

creased import of non-ferrous metals during the current financial year:

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to provide additional allocation to the MMTC in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the countries from where the MMTC proposes to import non-ferrous metals; and

(e) the financial benefits to the MMTC to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I am not happy with the reply given by the hon. Minister. However, I would like to put my supplementary. I would like to know the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to MMTC for import of copper and also zinc for 1988-89. I also want to know whether it is also a fact that the Indian engineering industry, the Confederation of Engineering Industry and Indian Electrical and Electronics Manufacturers' Association have requested the Government to increase the foreign exchange allocation in order to see that the MMTC gives allotment as per the demand.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: The foreign exchange allocations for the actual approved projected target for the import of non-ferrous metals could not be made because of the critical balance of payment position. Therefore, we had to reduce import. MMTC, in spite of infrastructural arrangements, could not import for lack of scarce foreign exchange allocation programme. We have received representations from the industry. But the fact remains that in this critical year, in view of the balance of payment situation, we could not do it. But at the same time, it did not adversely affect the exports.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Is it

a fact that there is a feeling among the various manufacturers and other that there is inordinate delay in reaching the metals at various ports of the country? Is it also a fact that some of the companies and associations are importing copper under OGL and after the same is arrived in India it is sold as rods and billets? If so, what action does Government propose to take against such people?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: Copper is not allowed to be imported under OGL. Copper is canalised through MMTC. But copper scrap is allowed under OGL. If any specific complaint is given to us, we will certainly examine the matter critically again.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: What about the complaints that the metal is not reaching the ports in time?

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI: If any specific cases are reported to us, certainly we will take care of that.

#### Narmada Project

\*432. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK†:  
SHRI PARKASH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work on the Narmada Sagar Project is going on as per schedule;

(b) if so, the present stage of the construction work of this project;

(c) the expenditure incurred so far; and

(d) the steps being taken for the early completion of the project?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (d). The

work on the project has started since November, 1987 and an expenditure of about Rs. 74 crores has been incurred up to December, 1988. Narmada Valley Development Authority has been set up by the State Government for timely execution of the project.

[English]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Part (b) and (d) of my question has not properly been replied. Further I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the execution of work on this project is going on according to the original time schedule; if not, what was the initial budget estimate and how much increase in the budget is required due to delay in the execution and what is the actual state of construction work at this time?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member has thrown several questions at a time. He has stated that part (b) and (c) of the question have not been replied properly. In reply to part (b), I have stated that an expenditure of about Rs. 74 crores has been incurred up to December, 1988. Besides this, he has also desired to know about the steps being taken for the early completion of construction work of the project. In reply to the above I have stated that Narmada Valley Development Authority has been set up. In this connection, I would like to inform the hon. Member that only a preliminary work has been started so far. Pre-construction works i.e. construction of building, for high-schools and hospital and construction work of office-building, approach roads and railway sidings are in progress. Preparatory work regarding the excavation and the main dam is still in progress. Besides this, he has also desired to know about the time by which it will be completed. In this connection, I would like to tell him that the whole project is likely to be completed by 2006 or 2007. If some other question has been left uncovered, I am prepared to reply to it.

[English]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Sir, I wanted to know in my first supplementary what was the initial budget estimate for the construction of this dam. That part of the question has not been replied to.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, its estimated cost is approximately Rs. 2000 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you ask even the third question?

[English]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Sir, the Narmada Valley Project is facing a lot of opposition from scientists and environment experts and it is reported that some changes are taking place in the Narmada Valley which may affect the whole project in the long run. It is assessed that once the dam is constructed, the large amounts of water stored will further weaken the geological structure at the origin of the river. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to use remote sensing satellite to study the entire area to be affected by the ambitious Narmada Valley Development Project.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some news item has appeared in the newspaper today. Perhaps, on the basis of it, the hon. Member wants to know about it but I would like to tell him that Narmada Central Authority has constituted two sub-committees for environmental safeguards. One of them is primarily for environmental safeguards. In this regard, Madhya Pradesh Government has also prepared plan for compensatory afforestation. Archaeological Survey of India is also conducting survey and Madhya Pradesh Government also in cooperation with Bombay Natural History Society has initiated action in

regard to the flora of that area. Geological survey of India has also started the study of fossils. Thus, from all aspects, it is leading towards the provision of environmental security and

[English]

Remote sensing technique is being increasingly adopted to monitor the resources position and the Ministry of Water Resources is also adopting this technique.

#### Review of National Water Policy

\*35. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the meeting of the National Water Resources Council held in September, 1987, Government of Karnataka had made several suggestions about the National Water Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) to (c). Several suggestions made by the members including the former Chief Minister of Karnataka were discussed at the meeting of the National Water Resources Council, and the National Water Policy was unanimously adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least we are glad that the National Water Policy was unanimously adopted. I want to know specifically from the hon. Minister what has the Government decided regarding providing irrigation facilities at fifty percent dependability, instead of seventy-five percent de-

pendability. This is very important in view of the fact that all the areas are being affected by frequent droughts. Secondly, I want to know what are the guidelines to be followed for equitable distribution of water of an inter-State river, aiming at the elimination of social economic and regional imbalances among the States?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the question raised by the hon. Member here, I would like to inform him that provision for all these points has been made under the National Water Policy. He has spoken of the 50 percent dependability planning but what I have to say in this connection is that reply for the same has already been given in para 3 of the national policy. If I start reading it, it will take a lot of time of the House. If the hon. Member so desires, I can give a copy of it to him. Reply to his second question has been given under para 4(4). Reply to his third question has been given in para 10.1. If the hon. Member wants it that way, I can give this book to him.

[English]

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sought a specific information from the hon. Minister. She has not replied to both of my questions. I wanted to know about prescribing guidelines for providing irrigation and also about the 50% dependability.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): Sir, this suggestion was made by some Members of the Council when the National Water Policy was discussed. The Karnataka Chief Minister of course raised this issue about the dependability of 50%. But the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh did not agree to it. As per the decision of the Tribunal, they have taken 75% dependability while giving the vital decision regarding Krishna Water basin. Thereafter, the Tribunal had also indicated in its final report that