	Already electrified
1	Garo Hills	322	20
2	Khasi Hills	587	79
3	Jaintia Hills	94	24
TOTAL		1,003	123

(b) Rural electrification schemes are formulated and also implemented by the State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation will be in a position to sanction new schemes worth approximately Rs. 5.25 crores in Meghalaya during the year