

1	2	3	4	5
9.	कर्नाटक	54394	57112	58611
10.	केरल	2026	2304	3195
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	33807	34593	36301
12.	महाराष्ट्र	514302	546110	568127
13.	उड़ीसा	3205	3223	3247
14.	पंजाब	21862	21980	22158
15.	राजस्थान	30915	31471	32868
16.	तमिलनाडू	229732	233842	240579
17.	उत्तर प्रदेश	65366	65366	65366
18.	प० बंगाल	4212	4223	4237
19.	सिक्किम	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
20.	दिल्ली	1102	1102	1102
21.	नागालैंड	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
22.	त्रिपुरा	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
23.	मेघालय	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
24.	मणिपुर	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
25.	अरुणाचल प्रदेश	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
26.	मिजोरम	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
	संघशासित प्रदेश			
27.	चंडीगढ़	42	42	42
28.	दादर नगर हवेली	464	464	464
29.	पांडिचेरी	830	830	830
30.	दमन एवं दीव	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
31.	लक्षद्वीप	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
32.	अंडमान तथा निकोबार	शून्य	शून्य	शून्य
	योग	1314003	1365284	1401978

Revival of Sick Jute Mills

1696. SHRI J. CHITHARANJAN:
SHRI GURUDAS DAS
GUPTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what steps Government have taken so far to revive the sick jute mills; and

(b) what are the steps proposed to be taken to reorganise the Jute Industry on a firm ground?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI R.L. JALAPPA): (a) As per the existing statute case for every sick unit is referred to BIFR which is a quasi judicial

body to examine the cases of rehabilitation of such sick units. Revival schemes of the sick units are prepared/examined by the operating agency, appointed by BIFR, which is normally a financial institution. On the receipt of the scheme BIFR decides the cases of rehabilitation of the individual units. In addition to above the following measures have also been taken to help revival of sick units:—

(i) Limited demand stimulation by enacting Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use of Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.

- (ii) Placement of DGS&D order for purchase of B. T will Jute bags on cost plus basis.
- (iii) Introduction of export marketing assistance on selected export items.
- (iv) Consortium approach for export of Hessian and sacking to participate in large Government tender.
- (v) Development of diversified jute product under the UNDP assisted Jute Programme.

(b) Reorganisation of an Industry is a continuous process Depending on the needs of the Jute Industry policy interventions are made from time to time. These include close monitoring of prices of raw jute, direction to other industries for bulk purchase of jute bags, implementation of the reservation order for jute packing.

Sindhu Water Treaty between India and Pakistan

1697. SHRI ANANTRAY DEV SHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Sindhu Water Treaty was entered into between India and Pakistan in April, 1960;
- (b) if so, whether the same has since been implemented;
- (c) if not, the details of the difficulties experienced during the last thirty five years in its implementation;
- (d) whether this matter has been taken up with the Government of Pakistan at any time; and
- (e) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) The Indus Water Treaty, 1960 between India and Pakistan was signed on 19th September, 1960 and became effective retrospectively from 1st April, 1960.

(b) The Treaty has been in operation for the last 37 years.

(c) to (e) The difficulties that sometimes arise are taken up with Government of Pakistan with a view to resolving the differences. The issues concerning Salal Hydroelectric Project and Tulbal Navigation Project were taken up with Government of Pakistan. The first issue was resolved at the level of Foreign Ministers between the two countries in April 1978. The second issue has also been taken up with Government of Pakistan for bilateral settlement. During Foreign Secretary level talks held between Government of India and Government of Pakistan in June 1997, Tulbal Navigation Project has been identified as an issue for further discussions between the two Countries.

Cracks in Major Dams and Reservoirs

1698. SHRI BHAGABAN MAJHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether some major dams and reservoirs in the country have developed cracks and also getting silted;
- (b) if so, what are those dams and reservoirs; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken to repair the cracks of the dam and desilt those reservoirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI SIS RAM OLA): (a) and (b) Hirakud Dam in Orissa, Rihand Dam in Uttar Pradesh, Kopnar Dam of Damodar Valley Corporation in Bihar are the major dams which have development cracks.

Silting of reservoirs is a natural phenomenon and provision is made in the reservoirs for accumulation of silt during the life span of the projects.

(c) Hirakud Dam is being repaired under the World Bank assisted "Dam safety Assurance & Rehabilitation Project". On Rihand dam emergency remedial measures as suggested by