

[22 August, 2000]

RAJYA SABHA

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*Tuesday, the 22nd August, 2000 31 Sravana, 1922 (Saka)*

The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman *in the Chair*.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

\*401. डा. डी. मस्तान:

**श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह: †**

क्या जल संसाधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान अनेक सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को पूरा करने के लिए निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के किस-किस राज्य में कौन-कौन सी सिंचाई परियोजनाएं ऐसी हैं जिन्हें नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पूरा किया जाना है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त परियोजनाओं के निर्माण हेतु कुल कितनी-कितनी राशि आबंटित की गयी है और मार्च, 2000 तक प्रत्येक परियोजना पर वास्तव में कितनी राशि खर्च की गयी है?

**जल संसाधन मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन सेठी):** (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### विवरण

(क) से (ग) नौवीं योजना में लाई गई 162 वृहद और 240 मध्यम चल रही सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा, उनकी अद्यतन अनुमानित लागत, आठवीं योजना के अंत तक उन पर हुआ व्यय तथा नौवीं योजना में बढ़ी लागत (स्पिल ओवर कॉस्ट) संलग्न तालिका में दी गई है (नीचे देखिए)। इनमें से 7 वृहद और 6 मध्यम परियोजनाएं पहले ही पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। नौवीं योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान किसी परियोजना का पूरा होना उसके आकार, भूमि अधिग्रहण, वन स्वीकृति, पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना, भौगोलिक स्थितियों आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रत्येक परियोजना को उपलब्ध कराई जाने वाली एवं आबंटित की जाने वाली निधियों का भी उतना ही महत्व है। सिंचाई राज्य का विषय

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† सभा में यह प्रश्न श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह द्वारा पूछा गया।

होने के कारण, सिंचाई परियोजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनके अपने संसाधनों से और उनकी अपनी प्राथमिकताओं के अनुसार किया जाता है। तथापि, केन्द्र ने ऐसी चल रही सिंचाई और बहुउद्देशीय परियोजनाओं, जिनके कार्य में काफी प्रगति हो चुकी है और जो राज्य सरकारों की संसाधन क्षमता से बाहर हैं, के कार्यान्वयन को तीव्र करने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय ऋण सहायता प्रदान करने के वास्ते वर्ष 1996-97 से त्वरित सिंचाई लाभ कार्यक्रम (ए आई बी पी) शुरू किया है।

#### तालिका

चल रही वृहद/मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं तथा उनकी नवीनतम लागत, आठवीं योजना के अंत तक उन पर किया गया व्यय और नौवीं योजना में बढ़ी लागत (स्पिल ओवर कॉस्ट) का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या(वृहद)	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत	आठवीं योजना के अंत तक व्यय	नौवीं योजना में स्पिल ओवर लागत
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	12	10130.44	4754.95	5375.49
2.	असम	4	432.82	211.48	221.34
3.	बिहार	14	7365.53	2105.27	5260.26
4.	गोवा	1	678.59	258.65	419.94
5.	गुजरात	9	23300.92	6522.47	16777.85
6.	हरियाणा	5	1013.51	725.67	287.84
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	150.78	7.47	143.31
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1	151.18	122.84	28.34
9.	कर्नाटक	14	11190.19	5131.64	6058.55
10.	केरल	7	1879.50	942.41	937.09
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	23	10729.65	3131.15	7598.50
12.	महाराष्ट्र	36	12958.17	5374.43	7583.74
13.	मणिपुर	2	491.65	225.85	265.80
14.	मेघालय	--	--	---	---

	राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या(वृहद)	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत	आठवीं योजना के अंत तक व्यय	नौवीं योजना में स्पिल ओवर लागत
15.	नागालैंड	1	111.02	2.95	108.07
16.	उड़ीसा	5	4953.85	1156.55	3797.30
17.	पंजाब	-(1-आईएस)	3379.53	2704.93	674.60
18.	राजस्थान	6	4692.81	2346.01	2346.80
19.	तमिलनाडु	--	---	---	---
20.	त्रिपुरा	---	---	---	---
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	18	7359.44	3339.74	4019.70
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	3	2037.41	933.83	1098.58
कुल:		162	103186.89	39003.29	64183.60

**टिप्पणी:** नौवीं योजना के दौरान 7 वृहद परियोजनाएं (गुजरात में 6 और उत्तर प्रदेश में 1) पूरी कर ली गई हैं।

(करोड़ रुपये में)

	राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या(मध्यम)	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत	आठवीं योजना के अंत तक व्यय	नौवीं योजना में स्पिल ओवर लागत
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	20	623.34	323.51	299.79
2.	असम	9	155.92	99.72	56.20
3.	बिहार	29	1065.18	429.37	635.81
4.	गोवा	1	40.00	2.40	37.60
5.	गुजरात	9	337.53	260.02	77.51
6.	हरियाणा	--	--	--	--
7.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1	11.30	11.26	0.04
8.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	9	223.55	55.88	167.67

	राज्य का नाम	परियोजनाओं की संख्या(मध्यम)	नवीनतम अनुमानित लागत	आठवीं योजना के अंत तक व्यय	नौवीं योजना में स्पिल ओवर लागत
9.	कर्नाटक	15	943.67	510.72	432.95
10.	केरल	5	478.93	150.56	328.37
11.	मध्य प्रदेश	32	1012.09	733.15	278.94
12.	महाराष्ट्र	66	2076.06	1021.98	1054.08
13.	मणिपुर	2	66.58	56.50	10.08
14.	मेघालय	1	17.81	8.14	9.67
15.	नागालैंड	--	--	--	--
16.	उड़ीसा	10	499.95	410.23	89.72
17.	पंजाब	1	88.49	0.20	88.29
18.	राजस्थान	6	240.24	127.22	113.02
19.	तमिलनाडु	2	103.75	29.53	74.22
20.	त्रिपुरा	3	154.00	92.96	61.04
21.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2	54.81	39.99	14.82
22.	पश्चिमी बंगाल	17	90.42	60.78	29.64
	कुल:	240	8283.62	4424.12	3859.50

**टिप्पणी:** नौवीं योजना के दौरान गुजरात में 6 मध्यम परियोजनाएं पूरी कर ली गई हैं।

[22 August, 2000]

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**Completion of irrigation projects**

† \*401. DR. D. MASTHAN:

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH;† †

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction on a number of irrigation projects is going on in order to complete them during the Ninth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the State-wise names of those irrigation projects in the country which are to be completed during the Ninth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the total amount of funds allocated for their construction; and the amount actually spent on each of the above projects till March, 2000?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI ARJUN SETHI): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) Statewise details of 162 major and 240 medium ongoing irrigation projects which have spilled over into IX Plan alongwith their latest estimated cost expenditure upto the end of VIII Plan and spillover cost in IX Plan are given, with the enclosed table (*See* below). Of these 7 major and 6 medium projects have already been completed. The Completion of any other project during the balance period of IX Plan depends on various factors such as its size, acquisition of land, forest clearance, rehabilitation and resettlement, geological conditions etc. Equally important are availability and allocation of funds by the State Governments to individual projects.

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† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

† † The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh..

Being a State subject, irrigation projects are taken up for implementation by the State Governments themselves out of their own resources and as per their own priorities. The Centre has, however, launched Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) since 1996-97 for providing Central Loan Assistance (CLA) to the State Governments for accelerating implementation of ongoing irrigation and multipurpose projects, on which substantial progress has been made and also the projects which are beyond the resource capability of the State Governments,

**TABLE**

*Statewise details of on going Major/Medium Irrigation Projects alongwith their latest estimated cost, expenditure upto the end of VIII Plan and spill over cost in IX Plan*

Name of State	No. of Projects (Major)	Latest Estimated Cost	Exp. Upto the end of VIII Plan	(Rs. in Crore)
				Spillover cost in IX Plan
1. Andhra Pradesh	12	10130.44	4754.95	5375.49
2. Assam	4	432.82	211.48	221.34
3. Bihar	14	7365.53	2105.27	5260.26
4. Goa	1	678.59	258.65	419.94
5. Gujarat	9	23300.92	6522.47	16777.85
6. Haryana	5	1013.51	725.67	287.84
7. Himachal Pradesh	1	150.78	7.47	143.31
8. Jammu and Kashmir	1	151.18	122.84	28.34
9. Karnataka	14	11190.19	5131.64	6058.55
10. Kerala	7	1879.50	942.41	937.09
11. Madhya Pradesh	23	10729.65	3131.15	7598.50
12. Maharashtra	36	12958.17	5374.43	7583.74
S3. Manipur	2	491.65	225.85	265.80
14. Meghalaya				
15. Nagaland	1	111.02	2.95	108.07
16. Orissa	5	4953.85	1156.55	3797.30

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Name of State	No. of Projects (Major)	Latest Estimated Cost	Exp. Upto the end of VIII Plan	Spillover cost in IX Plan
17. Punjab	(1-IS)	3379.53	2704.93	674.60
18. Rajasthan	6	4692.81	2346.01	2346.80
19. Tamil Nadu	—	—	—	—
20. Tripura	—	—	—	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	18	7359.44	3339.74	4019.70
22. West Bengal	3	2037.41	933.83	1098.58
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>103186.89</b>	<b>39003.29</b>	<b>64183.60</b>

Note: 7 Major Projects (6 in Gujarat and 1 in U.P.) have been completed during IX Plan. (Rs. in Crore)

Name of State	No. of Projects (Medium)	Latest Estimated Cost	Exp. Upto the end of VIII Plan	Spillover cost in IX Plan
1. Andhra Pradesh	20	623.34	323.51	299.79
2. Assam	9	155.92	99.72	56.20
3. Bihar	29	1065.18	429.37	635.81
4. Goa	1	40.00	2.40	37.60
5. Gujarat	9	337.53	260.02	77.51
6. Haryana	—	—	—	—
7. Himachal Pradesh	1	11.30	11.26	0.04
8. Jammu and Kashmir	9	223.55	55.88	167.67
9. Karnataka	15	943.67	510.72	432.95
10. Kerala	5	478.93	150.56	328.37
11. Madhya Pradesh	32	1012.09	733.15	278.94
12. Maharashtra	66	2076.06	1021.98	1054.08
13. Manipur	2	66.58	56.50	10.08
14. Meghalaya	1	17.81	8.14	9.67
15. Nagaland	—	—	—	—
16. Orissa	10	499.95	410.23	89.72
17. Punjab	1	88.49	0.20	88.29

Name of State	No. of Projects (Major)	Latest Estimated Cost	Exp. Upto the end of VIII Plan	Spillover in IX Plan
18. Rajasthan	6	240.24	127.22	113.02
19. Tamil Nadu	2	103.75	29.53	74.22
20. Tripura	3	154.00	92.96	61.04
21. Uttar Pradesh	2	54.81	39.99	14.82
22. West Bengal	17	90.42	60.78	29.64
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>8283.62</b>	<b>4424.12</b>	<b>3859.50</b>

Note: 6 Medium Projects in Gujarat have been completed during IX Plan.

**श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, बिहार के बंटवारे के बाद जो शेष बिहार बच रहा है, उस में पूरी स्टेट कृषि पर आधारित होगी और उस के लिए अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन बहुत ही आवश्यक है।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस में बिहार के लिए 14 वृहद और 29 मध्यम सिंचाई योजनाएं 20.20, 25-25 वर्षों से स्वीकृत हैं और इन स्वीकृत योजनाओं में से वृहद योजनाओं के लिए 7365.53 करोड़ रुपए में से 2105.27 करोड़ ही खर्च हुआ है और मध्यम योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत 1065.18 करोड़ में से 429.37 करोड़ खर्च हुआ है। महोदय, यदि यही स्थिति है तो बिहार में अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन कभी नहीं हो सकेगा। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह भी कहा है कि, “राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रत्येक परियोजना को उपलब्ध करायी जाने वाली एवं आवंटित की जाने वाली निधियों का भी उतना ही महत्व है।” तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि (ए) बिहार की इन योजनाओं की धीमी गति का क्या कारण है और (बी) इन योजनाओं को पूरा करने की क्या समय-सीमा निर्धारित की गई है?

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** Sir, the hon. Member has asked about the slow progress of various irrigation projects in the State of Bihar. The hon. Member will appreciate that, irrigation being a State subject, the Ministry of Water Resources at the Centre can only monitor. The implementation, execution as also the funding of the projects are being done by the State Governments. For the completion of the ongoing projects we provide Central Loan Assistance to the State Governments, and the projects, which they want to take up, are recommended by the State Governments concerned. The hon. Member will appreciate that we are doing whatever is possible. We can monitor the projects. But the execution and the implementation are in the hands of the States concerned. So, I am afraid, as the Water Resources Minister at the Centre, I cannot give any direction

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to the State Governments or supervise the implementation of the projects. They decide the priorities and implement the projects as per their own decision.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH: What is the reason?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the main reason is paucity of funds. Sometimes, the State Governments take up many projects at a time. As a result, the funds available are inadequate to complete the ongoing projects.

**श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह:** सभापति महोदय, पूरा उत्तर बिहार बाढ़ से और पूरा मध्य बिहार सूखे से प्रभावित होता है। मंत्री महोदय से हम जानना चाहते हैं कि कोसी नदी पर नेपाल सरकार से बात करके नेपाल में जो बांध बनाने की योजना थी, उस संबंध में क्या प्रगति है और उस योजना पर कार्रवाई कब से शुरू होगी?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the work of implementation of the Kosi Dam Project or the Kosi Irrigation Project depends on both Nepal and India. The hon. Member will be glad to know that recently when the hon. Prime Minister of Nepal visited our country, we had discussions with the officers from the Nepal side. They had also discussions with us. What we see is that these are positive developments. They intend to take up whatever the pending projects are there. I think further discussions will be held in due course of time. As far as Kosi Project is concerned, discussions will depend on how far and how best we can sort out the problems which are there between the two countries.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I have two or three questions to put. The information given by the hon. Minister is confined only the 8th Five Year Plan. Now we have completed the third year of the 9th Plan and the fourth year is running. So, the hon. Minister should be in a position to give us the latest position as to how many projects are going to be completed at the end of the 9th Plan. Sir, figures of the 9th Plan are not available here. Similarly, the State-wise and project-wise figures are also not available here. Sir, I would like to ask that in view of the Advanced Accelerated Benefits Programme, which was started in 1996-97, how many States have implemented it. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Water Resources has made any kind of assessment with regard to those

schemes which are in an advanced stage of completion and can be completed with the assistance given by the Central Government in the 9th Plan itself. If that be so, I would like to know the number of schemes and the names of the States which have asked for this kind of assistance so that some of these schemes can be completed and irrigation potential for the 9th Plan, at least to some extent, is achieved. Otherwise, your figure of our per cent growth will only be an imaginary figure. I do not think you are going to achieve it unless these infrastructural facilities are provided.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, in the statement itself, it has been stated that 162 major and 240 medium on-going projects have spilled over to the 9th Five Year Plan. Sir, these projects are in different States. During the 9th Plan, it is expected that about 109 projects are likely to be completed. Sir, we provide funds out of the Accelerated Integrated Benefits Programme to those projects which are in an advanced stage of implementation or completion. We provide Central Loan Assistance to the States. Sir, the hon. Member has sought information State-wise. I have figures with me. I can share them with this august House. But it will take time. If you permit me...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, I will lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री एस० एस० अहलुवालिया: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी जवाब देते वक्त कहा कि अगर कुछ राज्य यह सिंचाई योजना नियत समय के अंदर लागू नहीं कर रहे हैं, उसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार कुछ नहीं कर सकती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार ने 8वीं योजना के तहत जब अपनी सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए प्रपोजल रखे थे तो उन्होंने जो टाइम फ्रेम रखा हुआ था, उससे वे कितने लेट हैं? दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो राज्य उस परसेंटेज में पैसा नहीं लगा सकते, वैसे राज्यों के लिए ऐक्सीलरेटेड इरिगेशन बैनिफिट प्रोग्राम और सेंट्रल लोन असिस्टेंस का प्रावधान किया गया है, तो बिहार ने ऐसा लोन लेने के लिए कोई नयी ऐप्लीकेशन दी है क्या, यदि दी है तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, I have stated earlier that as far as Bihar State is concerned we have provided Rs. 219.40 crores for 14 projects in the last four years under AIBP. So, many have been provided to the State concerned as Central Loan Assistance and it is

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up to the State Government to utilise the funds available at their disposal. Sir, as a Central authority we just monitor the progress of these projects and, as I have stated earlier, implementation is done by the State Government.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA: What was the time-frame?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Time-frame, as I have mentioned earlier, no doubt is there. Generally, it takes 5—10 years. Gestation period is 5—10 years. But that gestation period is already over. That is why we provided funds under AIBP so that the irrigation projects which are at the advanced stage of implementation can be completed and they should be completed by the State Government.

**श्री नाना देशमुख:** सभापति महोदय, जब भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय उत्तर देने के लिए खड़े होते हैं तो यह कहते हैं कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जिम्मेदारी है, हम तो केवल कुछ धन देते हैं, मॉनीटर करते हैं। महोदय, जब हिंदुस्तान का संविधान स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दोनों का बोझ बढ़ाना है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कोशिश नहीं कर सकते कि राज्य सरकार के मंत्रियों से मिलकर जो भी काम करने के लिए इन्होंने पैसा दिया है, उसका ठीक ढंग से सदुपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं और उस प्रदेश की समस्या का निराकरण हो रहा है या नहीं, यह देखें? क्या इस प्रकार के सामंजस्य की परंपरा हमारे इस लोकतंत्र में प्रारंभ नहीं की जा सकती?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, as a Central Ministry we do convene meetings and we also discuss problems and try to sort out the problems. That is why this AIBP scheme has been initiated and launched and under this scheme we provide money for completion of these projects. The hon. Member will agree and he knows it that there is demarcation of responsibility between the Centre and the State in the Constitution and irrigation being a State subject it is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the State concerned and we can only persuade them. We can act as a facilitator to solve the problems. We cannot direct anything and we cannot impose anything on the State Governments concerned.

SHRI SANGH PRIYA GAUTAM: He is making a suggestion.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: We can have discussions and we also do convene meetings to sort out the problem.

**श्री नाना देशमुख:** इंपोजीशन का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल है मिलकर काम को पूरा करने का। यदि काम पूरा करने में हम सफल नहीं होते तो केन्द्रीय सरकार यदि नेतृत्व करेगी तो वह सफल होगी क्या?

**SHRI ARJUN SETHI:** We have also the National Water Resources Council. The hon. Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council. We have, recently, held a meeting and different States were also represented in that particular meeting. We have tried to evolve a consensus on this particular subject. As you know, unless we have a consensus, as has been suggested by the hon. Member, it is difficult to put the projects through. We are for consensus. We are trying our best to evolve a consensus to complete these on-going projects but, sometimes, it takes time to evolve a consensus. That is why the ongoing projects are continuing since long, but we will try our best to solve this problem and try to persuade the States so that these projects are completed within the time schedule so that the time and the cost overrun could be avoided.

**SHRI JIBON ROY:** Sir, the *per-capita* availability of cultivable land has gone down by more than 50 per cent since 1951. hence, the need for taking up of new irrigation projects and their expeditious implementation. But, at the same time, updating and maintenance of the old projects are also most important. In India, the first multipurpose project was the Damodar Valley Corporation. Sir, so many dams have been constructed, both in Bihar and Bengal. Since then, new projects did not come up both in Bihar and Bengal and the Government has done nothing to update or maintain this project. Sir, sand is deposited at the mouth of the canals and at the mouth of the barrages. Now, a problem with regard to drinking water has also arisen I know, he is a Minister of integrity and dedication. I pose this problem before him.

The second problem is, a multi-purpose canal, both for irrigation and for navigational purpose, was constructed between Durgapur and Calcutta. The canal still exists. But, because of the inter-relation between the State and the Centre, the project has not fulfilled its purpose because the navigational facility has not been provided. If that project is taken up and the navigational facility is provided, the entire economic history of Eastern India will change. So, I request

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the Minister to kindly look into it. The Minister may not reply to it today. You simply express your goodwill and wisdom that you will look into the matter and see that the navigational facility would be provided to the canal. Thank you.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the Damodar Valley Corporation, no doubt, comes under the responsibility of the Central Government. As suggested by the hon. Member, I will certainly look into the problems. I will, certainly, write to him that in what best way we can help in renovation and in modernising this canal system.

VEN'BLE DHAMMAVIRIYO: Sir, the hon. Minister is shirking from his responsibility. We did not expect from the hon. Minister, who is a custodian of his Ministry, this sort of answer. Sir, in Bihar, fourteen projects have been sanctioned and an estimated amount of Rs. 7,365.53 crores was sanctioned. The money spent in the Eighth Five-Year Plan was only Rs. 2,105.27 crores. What is the reason? Why was the remaining money not released? I am asking, through you, the Minister. The Central Government behaves in such a way that it releases money at the fag end of the financial year—either in the first week of the last month of the financial year or, sometimes, in the month of March. If the money is released at the fag end of the financial year, how could the money be utilised by the State Government?

Secondly, the whole burden is thrown on the State Government. The State Government has to fulfil various things relating to plans, estimation, renovation, DPR, etc. I would like to know as to what guidelines are issued by the Central Government to complete the projects within a prescribed period, in the interest of the people of Bihar. I would like to have a reply from the hon. Minister on these things. Thank you.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, as far as Bihar is concerned, currently, 14 projects are beneficiaries of the AIBP, and Central loan assistance of Rs. 219.04 crores, as mentioned by me earlier. During the current year, the State Government has also requested, under the AIBP to provide funds so that the ongoing projects could be completed in time. The release of money depends on various factors. Unless the nodal Ministry receives the utilization certificate for the first

instalment, it becomes very difficult to release the second instalment of funds to the State Government, whether it is Bihar or any other State Government. So, in the absence of the utilization certificate for the first instalment, the release of the second instalment gets delayed. You will agree that if a State Government wants an early release of funds, it should submit its utilization certificate well in time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, nothing now.

**श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक:** सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न पूछने से पहले मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहूंगा। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि नौवीं योजना की शेष अवधि के दौरान किसी परियोजना का पूरा होना उसके आकार, भूमि अधिग्रहण, व स्वीकृति, पुनर्वास तथा पुनर्स्थापना, भौगोलिक स्थितियों आदि जैसे विभिन्न कारकों पर निर्भर करता है। महोदय, नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान काम को पूरा न कर पाने के लिए जो कारण बताये गए हैं, ये कारण तो जब परियोजना की शुरुआत होती है तब के हैं। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना से काम हो रहा है, पैसा लग रहा है तो ये सारी चीजें जो माननीय मंत्री जी ने दी हैं कि किसी परियोजना का पूरा न होना उसके आकार पर निर्भर है, आकार तो पहले ही तय हो जाता है, भूमि अधिग्रहण भी हो जाता है तभी तो उसमें पैसा लगता है। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हजारों करोड़ रुपया खर्च हो गया है और माननीय मंत्री जी नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में काम को पूरा न कर पाने के जो कारण बता रहे हैं, वह उन कारणों को बता रहे हैं जो कि परियोजना के शुरु होने पर ही तय कर लिए जाते हैं। इस आधार पर मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में अभी जो 17 शेष वृहद और दो मध्यम आकार की परियोजनाएं हैं, उनमें से नौवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान कितनी परियोजनाओं के पूरा होने के संभावना है?

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश की इन परियोजनाओं के लिए एआईबीपी के जरिए से कितनी परियोजनाओं को मदद दी गई है, उनको ऋण दिया गया है?

SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, land acquisition, forest clearance, and clearance from the Ministry of Welfare, all these things are the responsibility of the respective Ministries. (*Interruptions*)

**श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक:** सभापति महोदय, यह मेरा सवाल नहीं है। मेरा सवाल...(व्यवधान)... वह काम तो पहले ही पूरा हो चुका है। आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में हजारों करोड़ रुपया विभिन्न सरकारों का और केन्द्र सरकार का इसमें लग चुका है।

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SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Sir, the hon. Member will appreciate that as a Ministry at the Centre, we only scrutinise the technical aspects of the concerned project. The technical scrutiny of the project, submitted by a State Government, is done by the CWC, that is, the Central Water Commission. They clear it technically. Then the concerned State approaches the Ministry of Environment and Forests, and then they approach the Planning Commission for funding. These are the processes that are generally gone through before implementation. It is also a fact that this forest clearance as well as other things like rehabilitation and resettlements etc. are not the responsibility of my Ministry. I am only responsible for technical clearance. The CWC clears the projects for technical viability and goes into it as to how far they are technically viable and how far the different items can stand the scrutiny. As far as the other Ministries are concerned, the Ministry of water Resources has no control over them. The concerned State Governments approach the different ministries and they get the clearance. After getting the clearance, they approach the Planning Commission for funding. So, as far as the AIDP is concerned, ten projects in U.P. have been funded and an amount of Rs. 484 crores has been given. In the last four years, under the AIDP, we have advanced an amount of Rs. 484 crores to the State of U.P. In the coming two years of the 9th Plan, there are seven major projects and two medium projects which are likely to be completed as assessed from information available with us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, next question.

SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Sir, several times I have requested you to allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. (*Interruptions*) But already, we have spent 25 minutes on one question. (*Interruptions*) No; no. (*Interruptions*) ...25 minutes on one question. (*Interruptions*) No; no. (*Interruptions*) I know you have important questions, but there are 20 other important questions with me. (*Interruptions*) No; no.