

the hands of a few persons, to bring about more equitable distribution of urban land and to use the surplus lands to subserve the common good and to prevent speculation and to make use of the gains for the benefits of the community.

The act provides for the ceiling on vacant land held by the persons in the urban areas, acquisition of excess land on payment of a specified compensation. It also restricts the transfer of vacant land and property without the permission of the competent authority. This Act is in operation. It has been found that this Act is not very much effective and so, the amendment to this Act is under consideration of the Government so as to make it more effective.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, recently, about a month or so ago, a paper was prepared by the Ministry of Works and Housing. In that paper, it was specifically mentioned—I quote:

'The measures to control the land price will have to be both fiscal and regulatory.'

Therefore, the Government's policy was very much clear that fiscal measures as well as certain regulatory measures are to be taken. May I know from him what particular steps have been taken in this direction of taking fiscal and other measures? What particular fiscal and regulatory measures have been taken by the Government in that regard? Would the Government enlighten this House?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, urban land is a State subject. We have now requested the State Governments to take fiscal as well as administrative measures as well as other necessary measures to check speculation in urban land prices.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Sir, the racketing in urban land is nothing but depositing the black-money in purchasing those urban lands. The Urban Land Ceiling Act, 1976 is very much framed with all carefulness but whenever it is given to the States for framing rules this has been diluted from

its scope and objectives. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will enact a fresh law with all its effectiveness and direct the State Governments to follow *in toto*

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, we are considering some amendments but always it is the option of the State Government to get it implemented. So, we cannot direct them. In some States like Tamil Nadu the Urban Ceiling Act is not in operation. They have their own Act. It is also not operating in Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala and Nagaland.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Sir, pending amendment of the Urban Ceiling Act may I know from the hon. Minister whether Government will fix higher ceiling of urban land price in respect of Delhi?

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Sir, so far as Delhi is concerned the Government of India order dated 2.5.1961 about acquisition, development and disposal of land in Delhi is under operation. About 69,000 hectares of land has been notified under this Order and it is being disposed of by DDA. Commercial plots are put to auction and so far as other plots are concerned they are disposed of on pre-determined basis.

नर्मदा परियोजना की लागत में राज्यों का हिस्सा

502. श्री मोहन लाल पटेल :

श्री नवीन रवाणी :

क्या सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार की ओर से इस आशय की शिकायत मिली है कि संबंधित राज्य नर्मदा बांध परियोजना की लागत में अपना हिस्सा नहीं दे रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(घ) क्या सम्बन्धित राज्यों द्वारा अपना हिस्सा न दिए जाने से बांध के निर्माण कार्य के दूरा होने में बाधाएँ उत्पन्न हुई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जायगी कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार की घटनाएँ न हों ?

सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ज़ियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि मार्च, 1982 तक उनके द्वारा 128.80 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किए जाने की प्रत्याशा है, जिसमें से अन्य तीन लाभ-भोगी राज्यों के हिस्से की लागत निम्न प्रकार से होगी :—

महाराष्ट्र	15.40 करोड़ रुपये
मध्य प्रदेश	32.51 करोड़ रुपये
राजस्थान	5.38 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) इस मामले पर पहले अगस्त, 1981 में हुई सरदार सरोवर निर्माण सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में विचार विमर्श किया गया था, जिसमें तीनों लाभ-भोगी राज्यों द्वारा यह स्वीकार किया गया था कि वे बकाया राशि के अपने भाग का 1982-83 से आरम्भ करके तीन बराबर किस्तों में भुगतान करेंगे ।

उसके पश्चात्, इस मामले पर विचार विमर्श करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री द्वारा तीनों लाभ भोगी राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की दिसम्बर, 81 में एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी । उसके पश्चात् संबंधित राज्यों की 1982-83 की वार्षिक योजनाओं में उनकी बकाया राशि को पूरा करने तथा 1982-83 वर्ष के लिए आवश्यक प्रावधान हेतु धन-राशि की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने के लिए योजना आयोग के साथ इस मामले को उठाया

गया था । महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने जनवरी 1982 में गुजरात सरकार को 300 करोड़ रुपये पहले ही रिलीज कर दिए हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) जी, नहीं । अभी तक नहीं । तथापि, राज्य सरकारों को लागतों के अपने भाग की समय पर अदायगी करने के लिए राजी करने हेतु सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आपका ख्याल था कि श्रीमती रामदलारी से विजय पानी हों

श्री ज़ियाउर्रहमान अंसारी : किसी से विजय पाने का सवाल नहीं है ।

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: The Narmada Project (known as Sardar Sarovar) is an important national project. It has got significant importance in the Indian economy—especially in Agricultural Production, Power Production, Industry and Employment.

15 lakhs acres of land will be irrigated. 500 M.W. of power is estimated to be produced by this project.

The total cost of the project is estimated to be about Rs. 2348 crores. It is proposed to be completed within 10 years, that is, by 1990-91.

According to the Award given by the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal, the water supply, the electric supply and the cost of the project have been distributed among the concerned States—Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan.

According to the information given by the Minister 'all efforts are being made to persuade them'. But in reply to Q. No. 509 the Minister says this: 'Provision necessary including 1/3 share is Rs. 20.44 crores' whereas they have actually made provision in 1982-83 Budget of Rs. 9.60 crores only. Therefore, it is not possible to pay the arrears in 1982-83 also. So, I would like to know from the Minister about this:

What concrete steps are you going to take for the timely payment of the share by the respective States so that the work will not suffer? May I know whether there is any proposal under consideration? Or, will you consider to make direct payment by the Centre to the Gujarat Government and the amount of the respective States, by cutting from their Grants or Revenue which the Centre has to pay to the States?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: It is true that this is an important national project which will give benefits in the irrigation sector as well as in the power sector. As you know, Sir, and as the House already knows, the implementation of such projects is the responsibility of the States. There are certain shares allotted to the beneficiary States. It is also true that Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are lagging behind in payment of their respective shares to persuade them to make timely payment. Various steps are being taken. The Central Minister of Irrigation had taken a meeting with the Chief Ministers of these beneficiary States. Maharashtra has already given Rs. 3 crores. The rest they will give. It was decided in that meeting that from 1982-83, the total allocation of the share of the States should be provided in their annual Budget, plus one-third of the arrears. So, this was as a matter of fact, a sort of agreement between the Chief Ministers and the Minister of Irrigation. In view of that agreement, Maharashtra has already given Rs. 3 crores. They have provided in their Budget. They have provided their share in 1982-83, as well as one-third of the arrears. But, it is also a fact that Madhya Pradesh, because of certain financial constraints, are not able to pay the arrears. We have taken up the matter with the Madhya Pradesh Government and we hope that things will be all right. We are pursuing the matter. This is the what the Central Government can do at this stage.

SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: What about Rajasthan? Their share is about

Rs. 6 crores and they have made available only Rs. 50 lakh. Now, my second supplementary is that I want to know whether any proposal for getting loan for this project is pending with the World Bank. If so, I would like to know the details thereof in getting it in time.

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: I do not have the details regarding the World Bank's loan readily available with me. I can give this information later on.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Is it a fact that the Expert Committee of the World Bank has visited the site and the opinion of the Committee is that the site is an earthquake-prone area? It is also said that the design should be changed. Has the Government agreed to change the site? What is the latest position on this? Is there any proposal from the Saurashtra area to cover more land under irrigation from the Sardar Sarovar by lift irrigation, particularly, the Saurashtra region of Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli districts, if it is not possible by gravity?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: The hon. Member has widened the scope of the question, and also the formation of the question while putting the supplementary. I do not know if the supplementary put by the hon. Member arises out of the main question because the main question is with regard to the shares of the three States towards the cost of Narmada Project, i.e. Sardar Sarovar project.

SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Sir, my question is still pending. The Minister has not replied to my question. Is there any demand from the Saurashtra area, particularly the districts of Bhavnagar, Rajkot and Amreli for covering more land area under irrigation from the Sardar Sarovar if that is not possible by gravity?

MR. SPEAKER: You will give the information afterwards.

श्री शिव कुमार सिंह ठाकुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नर्मदा योजना से मध्य प्रदेश में

एकदम अनिश्चितता की स्थिति बनी हुई है। पहले नवागांव की ऊंचाई के बारे में भी वहां बड़ी हलचल थी। मुझे दुःख है नर्मदा आयोग ने बिना राय मांगे पुनासा बांध की ऊंचाई भी काफी ऊंची कर दी, जिससे मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का एक चौथाई भाग बिना कारण से डूब में आ रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नर्मदा आयोग ने पुनासा बांध की ऊंचाई के बारे में जो बिना मांगे अपनी राय दी है, जिसके लिये कोई रेफरेंस नहीं था, क्या केन्द्रीय शासन इस पर फिर से विचार कर पुनासा बांध की ऊंचाई को कम करायेगा? इसके साथ ही साथ इस अनिश्चितता के कारण पिछले 10 साल से हमारी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी में जो डेवलपमेंट का काम रूक गया है, न सड़के बनी हैं, न पोस्ट ऑफिस खुल रहे हैं, न बिजली आ रही है, किसान भी सारे परेशान हैं, वह दूसरी फसल ले नहीं सकते, उनके कुआँ में पानी है, उनको बिजली नहीं मिलती है, क्या मंत्री जी यह बतायेंगे कि इस अनिश्चितता की स्थिति को वह कब तक स्पष्ट कर देंगे?

इसके अतिरिक्त हमारे मध्यप्रदेश के पास पसा नहीं है, उसके लिये केन्द्र उसमें कितनी ज्यादा मदद देगा?

श्री ज़ावरुलहमान अंसारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम यहां ट्रिब्यूनल के फैसले पर रिव्यू करने के लिये नहीं बैठे हैं। 12 साल तक, सारी चीजे ट्रिब्यूनल के विचाराधीन था और सारी बातें सुनने के बाद उसने फैसला किया है। यकोनम प्रोजेक्ट का इन्वैस्टिगेशन, प्लानिंग और प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट तैयार करना स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का काम है और वह टेक्नीकल आस्पैक्ट देखकर रिपोर्ट तैयार करती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, उसको भी हम देख लेंगे।

मध्य प्रदेश के शेर के बारे में जो पर्टिनेन्ट सवाल है, हम मध्य प्रदेश की डिफिकल्टीज को प्लानिंग कमिशन के नोटिस में ले आये हैं, लेकिन आप जानते हैं कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री

की कुछ फाइनेशियल डिफिकल्टीज हैं, लेकिन हम परसू कर रहे हैं कि किस तरह से इस मामले को हल किया जाये।

PROF. N. G. RANGA: This has been hanging fire since 1967, when there was a coalition Ministry there, a non-Congress Ministry, and my good old friend, Shri Govind Narian Singh and his foot down on it and it obstructed further development. Thereafter, the Tribunal was appointed, it had detailed studies and in the end, it gave its award and all the Chief Ministers of the three State Governments have agreed to it. From time to time, towns like Surat come to be overwhelmed by the floods from Narmada. In view of these facts, would the Government, at least at this late hour, think of the possibility of taking it over, the development of this valley and this project, instead of leaving it to the tender mercies of the changing moods of these three Governments and the obstructive attitude and activities of the Madhya Pradesh Government over decades?

SHRI Z. R. ANSARI: This is beyond our control. Irrigation is a State subject and the Central Government can only give assistance and advice to the States, but we cannot take over the project from the State Governments if they do not agree.

U.N. Water Supply Decade

506. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is a signatory to the "U.N. Water Supply Decade" and committed itself to provide adequate drinking water and sanitation for all by 1990;

(b) if so, details of the preparations made by Government to meet the target of the said UN declaration; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHAN-