

cannot be checked, prices cannot be brought down and the common man cannot be provided any relief. If this policy is continued it is being predicted that by June-July there will be a massive movement involving the entire population of the country.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This discussion on Price Rise has taken place for double the time allotted for it. I think no hon. member would speak now. The reply to the debate will be given next week on Tuesday by the hon. Minister.

14.24 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
 1990-91

Ministry of Water Resources
 and
 Ministry of Agriculture

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As suggested by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and agreed to by the House today, the House will take up discussion and voting on Demand No. 78 relating to the Ministry of Water Resources for which four hours have been allotted and also Demand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture for

which 11 hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Water Resources and Ministry of Agriculture, have been circulated may, if they desire to move their cut motions, send their separate slips for each Ministry to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move. Those cut motions only will be treated as moved.

The lists showing the serial numbers of cut motions moved will be out up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any member finds any discrepancy in the lists he may kindly bring it to the notice of the Officer at the Table without delay.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand No. 78, relating to the Ministry of Water Resources."

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Water Resources for the year 1990-91, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. and Name of demand	Amount of Demand for grant on account voted by House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand of grant submitted to the vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
				6
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES				
78.	Ministry of Water Resources	66,36,00,000	4,55,00,000	199,06,00,000
				13,65,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion
moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the

sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1991, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture."

Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1990-91, submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No and Name of demand	Amount of Demand for grant on account voted by the House on 28th March, 1990		Amount of Demand of grant submitted for the vote of the House		
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1. Agriculture		376,74,00,000	3,11,00,000	1130,21,00,000	9,33,00,000
2 Other Ssrvice of Department of Agriculture & Cooperation		96,22,00,000	47,63,00,000	288,68,00,000	142,90,00,000
3. Department of Agricultural Research and Education		81,75,00,000	—	245,25,00,000	—
4. Department of Rural Development		1898,45,00,000	7,00,000	1244,16,00,000	23,00,000
5. Department o' Fertilizers		1320,78,00,000	33,86,00,000	3962,34,00,000	101,58,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Mr. Wadiyar is to initiate the debate.

SHRISRIKANTA DATTANARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Sir, the closed circuit TV is not working properly. If you go and see, you will find that two names are there at a time, one of Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav and another of Shri Ram Sharan Yadav, as if both of them are speaking at the same time. This is for your information.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right.

SHRISRIKANTA DATTANARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: I would like to start by saying that the water resources of this country are an integral part and parcel of the entire country. Even in the Vedic and Puranic times one finds reference to this aspect. And the importance of all the rivers of India has been manifest to show them as being a part of natural resources. It is shown in a Sloka that everybody says while performing one's adulations and Poojas.

14.25 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

Now I quote the shloka:

"Gangach, Yamunachaiv, Godavri,
 Saraswati, Narmada,
 Sindhu, Kaveri Jalesmin San-
 nidhimkuru."

This amply personifies not only the sanctity of all the rivers but also the common bondage with which the rivers have been looked upon and the reverence with which the rivers have been looked upon in this country. The rivers have always represented continuity and perpetuity apart from being considered a personification of purity. They have been a source of adoration and veneration placed on the pedestal of high esteem.

But with the Independence and reorganisation of States, water resources being a State subject, there has been aberrations which we must overcome. There are a number of inter State disputes regarding the sharing of water resources which, I feel, should be tackled and a solution should be brought forth in this respect as quickly as possible. I would possibly think that there are a few possible ways, in which we can overcome this problem so that water resources could perhaps be channelised towards achieving equity, equanimity and equipoise for an even growth and economic development of the entire country.

One important possibility is that we should consider and look forward at declaring water resources and also power, because hydro power is a part of water resources, as a national asset by creating National Power Grid and National Water Grid thereby avoiding all these endless controversies that are pending between the various States. Secondly it is very essential that a large amount of funds has to be allocated towards linking of rivers from Himalayas with those in peninsula India and linking the eastward flowing rivers with the westward flowing rivers. Thirdly, it is high time that we should consider the use of science and technology along with R&D to find the cheapest means of linking rivers and transferring water from water surplus areas to economically drought prone areas. Fourthly, it is very essential that proper water management is undertaken by the various States and also by the Central Government. Lastly, it is high time that we should give top priority in having a proper funding so as to prevent dislocation of various on-going projects, to prevent cost escalations and to complete these projects on time. Also we should have a long term planning of mobilisation and utilisation of water resources, perhaps for the next thirty or forty years instead of the current system where we are working out plans on every five year basis.

The Annual Report, if one goes through, indicates the phenomenal growth of irrigation development and water resources

[Sh. Srikantha Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

management by utilisation of surface and ground water resources. The total area approximately irrigated by the end of the Seventh Plan is 79 million hectares and the foodgrains output expected was 173 million tonnes by the end of 1989. The Water Resources Ministry has brought out a number of publications which give us the details of the various sources of water and the irrigation development that has taken place. It is estimated that by the year 2000 A.D. the population may increase to 900 million and about 240 million tonnes of foodgrains would be required. But we must plan to produce at least 300 million tonnes of foodgrains giving room to various exigencies that are likely to take place. For this it is very imperative that we ensure a faster and quicker pace of development and also complete various on-going projects at the minimum cost possible without any escalation. I would also like to suggest that it is high time that we keep in mind the ecological and environmental perspective because many a time these projects have brought devastation to the ecology, without losing the perspective of the humanitarian aspects and the needs and aspirations of the people.

The National Water Resources Council has unanimously adopted a National Water Policy in which it has recognised the fact that water resources being finite, it is not possible to extend irrigation to all crop areas by conventional means. It has dealt and recognised various aspects of water management and the need for transfer of surplus water from such areas to water shortage areas. It has also given priority to drinking water, irrigation, hydro-electric power, navigation and industrial and other uses. A feasibility report submitted by the National Water Development Agency has submitted that there are 17 water transfer links that are required to provide water from water surplus areas to water shortage areas. These schemes are to be implemented after approval of the concerned States. I would like to suggest to the Central Government to pursue this matter and get necessary clear-

ance to see that the schemes are implemented as quickly as possible.

I would also like to say something about the hydro-electric power. Hydro-electric power is the most cheapest and most reliable source of conventional energy generation. It is also the best source of energy because it costs very less to operate and maintain. So far only 30% of the hydro-power potential has been utilised. It is most essential and desirable to help in augmentation of hydro-electric power so that acute power crisis that the country is facing is met by additional hydro-electric power. There are possibilities of utilising and augmenting hydro-electric power especially by the use of gravitational force by designing and envisaging as 'run of the river' scheme so that hydro power can be harnessed and utilised.

Water management is very essential in a country like ours where there is perpetual drought in certain areas and perpetual floods in certain other areas which are creating a great deal of havoc. So centrally sponsored schemes such as command area development programme is a very laudable scheme for expeditious farm development works. About 131 projects with cultivable command area of 18.5 million hectares are under way. The scheme envisaged construction of field channels, land levelling, shaping and construction of field drains and adoption of *Warabandi* practice in command areas besides training farmers in irrigation and water management and the use of sprinklers and drip irrigation systems to economise on the use of water. For prevention of losses in the distribution system, lining of various canals has been recommended with the assistance of the Central and State Governments. I would urge that more attention should be paid to this Command Area Development Programme. There have been four Working Groups that have been set up, which have formulated four schemes for better flood control and management, namely, Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation; Working Group on Mini Irrigation Projects; Working Group on Command Area Development Programme; and

Working Group on Flood Management.

The Working Group on Major and Medium Irrigation has suggested speedy completion of on-going projects, setting up of river basin authorities, scientific observation of losses due to seepages, due to lined and un-lined canals, evaluation of different types of lining, desilting of river base reservoirs, dams and tanks and prevention of sedimentation and adoption of *Waraband* System of rotational water supply to propagate economic use of water.

The Minor Working Group has suggested massive construction of tube-wells, shallow-wells and bore-wells, construction of new tanks and allocation of 2 per cent cost of minor irrigation to be set apart for science and technology, pipe line distribution system and lift irrigation system.

The CAD Working Group has recommended the construction of field canals for an outlet of 5 hectares of land with the necessary central assistance and central subsidy and proper development of Command Area Development Projects.

The Flood Management Group has suggested diverting of flood waters from different areas and storing them by increasing the capacity of canals, by modifying the susceptibility of flood damages by keeping people and development out of such areas, reduction of burden of losses through insurance, flood assistance and by forecasting. It is envisaged creation of an additional irrigated potential of about 19 million hectares. The Government has invested Rs. 2494 crores and the cumulative area benefitted is 13.64 hectares. The outlay recommended in the 7th Plan was Rs. 3148 crores, but only Rs. 947.93 crores could be allocated, due to severe financial crunch. Some factors that are responsible for damages caused by floods are (1) increase in encroachment of flood prone areas due to population increase and development activity; (2) *Ad hocism* approach by States to tackle this problem; (3) non-implementation of the Rashtriya Bar Aayog Report on flood plane zoning; and (iv)

massive desecration, deforestation and soil erosion and frequent damages to flood management works due to lack of maintenance by States, inadequate funding etc. It has been realised that physical measures for control do not provide a complete solution for the problems of flood management. Stress has been laid on Flood Plain Zoning, Flood Forecasting and Flood Proofing measures. Further, there are possibilities of transfer of surplus waters from flood-prone areas to perpetually drought-prone areas by pipelines through canals by use of modern science and technology. This trend can be reversed further, provided various States take expeditious action in enacting suitable legislations that have been recommended. I have already said that science and technology have to be utilised to find solutions, such as, diversion of flood waters to drought-prone areas by link canals through underground pipes, through watersheds which can store excess flood waters so that they can be utilised at a later date.

Adequate funds are required and have to be allocated to finance water resources so that a better water resource management can be achieved.

Massive afforestation programme has to be undertaken so that the ground water table does not decrease, and to also check environmental and ecological imbalances that are likely to take place due to various irrigational projects. It is high time that we look into the fact that science and technology should help in improving the quality of life at as low a cost as possible. Otherwise, the use of Science and technology would really have no meaning... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have another three or four minutes.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJAWADIYAR: Yes, Sir. I now turn my attention to the various on-going and pending projects of irrigation and hydropower projects that are in Karnataka. Karnataka has been described as a priceless and beautiful gift of indulgent nature to our State.

[Sh. Srikanta Datta Narasimha Raja Wadiyar]

It has been classified into three regions. One is the coastal area, then the mainland, and then the rolling vast hinterland which occupies bulk of the State.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood in the State. So, I would call upon the Central Government to provide clearances to various pending projects so that they can be completed on time and maximum use of the said irrigation facilities could be made by the people of the State.

There are several important rivers, that is, the Cauvery, Godavari, Krishna, Tungbhadra, Cauvery, Pennar, Kalinadi and Polar, etc. There is about 106 lakh hectares of land that is sown, but only 55 lakh hectares of land has been estimated to have come under agriculture. The average yield is about 3,440 TMC. The average annual flow is estimated at 97.352 million causes. Only around forty-two per cent is available out of east-flowing rivers, and fifty-eight per cent is drained out to the westward rivers flowing to the narrow coastline. The State Government has prepared a large number of river-wise water basin plans. They all require adequate funds. I urge upon the Central Government to kindly implement them by allocating necessary financial assistance so that these projects could be completed. Noteworthy of these projects are: the first phase, second stage of Krishna Project, estimated at Rs 654 crores; the Krishna second phase, estimated at Rs.550 crores and the right bank canal of the Tungbhadra river. There are several others like the Malaprabha, Ghataprabha, Kalinadhi and Netravati projects which are at various stages of completion. These projects have been pending due to lack of adequate finances. I do hope that you would consider this aspect and see that adequate funds are made available so that these projects can be completed.

Sir, one important aspect that I would like to mention here is regarding desilting of tanks and rivers, reservoirs and dams, lining of tanks and the reservoir walls to prevent

seepage, water-logging, salinity, reduction in capacity due to sedimentation and silting up. I would also like to say that tank irrigation plays very important role in the agriculture of Karnataka and 25.25 million hectares of land are contemplated for irrigation by these tanks. 79 tank irrigation projects had been funded by the World Bank to the tune of 54 million rupees. But only 29 of these tanks have been repaired. We require further financial assistance so that repairs could be completed.

Sir, I would like to speak about my own district, my own constituency. There are about a dozen on going irrigation projects at various stages of completion. They are notably the Hemavathi Harangi project, canal and lift irrigation project scheme, the Varuna Canal, Kotehola project, the Kabini right bank canal project which is yet to commence, the Taraka lift irrigation proposed from the Kabini back waters and there are many more such projects all of which need financial assistance. They are practically almost on the verge of stagnation due to severe financial restraint. I urge upon the Minister and the Government to see that adequate finances are made available so that the position regarding paucity of funds could be overcome and these projects could be completed in time.

Sir, tank irrigation again plays a major role in the irrigation of my own district. I would like to refer to the Kaveri River water dispute before I conclude my speech. I would be failing in my duty if I do not say something about Kaveri river water dispute. Sir, most of the tanks in my district, in my constituency, are practically damaged; they are suffering from various kinds of infirmity. Proper attention and financial assistance are required so that they can be repaired and deepened and desilted. By doing so the tank irrigation system which has been prevalent for ages can be restored in my constituency.

Sir, hydro-power projects are pending clearance. The Sivasamudram seasonal power scheme which is designed as a run-of-the river scheme without any storage can generate 270 megawatts of power and

annually an average of 1519 million units. The Bhadra Right Bank Canal power-house contemplates utilisation of additional discharge from the canal and head available between the reservoir and the capacity of 6 megawatts and the output is 26 million units. The Sarapadi Barrage hydro-electric power scheme with a capacity of 120 megawatts and 279 million units, is planned as a run-of-river scheme. The third scheme is Katla and Palana diversion schemes which contemplates two streams originating in Western Ghats, like the Castle Rock in the U.K. and diversion of the same to Kalinidhi inter-connecting them, so that water would be available for power generation. The additional output is estimated at 100 million units.

The Cauvery water dispute had been a very sore point regarding the relationship between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. I would not like to go into the merits and demerits of this case as the matter has already been decided upon by the Supreme Court, a Tribunal has been set up. But it is very unfortunate that the Chief Minister went back on his words by stating that the talks on Cauvery have failed and ultimately a Tribunal has been set up to go into this matter. I would only like to say that the proposal that had been put forward by the hon. Chief Minister, Shri Veerendra Patil, with regard to the sharing of the Cauvery waters, i.e., 414 TMC between us and Tamil Nadu, 43 TMC for Kerala and 9 TMC to Pondicherry, was a very very fair proposal. It is unfortunate that the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has tried to play to the galleries and gone to the extent of saying that the talks had failed. It is a well-known fact that he is trying to rely upon the 1924 agreement which was imposed upon by the then British Government on the Mysore State wherein no further agricultural lands should be brought under irrigation and unfortunately the attitude of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is likely to have great regional ramifications and the people of Karnataka have been always constantly voicing their fears and apprehensions that their interest has been thrown to the winds, that they have got a raw deal from the Central Government irrespective of which

Government that has been here. Now, linguistic and regional sentiments are running very high. This was manifest by what happened on Good Friday, the 13th of last month when the Archbishop refused to deliver his mass in Kannada and all of a sudden we found Kannada Christians from all over Bangalore coming down and assembling in various parts around St. Mary's Church and Rattan market on the road and the police had to resort to lathi charge to restore normalcy, and in another incident that took place over a year and a half ago when Shri Bommai was the Chief Minister. When he let water to Tamil Nadu, Kannada activists, farmers and various agitators jumped and tried to form a human wall to prevent the flow of water to Tamil Nadu. What I would like to say is that Karnataka has suffered considerably by way of development activities. Even jobs for genuine Kannadigas in the Central Government institutions are very hard to come by. So, when the situation is so grim, the stand taken by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is more unfortunate. I do hope that this Government does not vacillate and oscillate to please the ego of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu while he allows the fortunes of Karnataka to fluctuate from bad to worse and from worse to worst in the post-Independence history of India. I would like to submit, through you, to the hon. Minister and to the Treasury Benches that it is high time that the interest of Karnataka was protected. The interest of Karnataka is as paramount as the interest of Tamil Nadu and as a nationalist. I would say that this problem needs to be considered in a very humane and germane way and no egos or no regional sentiments have to be given priority or no Chief Minister has to be pleased because he happens to be a partner in the Government. So, I urge upon you — it is not too late—to see that this Cauvery dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is resolved amicably to the satisfaction and to the benefit of both the States.

With this, I conclude by thanking you.

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): I beg to move:

[Sh. Palai K.M. Mathew]

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs 100 "

[Need to give sufficient compensation and aid for persons affected by heavy floods and landslides from Central funds particularly to those in Idukki in Kerala] (85)

"That the demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs.100 "

[Need for more loans and advances to State Governments particularly to Kerala to construct more checkdams, bore wells, tube wells] (86)

[Translation]

SHRI GOVINDBHAI KANJIBHAI SHEKHADA (Junagadh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for providing me opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources

Earlier this Ministry was called Ministry of Irrigation, now it has been named Ministry of Water Resources. I am thankful to the Government for changing its nomenclature. I would like to submit to the Government through you that now-a-days a lot of difficulties are being faced in the absence of adequate irrigation facilities which were not provided by the Government. If such facilities were made available earlier, agriculture production would have increased much. There is a company in Bombay named Dinsadastur which had submitted a project that if it was implemented, irrigation facilities would be provided to every field. The cost of the project was estimated to be Rs 12,000 crores. The then Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru rejected the project saying that it was a big project. This is the bad luck of this country that we could not utilise the water in spite of its availability in abundance. There is no shortage of water in the country but we are not harnessing it properly. I want to tell you that it was Sardar Patel who first mooted

such an idea to solve the water problem in Gujarat.

[English]

He has mooted the idea of harnessing the water of Narmada river.

[Translation]

Now 44 years have passed since then but it has not been implemented so far. It is very unfortunate. Narmada project is life line for Gujarat. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Water Resources to implement Narmada Project immediately. The so called environmentalists are opposing it. I would like to tell them that Gujarat has faced droughts ten times during the last three decades. Narmada river flows through Gujarat and therefore, its water should be provided to Gujarat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shekhadaji, please wait for a moment as the hon. Minister intends make a statement. You may continue after the statement of hon. Minister is made.

Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy.

14.58 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

Threat of officers of Oil Industry to go on strike on 8th May 1990 on the issue of revision of pay scales and D.A.

[English]

MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI M.S. GURUPADASWAMY): The issues pertaining to the revision of pay scales and Dearness Allowance of officers of Public Sector Undertakings under the Central Government had been under the consideration of the Government for some time. After careful and extensive deliberations, the Government notified