

hard rock operation. We are drilling through the hard rock and we have succeeded in locating water underneath very hard rock.

**SHRI DHAMANKAR** Which are the other six schemes in hand?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** In Coimbatore, Noyil, Ponnani and Amravati River Basins Projects, elsewhere Upper Jamuna Project including Tajwala and Okhla, Ghaggar Project, Betwa Project, Vedawati Project and Sina Man Basins Project in Maharashtra.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Which are these nine States which have prepared their proposals for strengthening their State organisations from matching grant hard rock areas of sub Himalayan ranges in which Mr. Painuli referred to a short while ago? Are they also being attended to?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** I do not have the details of the States which have submitted their proposals. But in all 9 States have submitted their proposals. We are awaiting proposals from the other States. In the hard rock areas of Himalaya terrain the problem is of holders and not so much of hard rock. We have done some drilling work.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have you got the names of those States?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** No.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is a Report by an expert Shri Adyaikar of the Ground Water Division of the Central Government on the Deccan Tract ranging from Viderba region going through the Marathwada region upto the west and down to the Vindhya. The survey is virtually complete. The river is below a certain subterrain and water level and the huge water supply is about 1000 deep and then it will be a perennial water. From this survey,

What is known to the Government? What is the Government doing keeping in view that the entire track is a drought prone and dry farming area?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** The Central Ground Water Organisation has been doing very good work particularly in the drought prone areas and in areas where there is any rock.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have they been able to locate?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We have located in that area and also in many other areas. So far, we have covered 10 lakh sq. kilometers already and we have the proposal to cover 5 lakh sq. kilometers during the Fifth Plan period. . (Interruptions)

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Let it be completed.

**MR. SPEAKER:** They say it has been located.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Are you doing something to exploit that water resources or you will wait till certain point?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** We are merely carrying out the surveys and pointing out where water is available. Exploitation is....

**MR. SPEAKER:** It has been located and next stage will follow.

#### Water famine in Gujarat

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\*734. **SHRI VEKARIA:**  
**SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat is again in the grip of water famine;

(b) if so, districts which are facing water shortage; and

(c) measures taken by Government to face the situation in regard to agriculture?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) According to the information received from the State Government, difficulties are being experienced in some pockets in the State.

(b) Difficulties regarding drinking water are being experienced mainly in Amreli and Bhavnagar districts.

(c) The main difficulty which is being experienced is with regard to supply of drinking water, for which the State Government is taking measures like deepening of wells, drilling of tube-wells and supply of water by tankers and bullock carts to the affected villages and towns.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** Every year the rainfall is decreasing in the areas of Saurashtra and Kutch and the villagers have been facing the difficulty of water shortage every year. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. He says about measures like supply of water by tankers and bullock carts, deepening of wells, etc. Such type of measures do not solve the problem at all in these areas. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government has any idea to put up a plant for desalination of water from the sea in those areas.

**SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE:** I would like to contradict his statement and say that rainfall was normal in Saurashtra this year and excess in Gujarat. As far as desalination of water is concerned I am not in a position to make any positive statement because experts have not indicated any economic feasibility of these desalination projects either for irrigation or for drinking water.

**SHRI VEKARIA:** My second question is this. In part (c) of my question I asked about the measures taken by

Government to face the situation in regard to agriculture. What we find is that although dams are constructed for irrigation purposes, because of water shortage in city areas, these waters are used for the water supply schemes of the city areas. That is why I am asking this question. If these waters are used for the water supply scheme of the city areas, then what will happen to irrigation schemes, which is our main purpose? Therefore, I would like to know this Has the Government any scheme to give water supply to the cities instead of drawing water from these dams which are meant for irrigation purposes?

**SHRI ANNASHAHEB P. SHINDE:** As far as that part is concerned, there is not much danger of this type of diversion of water. Agriculture is not suffering by and large. We would also suggest to the State Governments about alternative schemes where agriculture is likely to be very badly affected, but, drinking water must have a priority and I am sure, the hon. Member would be able to appreciate this point.

श्री शरद्वि एम० वटन : गुजरात का सौराष्ट्र का जो क्षेत्र है वहां कई सालों से पीने के पानी की कमी महसूस हो रही है। राज्य सरकार से जो सूचना प्राप्त सरकार की हुई है उस ने यह कहा है कि केवल दो जलों में दिय साल पानी की कमी है। यह ठीक नहीं है। सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के सभी जिलों में पानी की कमी है। राजकोट के सात सी जो छोटे छोटे गांव हैं उन में से पचास साठ ऐसे हैं जहां का मैं दौरा भी करके आया हूँ और मैंने देखा है कि आज भी पानी की वहां कमी महसूस हो रही है! पीने के पानी की कमी जो है वह टेम्पोरेरी बैक्जिस पर नहीं बल्कि जलका कोई ऐसा इलाज आपको

निकालना चाहिये ताकि यह कमी हमेशा के लिये खत्म हो जाय। क्या आप ऐसा कोई स्वामी हल निकालेंगे।

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Permanent solution is very desirable, but in many parts of the Country, there are large number of villages where this drinking water problems is there. I agree that long-term and permanent solution has to be found out. We also suggest to the State Government's that they must work out on the basis of long-term and permanent arrangements.

**Permission to collect Crocodile Eggs from Girwa River in Nepal**

\*735. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal Government have permitted U.P. Government to collect crocodile eggs from the Girwa River in that country; and

(b) if so, which rivers in U.P. have been selected as a repository and breeding ground for crocodiles?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNA-SAHEB P. SHINDE):** (a) At the request of Dr. Bustard, an FAO expert on crocodiles assigned to the Government of India, His Majesty's Government of Nepal have agreed to the collection of 500 gharial eggs at two centres—at Nayarani adjacent to Gandak and Girwa river. The eggs are meant for breeding purposes in Orissa and UP Crocodile project areas.

(b) The following 4 rivers have been selected as a repository and breeding ground for crocodiles in UP.

1. Girwa river.
2. Ramganga river.
3. Son river.

**4. Chambal river.**

श्री राजदेव सिंह : गिरवा और नारायणी नदियां नेपाल से निकलती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में भी ये आती हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चण्डियाल का बीट करने का एरिया क्या है। पूरी नदी की लम्बान तक ये आते जाते हैं या नहीं आते जाते हैं और बोडी दूर में अपने आपको कनफ इन रखते हैं? अगर कनफ इन बोडी दूर में नहीं रखने हैं तो जब ये नदियां घूम फिरकर गंगा जी में मिल जाती है तब चण्डियाल बहते बहते गंगा जी में पहुँच जायेंगे, क्या यह सही नहीं है?

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों बाँों में से कौन सी बात ठीक है?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** Sir, the breeding grounds have been destroyed because of the indiscriminate use of river sources and also because of the ecological changes which have taken place. That is why we are trying to get them from Nepal. Our subsequent effort would be to create protective areas for breeding of crocodiles.

श्री राजदेव सिंह : चण्डियाल और मगर में क्या फर्क है? हमारे देश में बहुत सी ऐसी नदियां भी हैं जिन में मगर बहुत मिलते हैं। अगर फर्क है तो जिस तरह से कलकत्ता के चण्डियालाने में एक एक्सीडेंट हुआ है, अमरीकी ओरनी और बंगाल के टाइगर को एक साथ रख कर तीसरी मस्ल पैदा की गई जिस को डैमून कहा गया इन्हीं तरह से मगर और चण्डियाल में भी आप करने मगर में दो नस्लें हैं तो?

**SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE:** They are similar species. But, whe-