

countries like China, India and Bangladesh for sharing trans-boundary river water and its beneficial use. The colossal volume of water of Brahmaputra is still not utilized judiciously. It will not be fair to implement project to divert water within a country too from the trans-boundary river without consent from the neighbouring country. Whether Government will consider it as a sustainable project to construct a dam for storage and hydropower generation by a country without involvement of riparian countries? Now, a similar situation has arisen on the part of India and China with regard to using the water of Yarlung Tsangpo (Brahmaputra in China). There should be a fruitful everlasting mechanism to tackle the Brahmaputra for use of large volumes of water in a wide network of tributaries by the riparian countries with no objection. In this regard, three nations, India, Bangladesh and China should sit together immediately to chalk out plan to establish a treaty on water sharing and dissemination of hydrological information. There must be access for site inspection too. There would be an agreeable programme of taming the river to challenge climate change and enhancing water distribution pattern during water stress situation in valleys.

Need to include remaining blocks of Bundelkhand and Vindhyanchal of Uttar Pradesh into drought prone area development programme

श्री वृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश का भौगोलिक क्षेत्रफल 240.93 लाख हेक्टेयर है जिसमें बुन्देलखण्ड व विन्ध्याचल क्षेत्र का क्षेत्रफल क्रमशः 29.58 व 6.5 लाख हेक्टेयर है। बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में 6.56 लाख हेक्टेयर नहरों और पम्प कैनालों द्वारा तथा 4.67 लाख हेक्टेयर लघु सिंचाई साधनों सहित कुल 11.23 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित क्षेत्र है। इसी प्रकार विन्ध्याचल क्षेत्र में 2.61 लाख हेक्टेयर सिंचित क्षेत्र है। ये दोनों क्षेत्र मुख्य रूप से वर्षा-जल पर ही निर्भर हैं तथा पिछले पांच वर्षों से लगातार सूखे के कारण इन दोनों क्षेत्रों की स्थिति अत्यधिक गंभीर हो गयी है।

भारत सरकार द्वारा गठित डेवलपमेंट ऑफ ड्राट प्रोन एरिया की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड व विन्ध्याचल के जनपदों के क्रमशः 47 विकास खण्डों में 26 एवं 20 ब्लॉकों में से 10 ब्लॉकों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र मानते हुए चिन्हित किया गया है तथा समय-समय पर भारत सरकार द्वारा ए.आई.बी.पी. के अंतर्गत प्रदत्त 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान इन्हीं चिन्हित क्षेत्रों तक ही सीमित रहा है जबकि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों में स्थित समस्त विकास खण्ड सूखे से प्रभावित हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन दोनों क्षेत्रों की कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बुन्देलखण्ड एवं विन्ध्याचल क्षेत्र के जनपदों के शेष विकास खण्डों को ड्राट प्रोन एरिया मानते

हुए डी.पी.ए.पी. की सूची में सम्मिलित कर इन सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों हेतु भारत सरकार द्वारा संचालित ए.आई.बी.पी. कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 90 प्रतिशत अनुदान राशि अनुमन्य करायी जाये। धन्यवाद।

**Request to ban Aqua culture business and removal of encroachments
in Kolleru Lake in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, Kolleru lake is a natural fresh water lake situated in Andhra Pradesh between the two major deltas, the Godavari delta on the east and the Krishna delta on the west. Originally, the area of the lake spread up to 230 to 300 square miles.

Sir, Kolleru lake is one of the wet land eco systems not only in India but also in the world. It supports a variety of flora and fauna. The lake is for ever being exploited due to its rich aquatic life; it abounds in fish. A large majority of the people living in Kolleru eke out their livelihood by fishing in the lake.

From 1990 onwards, aqua culture had replaced all other activities in the area surrounding the lake. Not only the people of the area but entrepreneurs from all over the State also had descended on Kolleru and encroached upon it. They dug out fish and prawn tanks in large numbers. Many people have dug out and grabbed large extent of the lake-bed and converted it into fish ponds. According to official estimates, the extent of the lake encroached illegally would be around 80,000 acres. This kind of ruthless encroachment and extension of aqua culture on a big scale has contributed to the pollution of the lake. As a consequence, not only the size of the lake-bed but also its water storage capacity has dwindled. Migratory birds like Siberian cranes, pelicans, storks etc., nearly 183 species, have found Kolleru lake inhospitable and have stopped coming there as there is no shelter for breeding, etc.

Hence, I appeal to you, Sir, to kindly intervene in the matter, issue suitable and necessary directions to the authorities to save Kolleru from aqua business magnets, stop further encroachments and save the world renowned water body from destruction and reject any reduction of the sanctuary area.