

paise. Does it mean that the industrial worker is at a loss of about 40 paise while purchasing one rupee value of goods? The second thing, Sir, is about the ASSOCHAM observations and study to which the Minister has said that the other things remaining equal, rupee value of import denominated in foreign currencies raised by the amount of depreciation, etc. It amounts to say that the ASSOCHAM study, etc. pointed out that because of the fall of value in rupee, capital cost of industry is increasing. And that why the benefit which ought to have gone for exports seems to be not going, and the import bill is raising in hard currency. So, what action are they taking on inflation front, on the industrial front? Without giving, Sir, stanza from the Gyaneswar that

give some concrete proposal for this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, in fact, probably my mistake is that I have talked in terms of concrete figures and facts and not given any sermon at all. There are two aspects of the question. He said that....

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: I am not going to pick up a quarrel with you on this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That you can do in Pune.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Even if you pick up, I would not pick up.

Sir, coming to the hard realities of the answer to part (a) of the question, he has very rightly said that the value was 16.2 paise in March, 1989, and 16.4 paise in March, 1988. It does mean that the value of the rupee has declined to that extent. Therefore, as far as the consumers and the industrial workers are concerned, there will be pressure. Here, incidentally, I would like to clarify one thing. - Many Members have been asking about that figure. Earlier, the value of the rupee dwindled down to 25 paise, 19 paise, 17 paise, etc. But I would like to clarify here that, at that time, the base was suppos-

ed to be 1960; 100 in 1960. If you calculate on that basis, the value today is 11.5 paise. But the values, namely, 60.2 paise in March, 1989, and 65.4 paise in March, 1988, are only in relation to the year 1982.

I fully agree with the hon. Member that as a result of the decline in the value of the rupee, the cost of production in industry has gone up. The cost of production has definitely gone up and this has also affected the entire industrial development. We have to take cognisance of that.

As far as the imports are concerned, it is a fact that if all the factors are equal, whatever is the decline in the value of the currency gets reflected in the cost of imports. But as far as inflation is concerned, I would like to remind the hon. Member that, generally, inflation does not grow in the same proportion for the very simple reason that with the help of certain internal devices of the Government, certain commodity prices can be controlled and, to that extent, inflation is controlled. For instance, subsidies are given. Budgetary provisions are made. Therefore, while the cost of imports increases in the same proportion as the value of the rupee declines, inflation rate does not go up in the same proportion because of certain inbuilt factors. But whatever is the impact created by the decline in the value of the rupee due to various factors which are already mentioned, we will try to our best to see that the situation improves. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 63.

Protest against the implementation of - Narmada Valley Project

*63. SHRI GURUDAS DAS
GUPTA; SHRI CHATURANAN
MISHRA: f

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the massive protest against the im-

fThe question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Chaturanan Mishra..

plementation of the Narmada Valley¹
Prefect; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is Government's reaction thereto?.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANOBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b) There have been some protests against the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Project and the Narmada Sagar Project, 'doubting their economic viability and expressing concern about the environmental aspects of the projects in general and particularly about the displacement of population and the submergence of the forest areas involved. These issues have already been gone into before approving the projects. In addition, the sub-groups of the ■ Narmada Control Authority—one headed by the Union Secretary (Environment and Forests) and other by the Union Secretary. (Welfare) have been entrusted with the task of ensuring the implementation of the appropriate measures in regard to: the environmental safeguards including compensatory afforestation and satisfactory, resettlement of the oustees.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : सभापति महोदय, पापूलेश जो शिफ्ट की जाती है वैसे तो उनको हम लोग कम्पेनसेशन देते हैं लेकिन यह देखा जाता है कि बड़ी संख्या में लोग अप्रसूट हो जाते हैं और उनका पूरा सेटिलमेंट नहीं हो पाता है पर्टिक्यूलर ड्राइबल लोगों का, इससे और भी ज्यादा हालत खराब होती है। वर्ल्ड बैंक ने भी इस बात पर ऐतराज जाहिर किया है। तो हमारा पहला बिन्दु यही है कि आप उनके रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए क्या एडिशनल अरेंजमेंट कर रहे हैं जो अब तक नहीं किया जा रहा है हर जगह? आप उनको बसाने के लिए क्या करने जा रहे हैं यह कंक्रिट टर्म्स में कहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि इसका इकोलाजिकल इफेक्ट क्या होगा इस पर भी मंत्री महोदय बतायें कि क्या होने जा रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई कोटाड़िया : रिहैबिलिटेशन के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है।

Sir, we have taken various steps so far as rehabilitation is concerned, 1126 families of Gujarat are allowed 2275 hectares of agricultural land. Rs. 2. 96 crores have already been paid as ex-gratia for purchase of land. 832 families are provided residential plots, 14 rehabilitation sites are developed. 12 rehabilitation sites are electrified. 1515 families are paid subsistence allowance of Rs. 50. 35 lakh. 669 families are paid settlement grant of Rs. 8. 80 lakhs. 179 families of Maharashtra have been allotted residential and agricultural plot of 2 hectares each. In Gujarat rehabilitation site for settling other 80 families is under progress.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cut it short if it is a long statement.

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Kindly ask him to lay it on the Table.

SHRI MANOBHAI KOTADIA: It is quite short. Only two points.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI: The answer itself was so long

श्री सभापति: जरा शाट में कर दीजिए।

SHRI RAOOF VALIULLAH: Ultimately your Government will be laid on the Table.

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : मेरे प्रश्न का जो दूसरा हिस्सा था, उसका जवाब तो इन्होंने दिया ही नहीं कि इकोलाजिकल इफेक्ट क्या होगा? इसका जवाब नहीं आया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इनके लिए मकान भी बना कर दिया जाएगा या सिर्फ प्लॉट दिया जाएगा, टाऊनशिप होगी, इलैक्ट्रीफिकेशन होगा, बाहर होगा।

श्री सभापति : यह तो उन्होंने बता दिया।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : नहीं, यह तो बता रहे हैं कि प्लॉट के लिए लाख-लाख खपया दे रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति : नहीं इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन का बताया है कि कुछ जगह इलेक्ट्रीफिकेशन भी हो गया है।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हमने दो बिंदु का प्रश्न पूछा था—एक तो यह था कि इसके पूरा होने पर इकालोजिकल इफैक्ट क्या होने जा रहा है और दूसरा, उनके लिए मकान बना कर दिया जाएगा या नहीं ?

श्री मनुभाई कोटाडिया : मैं इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि यह लोग जो फैसिल्टी इनजाए कर रहे हैं, उससे कम नहीं होगी।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इसका मतलब हुआ कि पहले अगर कोई बेघर बार है...

श्री सभापति : उनकी हालत जो है, पहले से बेहतर करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) ...

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : पहले से बेहतर क्या पहले तो गवर्नमेंट ने मकान के लिए कुछ दिया ही नहीं।

श्री सभापति : नहीं पहले जैसे रह रहे थे ना, उससे अच्छी हालत में उन्हें रखेंगे।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : नहीं, पहले अगर बरामदे में सोते थे, तो अब भी क्या बरामदे में ही सोयेंगे ? उनके लिये कोई मकान बना कर दिया जाएगा या नहीं, इतना ही तो पूछा है।

श्री सभापति : उनके लिए मकान बना कर दिये जायेंगे क्या ?

SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA: For that I will need notice.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the kind of houses in which the submerged people are living today....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He did not say that.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: He **did** say that. Let him say that he did not say so. Vajpayeeji, do not **try** to protect him. If he has said so, does **it** mean

that the Government concerned will not follow any standardised or uniform practice of providing the basic necessities of life Will the hon. Minister be in a position to say as to whether they have any policy in this matter?

श्री मनुभाई कोटाडिया : अब तक जो लोग रह रहे हैं, उससे कम फैसिल्टी उनको नहीं मिलने वाली है।

श्री एस.बी. चव्हाण : इसका मतलब है कि झोपड़ी में रह रहे हैं, वह झोपड़ी में ही रहेंगे। वाजपेयी जी आप जवाब दीजिए। (व्यवधान)

श्री बीपेन घोष : जो मिलता नहीं है, तो क्या होगा ?

SHRI VITHALBHAI M PATEL: May I know the hon. Minister whether he is aware that crores of rupees have already been spent on the Narmada Sagar Project and Saurashtra region, from where the Minister is coming, is suffering from acute shortage of drinking water. In the last three years, water had to be supplied to Saurashtra by trains through hundreds of tankers. Looking to this situation, I would like to know whether you will see to it that the height of the dam is 'Continued as it is today.

I would also like to know whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh has written a letter to Baba Amte that the dam height will not be reduced and the ecological balance is not going to be disturbed.

I, would also like to know whether it is a fact that Shri V. P. Singh had denied in Gujarat that he would review the Narmada Sagar dam or its height would be reduced. He has denied that. Do you agree?

SHRI MANOBHAI KOTADIA: The hon. Member has asked three or four questions. First of all, I endorse his remark that our hon. Prime Minister had categorically stated in Gujarat that this project is to go on. The Government sticks to its word and it has to be completed.

Secondly, we have not received any written statement or memorandum from the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh up till now.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: He has written a letter to Baba Amte. Do you know this?

SHRI MANOBHAI KOTADIA: A year or so before the then Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Arjun Singh, had written a letter to Baba Amte that there is no scope for reducing the height of the Narmada Sagar dam and there cannot be any alternation in the present programme.

Sir, I fully agree with the feelings of hon. Members that Saurashtra and Gujarat are facing acute scarcity of water and that is why the people of Gujarat are very much interested in seeing that this project must be completed as early as possible and Government will see to it.

श्री श्रीजि इश्वरदेव : सभापति जी, मंत्री जी ने जैसा अभी कहा है, आपने जो आश्वासन दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपको अभिनन्दन देता हूँ, कि बांध की जो भी ऊंचाई है, उस ऊंचाई के अंदर कोई कटौती नहीं की जाएगी। मान्यवर, भ्राति यहाँ पैदा होती है कि वर्तमान मिनिसटरी में, प्रधानमंत्री जी के बारे में तो आपने कह दिया कि उन्होंने ऐसी बात नहीं कही है और हम समझ लेते हैं कि वह सच होगा, लेकिन एक और मंत्री जी जो आपके कैबिनेट में हैं, पर्यावरण मंत्री जी ने हरसूद में जाकर यह कहा था, जब एण्टी-नर्मदा वैली का आयोजन हुआ था तब हरसूद में जाकर उन्होंने यह कहा था, जब एण्टी-नर्मदा वैली का आयोजन हुआ था तब हरसूद में जाकर उन्होंने यह कहा था, लेकिन आपने जो आश्वासन माननीय सदन में दिया है, हम उसको मानकर चलते हैं।

मान्यवर, चतुरानन जी ने अभी जो कहा, जहाँ तक भेरी जानकारी है वहाँ तक विश्व-बैंक के सामने भी, इसके सामने प्रोटेस्ट दिया गया था, लेकिन विश्व-बैंक ने इसको मानने से इंकार कर दिया था, तो मे यह जानकारी सरकार से लेना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री जी इस बात से अवगत हैं कि विश्व-बैंक ने भी इसकी

क्लीयरेंस दे दी है? और वर्तमान सरकार इस योजना को जल्द से जल्द कंप्लीट करने के लिए कब तक पूरा आयोजन करेगी?

SHRI MANOBHAI KOTADIA: Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member that the World Bank has already cleared and we have started getting assistance for Srdar Sarovar Project from the World Bank. So far as Narmada Sagar Project is concerned, it is still under consideration and We hope that we will get it.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: What about the Environment Minister's stand?

कुमारी सईदा खातून: माननीय महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि उनका जो पहला प्रश्न है उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है कि क्या सरकार को नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के क्रियान्वयन के तीव्र विरोध की जानकारी है, हाँ या नहीं? पहली चीज तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि विरोध की जानकारी उन्हें अगर है तो कोई प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होगा। अगर नहीं है तो उससे दूसरा प्रश्न पैदा होता है कि इन परियोजनाओं को अनुमोदित करने के पहले इन मामलों का जांच का जा चुका है? ये मामले हैं एक तो आर्थिक सहायता, दूसरे पर्यावरण और तीसरे लोगों के विस्थापन के मामले। जब आपने जवाब दिया है कि इन मामलों की जांच पहले की जा चुकी है तो फिर पहला ही प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता विरोध का। अगर की है तो जांच में क्या-क्या मामले सामने आए हैं, कौन-कौनसे मामले ऐसे हैं जोकि जांच के बाद सही पाए गए हैं और जब आप इन तीन मामलों की जांच कर चुके हैं तो प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता विरोध का।

श्री सभापति : प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता तो स्प्लीमेंटरी कहाँ पैदा होती है।

कुमारी सईदा खातून : मंत्रीजी, आपके उत्तर न देने से ही प्रश्न पैदा हो रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति : आपने ये सब मामले देख लिए हैं?

श्री मनुभाई कोटाडिया : देख लिए हैं सब ।

SHRI SURESH KALMADI. I would like to have a Half-an-Hour Discussion on this question.

श्री समापति : उसके लिए रूल हैं, उसके मुताबिक आप करिए ।

Failure of nationalised banks in implementing designated services approach concept of RBI

*64. SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE *be pleased to state:.

(a) whether Government are aware of the failure of nationalised banks to fully implement various programmes requiring financial assistance as per the concept of the Designated Services Approach;

(b) whether one of the main reasons therefor was the failure of nationalised banks to allot a manageable group of villages to rural branches by opening new branches for which licences were granted during 1988-89 and 1989-90 keeping in view the requirements under the scheme; and

(c) if so, what steps Reserve Bank of India proposes to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE); (A) to

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

. Statement

The Hon'ble Member is, perhaps, referring to the Service Area Approach to rural lending by the banks. The above scheme has been put in operation from 1st April, 1989. It is too early to arrive at any conclusion over the functioning of the same.

The Reserve Bank of India has reported that in the country as a whole, 42, 158 branches of commercial banks in rural and semi-urban centres have been allotted the villages under the Service Area Approach. Of these, only 5823 branches of 14 per cent were allotted more than 25

villages each. To ensure that the villages allocated to the existing branches are manageable, Reserve Bank of India advised the Lead Banks to identify additional centres and accordingly 1, 416 more centres have been allotted to banks for effective implementation of the scheme.

The progress in opening of branches at the allotted centres is monitored by the Task Force set up at the Regional Offices of the Reserve Bank of India. The State Governments were requested to render necessary assistance to banks in providing basic infra-structural facilities at the allotted centres. Banks have been advised to utilise their pending licences at the allotted centres before the end of the financial year.

The allotment of centres in urban areas and extension counters are considered separately by the RBI, and it will not be desirable to link up the matter of opening of new rural and semi-urban branches with the same.

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Mr, Chairman, Sir, the statement, I am constrained to say, is rather disappointing because I wanted to know through my question what difficulties have been faced by the banks, nationalised banks to implement the scheme, but the reply says:

"The above scheme has been put in operation from 1st April, 1989. It is too early to arrive at any conclusion over the functioning of the scheme."

This is after eight months. I would like to know from the Government whether there is any machinery at the lower level and popular participation also in those machineries such as a district bank review committee, a block review committee and other organisations like these to review the functioning of the scheme or it will go the same way as it happened in the past when schemes remained on paper and were not implemented.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, if the hon. Member feel that the answer is disappointing, it is because the imple-