

River Water Disputes*527. **Shri Warrior :****Shri Daji :****Shrimati Savitri Nigam :****Shri H. C. Linga Reddy :****Shri P. R. Chakraverty :****Shri Sivamurthi Swamy :****Shri Kashi Ram Gupta :**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position of the outstanding river water disputes between various State Governments ; and

(b) the further steps taken by the Centre to find a solution thereto ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 6815/66].

Flood Control in Assam*528. **Shrimati Renuka Barkataki :**
Shri P.C. Borooah :

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have approved of Rs. 18 crore plan for flood control in Assam during the Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the main features of this plan ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) Fourth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad*529. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :**
Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad is not likely to go into production as scheduled or earlier expected ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the firm date on or by which it will be commissioned ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B.R. Bhagat) : (a) Yes, Sir. A delay of about three months seems likely.

(b) The principal reasons are delay in the receipt of certain boiler plants and in the construction of the intake water well. Other contributory factors are the delayed shipment of some cables from the United Kingdom and of some items of local manufacture for which copper was required.

(c) Unless unforeseen contingencies arise, the Mill is expected to commence production in March, 1967.

Floods in Jamuna in Delhi*531. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav :**
Shri D.C. Sharma :
Shri Mohammed Koya :
Shri Hukam Chand Kachhavaia :
Shri Omkar Singh :
Shri Yudhvir Singh :

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state :

(a) the nature and details of precautionary measures taken to protect Delhi from the ravages of floods and water-logging in the monsoon ;

(b) the extent of loss suffered due to Jamuna floods in Delhi this year ; and

(c) the relief measures taken in the flood affected areas ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Fakhruddin Ahmed) : (a) to (c). Floods in Delhi are mainly caused by two sources ; the Najafgarh Drain and the Yamuna River. Delhi suffered larger amount of damage in 1964 by the Najafgarh Drain than by the Yamuna. Since then the Najafgarh Drain which rains the Jheel, has been widened and deepened and the water-way through the bridges increased. Some new bridges have also been constructed with sufficient water-way. Though only 80% of the work has been completed, the Najafgarh Drain

system is in a much better condition to drain away the waters to the Yamuna and thus prevent floods damage to the rural and built up urban areas of Delhi.

The Yamuna passes through rural and urban areas. Floods bank has been constructed on the left bank of river Yamuna known as the Shahdara Bund. On the right bank, the G.T. Road provides protection to the Delhi areas lying west of it. There are several other small bunds known as Palla Bund, Mukhmelpur Bund, Shah Alam Bund between G.T. Road and the River Yamuna to provide localised protection to the Villages and the newly developed urban areas of Delhi. Between Tajewala and Delhi the river inundates large areas and thereby the flood intensity is greatly reduced by the time it reaches Delhi. It is only after the construction of storages dams on the Yamuna and its tributaries that the question of embanking Yamuna on both sides can be considered. Construction of banks to a limited extent is being studied by hydraulic models. The Yamuna has risen so far upto RL.675.4 at the railway bridge on 15-8-1966 which is 3.4 ft. higher than warning level and 0.7 ft. higher than 1964 level. An area of nearly 30,000 acres in the limits of the Union Territory of Delhi is affected by the Yamuna floods. Of this, 20,000 acres is in the Alipore Block. There are 45 villages which are affected by floods in the Yamuna. Of these, 30 are located very near the river on low levels and inundation of these 30 villages occurs almost every year and cannot be prevented, as they lie in the flood bed. Five villages are located between the Yamuna and Shahdara Bund. But the villages like Jagatpur, Wazirabad, Gopalpur, Sabahpur, etc. which, being close to the river, are not possible to be protected, are not willing to shift and that is how the floods in Delhi attract attention and on their relief measures a minimum of Rs. 4 to 5 lakhs are being spent every year. Measures for protection of villages like Mukhmelpur and others which are on a level higher than

the levels to which the waters rise every year are under investigation. Thus the strengthening of the bunds of the Mukhmelpur village is being taken up.

Losses sustained by the occurrence of floods in Delhi this year are damage to the standing kharif crops of 7,000 acre besides damage to the houses in the low lying portion of villages. Flood forecasting and warnings for Yamuna river and for the Najafgarh Drain (at Dhasa Bund Regulator) are given by the Flood Forecasting Unit of the Central Water and Power Commission well in advance and the Delhi Administration take all the necessary measures as indicated for the relief of the affected people. The relief measures taken by the Delhi Administration are :—

- (i) Supply of boats and motor boats for evacuation of the flood affected families and cattle ;
- (ii) Supply of rations including atta, parched gram, gur, etc. to evacuated persons at 6 relief centres,
- (iii) Supply of shelter in the shape of tents, sirkis, bamboos, gunny bags at places earmarked for accommodating the flood affected persons and cattle.
- (iv) Medical and sanitation arrangement both in the flood affected villages and the places of temporary shelter.
- (v) Drinking water arrangements by providing handpumps and additional water taps at the relief centres.
- (vi) It is proposed to suspend recovery of land revenue and taccavi dues in the flood affected villages. After assessment of the damage to the crops, remission will also be considered