

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

after the review by 2000 A.D. that water can be ascertained on 50% dependability. The dependability question was discussed in detail, I remember, by the Members of the Council who are the Chief Ministers. So, this was discussed in detail and ultimately a unanimous decision was taken on the water policy and 50% dependability was adopted.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: What about the equitable distribution of water to eliminate social, economic and regional imbalances?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The distribution of water is on the basis of so many factors, like cultivable command area, the surface water, ground water, utilisation of water and the population. These were the issues raised by the Karnataka Chief Minister. Whenever there is a dispute between the States regarding the sharing of water, these issues have been taken into consideration by the Tribunals and all the Tribunals have decided regarding the sharing of water and their decisions have been taken into consideration.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Sir, as rightly pointed out by the hon. Minister to resolve Inter-State river water disputes, the Government constituted several tribunals on several occasions. For example, the Bachawat Tribunal was set up to resolve on the sharing of Krishna water between the States of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra and this Tribunal had given its award long back. But it has not yet been implemented. In view of this fact, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action the Government proposes to take to implement the decision of the Bachawat Tribunal.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Supplementary question asked by the hon. Member is not related to the main question. But the points raised by the Karnataka Chief Minister regarding this question have been discussed here. All

these points have been discussed in the National Water Resources Council and they had already replied to it. On these points, deliberations have been made in the National Water Institute Council and these had been adopted by them unanimously. But the question now asked by the hon. Member does not pertain to the main question.

[English]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: I would like to point out, Sir, that in spite of the fact that the National Water Policy was presented to the Parliament nearly two years back, still many people feel that the clearance for the project proposals is moving at a snail's pace. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will present a White Paper to the Parliament in regard to the clearance of several irrigation works pending before the Government. Because as soon as the Government clears those projects, the States or the Centre can take up those projects and benefits will go to the people.

Secondly, as my friend Mr. Chandrasekhara Murthy asked, this transfer of water from one basin to another basin will, to some extent, provide equitable justice and late Dr. K.L. Rao suggested a scheme to link up Ganga and Cauvery. Technically it was found to be feasible. I would like to know through you whether the Government has got any intention to take up that project in the near future.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second question asked by him is in no way related to this question. Earlier, he has stated that the projects received from the States do not get the clearance from the Government of India. This also does not have any concern with it. Even then, I would like to tell the hon. Member that whenever technical advice is sought by a State Government from the Government of India, these projects are returned by them with some observations. Hence, all this

depends upon the extent of expediency shown by the State Government in their reply. Then the Government of India takes action accordingly.... (Interruptions)

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA: Hon. Speaker, Sir, we prepare bit projects based on loans from the World Bank and these projects always have a share of the State Government. But in fact, what happens is that we construct colonies for irrigation projects at the cost of crores of rupees and open up our offices there. Then this money gets blocked and remains unproductive for years together and no action is taken on those projects. Similarly, on one such project in Apra in Bilaspur district of Madhya Pradesh and several other projects, crores of rupees have already been spent but no action has been taken on them till today. Are some direction issued to the State Governments by the Central Government for taking further action on them. Thousands and crores of rupees are spent up on such fruitless projects. What action is taken in such cases?

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: I would like to point out that it has no relevance with this question... (Interruptions) The question of the hon. Member may be read out. He has mentioned that the Chief Minister of Karnataka had sent several suggestions in regard to the National Water Policy. That is the main point of the question. He has also desired to know about the guidelines to be issued to the State Governments and if these have been issued to them. As regards, guidelines, we always issue them because programmes cannot be implemented without guidelines. Irrigation is the State subject but Government of India always issues guidelines. (English)

Lockout in Hindustan Lever Sewree Factory

*436. **DR. DATTA SAMANT†:**
SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total excise duty loss to Government because of prolonged lockout in Sewree factory of Hindustan Lever Ltd. in Bombay.

(b) whether Government have given permission to this multinational to get the products manufactured by giving contracts to other companies; and

(c) if so, the excise duty recovered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): (a) Rs. 40 crores approximately during the current financial year.

(b) No such permission is required under Central excise law.

(c) Does not arise.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, this is the concrete example of how the multinationals in this country are ruling and the Government is working under their thumb without making any inquiries.

Sir, coming to the point, in respect of Hindustan Lever Factory in Bombay, the lock-out is for 10 months and daily there is a loss of Rs. 15 lakhs of excise duty to the Government. The turnover of the Hindustan Lever Factory went up by Rs. 88 crores in that particular time i.e., from 1987 to 1988, from Rs. 934 crores to Rs. 1022 crores. The profit went up to Rs. 94 crores.

Sir, the Unilever factor which started with Rs. 28 lakhs capital about 20 years back, now its assets are Rs. 334 crores and Rs. 58 crores were transferred to Britain as royalty there. Per Life Buoy in the Sewree factory which costs Rs. 3/-, Rs. 3.08 p. is our wage and for Rexona Rs. 3.09p. is the wage bill. Sir, you can imagine how very minimal, not even 5 percent wage is paid to these workmen and the wage bill is 6.4 percent and the profit is 32 percent. Sir, going through all these details, I know what the hon. Minister