

Secondly, another long-standing demand of Andhra Pradesh has been to develop Kakinada and Machilipatnam Ports. Both of them gain importance in view of their proximity to the area where oil and gas are found. The Asian Development Bank has expressed its willingness to finance the scheme for making Kakinada a major port, which costs about Rs. 90 crores.

So, I urge upon the Government of India to respond to the need of the situation and set up a Regional Office of the ONGC at Rajamundry and include the development of Kakinada Port in the Eighth Plan.

Thank you.

#### **Problems Caused by Sea Erosion on the Coast Line**

SHRI R. S. NAIK (Karnataka): India has a coast line of 6,083 kilometres, the maximum length for any littoral country of the Indian Ocean.

West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra and Gujarat are the States surrounded by the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea, right from east to west of the country. It is an admitted fact that India is having elegant and beautiful beaches and seashores on the coastal belt. Whether any measure has been taken to preserve that sea-belt is a question before us.

But, this question is not so simple. Even after constituting Beach Erosion Board, we could not check the beach erosion on the coastline. Some of the beautiful beaches are being eroded by the sea in these days.

Sea erosion is a frequent phenomenon in different parts of the country. As a matter of fact, it has become a threat on the one hand and a curse on the other to the people who are residing on the seashore. They are very much disturbed by the

Sea erosion in our country has become a regular feature affecting all States on the coastal line.

In Kerala, out of 560 kilometres of coast line, about 320 kilometres are vulnerable to sea erosion. In Andhra Pradesh, about 20 kilometres are under that belt. Likewise in Karnataka, out of 300 kilometres about 80 kilometres are under the reach of the sea erosion. It has created turmoil and thereby has been disturbing the life of the common people like poor fishermen, landless labourers and marginal peasants.

In North Canara district of Karnataka, some parts of the Manjaguni village, which is situated on the bank of the River Gangavali, where it merges with the Arabian Sea, is a frequent victim of sea erosion. That village comes under Ankola Taluk, which was known as Southern Bar-dol of India during the freedom movement. Secondly, in Hanwar Taluk, village Pavindakurve, where Sharavati river meets the Arabian Sea, is severely affected due to sea erosion. It is no wonder to say that because of frequent sea erosion half of this village disappeared from the map of India. And also Aghanashini, Dhadeshwar villages in Kuntal Taluk of North Canara district, Teninagundi Mavalli, Mavinakurve in Bhatkal Taluk and near Bengre, Malpe, Kapu in South Canara district are facing a critical situation due to sea erosion.

Despite the best effort made by the Karnataka Government to check the situation arising out of the sea erosion, still the problem is not solved completely as the Central Government has made no provision for the funds to the States to tackle such a problem.

Karnataka Government has executed programmes like constructing walls, bunds and resorting to other methods to check erosion spending huge amounts through Zila Parishads. The Central Government has no detailed report regarding loss of land.

[Shri R. S. Naik] loss of houses and loss of other properties due to sea erosion in the country. So merely providing loan assistance to the States by the Central Government will not serve the purpose. There should be a concrete proposal by the Central Government in allotting funds to preserve the national assets like sea coast. I think it is the responsibility of the Central Government to check erosion in the country in the interest of the nation. So I request the Government to provide sufficient funds for this purpose in the coming Five Year Plan by formulating a separate Board or a Committee whatever it may be solve the problems of sea erosion in the country. I hope that the Government will seriously think over this matter and save the coastline in the East and West region of the country. With these words, I conclude.

Need to Expedite Construction of Naval Academy at Ezhimala, Keraia

SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN (KERALA): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this special mention of mine is about the vital need to speed up the construction of a Naval Academy at Ezhimala in Keraia. Sir, our Navy is becoming more and more important every day with the presence of superpowers in the Indian Ocean. We cannot neglect our Navy.

Secondly, in Kerala we have a very glorious Naval traditions. Our maritime forces were very strong. At a certain point of time in the history of my State, one of the sea commander? of Zamorin Kunhali Marakkar defeated the French Navy on the high seas. So we consider this project to be a prestigious one as far as our tradition and our past are concerned. It is after a great deal of bargaining among the States it was decided to allot this project to Kerala. It was mooted as early as in 1979. But every time the Central Government was trying to impose new conditions. Firstly, they said, "If you want this project, you should give us free land." They wanted 1000 acres of land. A little later, the Central

Government said, "If you want to construct it, you must give us 2000 acres of land." The States Government provided the land at free of cost, on those who have been evicted from this land, the State exchequer has spent Rs. 24 crores. They may have to spend more because the courts are going to issue decree for payment of a higher value of the land to the evicted persons. Then came the demand from the Central Government "The State Government should meet the infrastructural expenditure."

Every time when infrastructural expenditure was discussed, new directives were given. Firstly, they said "Ordinary Infrastructure was enough." Then, they said, "No; it should come up to the level of the national high-way. There should be facilities to supply water to 4000 people who will be connected with this Academy." The State Government has given the land free and finally, after all these consultations and all these pressures, the foundation-stone of the Naval Academy was laid by the Prime Minister on 17-1-1987. Now, the State Government has written to the Central Government saying that financially we are in a very stringent position. You know the financial position of the States. But ours is in a more difficult position because the previous Government, when it went out of power, left us with debts to the tune of Rs. 150 crores. We are finding it very difficult to pay it back. If we do not pay it back with interest, the Reserve Bank of India will come down with a heavy hand. So, the Chief Minister of Keraia has written to the Central Government that Rs. 16 crores needed for the infrastructural facilities like roads and bridges, water supply and power supply, may be given to the State by the Centre. Another demand that the Centre has now made is that they want the State Government to construct a sea wall approximately three and a half km. and also the dredging of the water up to the depths of 3 kms. This will again cost a lot of amount. These have