

sed for setting up fertiliser plant to produce fertilizers which we are importing. I would like to know whether Haldia Refinery would be expanded; whether low carbonisation plant at Dalkoni which has been mooted for a pretty long time would be immediately undertaken and coal gasification plant at Raniganj which has been in the air also for a pretty long time, would be taken up?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: This main question pertains to the supply of L.P.C. to the Eastern Region. The hon. Member is wanting to know whether it is possible....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Far ahead of the question. Shri Arakal.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: I want to tell the hon. Member that we have plenty of gas in the Bombay High. Plenty of gas is available and the gas cannot be used only for fertiliser purposes. We can fractionate the gas and use it as L.P.G. for cooking purpose also. One plant is under erection at Uran near Bombay which is going to produce nearly 1,20,000 tonnes per annum. Similarly, from Koyali we are going to get L.P.G. From Mathura Refinery we are going to get L.P.G. I think ultimately by 1982-83 it would be possible for us to produce another 4.8 lakh tonnes of L.P.G. That is why we have got a very ambitious programme of giving one lakh connections from the month of February 1981. We would be having sufficient quantity of gas from next year onwards. There would not be any difficulty.

SHRI XAVIER ARAKAL: Consumer organisations have complained that the cooking gas cylinders contain less weight and they are leaking. It is very dangerous. Some accidents have also taken place. Has it come to the notice of the Government? What steps are being taken to prevent the under-weight as well as leaking of the gas from the cylinders and to prevent accidents?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: So far as Government is concerned, we have not received any such complaints. I do not know if the companies have received any such complaints. As and when such complaints are received, action will be taken by the company authorities.

Irrigation Facilities under Narmada River Scheme

*740. SHRI SATYA NARAIN JATIYA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which irrigation facilities would be available under the Narmada River Scheme and whether any time-bound programme has been chalked out in this regard and

(b) the areas of Madhya Pradesh likely to be submerged and the areas likely to be irrigated under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR PANDAY): (a) & (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has allocated 18.25 MAF of water to Madhya Pradesh out of a total quantum of 28 MAF of the dependable water available at Sardar Sarovar Dam site for use. Out of this quantum of water available for irrigation to Madhya Pradesh as indicated by the Tribunal will be 16.75 MAF. According to a plan of development of Narmada Valley prepared by Madhya Pradesh Government, it is proposed to develop irrigation facilities in the Narmada Valley in a total period of 22 years divided into two phases—the first phase consisting of 12 years and the second phase of 10 years. In the first phase it is proposed to harness 9 MAF. The works of first phase are envisaged to be completed by 1989-90 and the second phase by 1999-2000, subject to availability of funds.

(b) A total culturable command area of 68 lakh acres is expected to be benefited by 29 major irrigation and multipurpose projects, 450 medium projects and over 3000 minor projects in the Narmada Valley. Besides, Madhya Pradesh will receive firm power of 455 MW from their projects as well as from their share of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat.

The area in M.P. likely to be submerged by various projects is not available, as detailed project reports have not yet been prepared by the State Government. However, the area likely to be submerged by Narmada Sagar Project will be 91425 ha., out of which cultivable area is 45518 ha. Similarly the area to be submerged by Onkarashwar Project will be 14160 ha., out of which cultivable area will be 4296 ha. In addition, an area of 22720 ha. involving a cultivated area of 6712 ha. will be submerged in Madhya Pradesh on account of Sardar Sarovar Project of Gujarat as reported by Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि नर्वदा घाटी योजना को साकार करने के लिए जा कार्यवाही की जा रही है, उसका स्वरूप क्या है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत 18.25 एम ए एफ पानी मध्य प्रदेश को दिया जाने वाला है उससे मध्य प्रदेश के कितने रकबे को सिंचाई हो सकेगी? इसके अलावा मध्य प्रदेश को कितने मेगावाट बिजली मिलेगी?

श्री केदार पांडे : मोस्टली यह, स्क्रीम मध्य प्रदेश की है जहाँ तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है, पहले फेज में 30 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई होगी और दूसरे फेज में कुल मिलाकर 70 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई होगी। बिजली को फिर्गर्ज इस वक्त मेरे पास नहीं है। प्रश्न में सिंचाई की बात कहीं गई है।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मंत्री महोदय ने बिजली के आंकड़े दिये थे। एक हजार मेगावाट बिजली का उत्पादन होने वाला है, उसमें से मध्य प्रदेश को कितनी मिलेगी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बांध के बनाने के कारण जो भूमि जलमग्न हो जायेगी, उसके लिए मुआवजा किस दर पर दिया जायेगा और लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितनी सहायता देने वाली है।

श्री केदार पांडे : 2,07,522 हेक्टेयर भूमि सवमर्ज होगी, जिसमें से कल्टीवेबल एरिया सिर्फ 80.505 हेक्टेयर होगा। जहाँ तक मुआवजे का सम्बन्ध है, इसका कोई रेट तय नहीं हुआ है। यह स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट का बात है। वे अपना रेट तय करेंगे अभी जमीन सवमर्ज होने वाली है। अभी हम नहीं कह सकते हैं कि मुआवजे का रेट क्या होगा।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : मैंने पूछा है कि इस योजना का कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है। यह योजना चालू हुई है या नहीं?

श्री केदार पांडे : नर्वदा योजना में मध्य प्रदेश का बहुत सी योजनायें हैं। उनमें तीन योजनायें आनगोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं : तवा, बरना, सुवता। इस का काम बहुत दूर तक हो चुका है जिसमें 10 लाख एकड़ जमीन को सिंचाई फर्स्ट फेज में होने वाली है। बाकी दस प्रोजेक्ट्स और हैं, जो चालू होने वाली हैं। इसमें कुछ काम हुआ है। लेकिन आगे जो एरिया सवमर्ज होने वाला है उसके मुआवजा के रेट अभी तय नहीं हुए हैं।

SHRI BHERAVADAN K. GADHAVI: Presently the height of the dam that is cleared by the tribunal is less. May I know whether the

Government of India would allow laying the foundation in such a way that in future the height of the dam can be raised to more than 500 feet?

SHRI KEDAR PANDAY: How can I just say like that? That has to be examined.

श्री सरविन्द नेताम : नर्बदा घाटी योजना के अन्तर्गत जो रकार्ड हैं, उनके तहत काफी लोग प्रभावित होंगे। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार के पास क्या ठोस कार्यक्रम हैं।

श्री केदार पांडे : पुनर्वास का रकीम हमारे पास तैयार नहीं है लेकिन जब यह स्कीम तैयार होगी, तो उसके बारे में जरूर विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में सरदार सरोवर योजना है, जिसमें खामकर आदिवासी इलाके आते हैं और वहाँ के लोग पहाड़ी जमीन में खेती कर रहे हैं। उनका जमीन डूबने जा रही है और इस कारण उन में बड़ा असन्तोष है। मैं माननाय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि क्या उन को फिर से बसाने के लिए सरकार के पास कोई योजना है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब दे दिया गया है।

श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया : उन को कितना पैसा आप देंगे। वे गरीब लोग हैं और परेशान है। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नेक्स्ट क्वेश्चन

Drilling for oil in Rajasthan

*741. **SHRI SATISH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are areas in Rajasthan which have the prospects of having oil bearing strata;

(b) whether a full survey of such areas has already been made and if so, the names of these areas;

(c) whether in some of these areas drilling was abandoned without going very deep into the earth; and

(d) if so, the sites where the Central Government propose to undertake fresh drilling and those where drilling will be re-done?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM, CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The Western part of the Jaisalmer District in Rajasthan—particularly the Kishangarh Shelf and the Shahgarh depression—is considered prospective for hydrocarbons. However, no commercial reserves of hydrocarbons have so far been found in Rajasthan.

(b) The entire Western part of Jaisalmer District has been covered by gravity magnetic and geological surveys. Conventional seismic surveys have also been carried out in Kishangarh Shelf, Jaisalmer-Mari-Arch and the Northern and Eastern fringes of Shahgarh depression. Presently, seismic surveys with improved techniques are in progress on the Kishangarh Shelf.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The selection of sites for fresh drilling will depend on the results of seismic surveys which are in progress.

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL: In view of the fact that there is shortage of oil and that one-third of the oil is found in desert areas, would the Government like to conduct survey of the entire desert area in Rajasthan? Or has any survey been conducted so far? If so, what is the result of that