

figures of coal production—this was stated on 3rd April, 1979—and, if so, what steps does the Government contemplate to end mismanagement and corruption in Coal India which are the basic reasons for the present sad state of affairs in the Coal industry?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: As the hon. Member has very correctly said, we are having the legacy of the past. (*Interruptions*)

We are thinking of changing the organisation, but I am not in a position to spell it out in this House at the present moment because various ideas have come up and we have not come to any conclusion as yet. After we decide this I will be able to spell it out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us what percentage of the total coal movement is done by water transport which was recommended, time and again, by various Committees during the Congress regime as well as the Janata regime? How much coal is moved by water transport?

MR. SPEAKER: You will have to give notice for this.

श्री मोती माई शार० चौधरी: गुजरात में कोयले की कमी की वजह से बिजली में भारी कमी हो रही है। इसकी वजह से कृषि के उत्पादन में भारी हानि हो रही है। गुजरात को जल्दी से जल्दी कोयला दिलाने का क्या आप प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं और यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is a shortage of power and, obviously, we are looking into that. In Gujarat there is one of the best power stations we have in this country, but due to inadequate coal supply, there is trouble. I am already looking into the matter, and we will try to fulfil the quotas as far as is practicable in Gujarat.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I would like to know whether it is a fact that

the coal supply position and its distribution deteriorated because of wrong working of both the authorities dealing with Coal production and supplies as well as the Railways, during the last two years.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: The Hon. Member has asked a question which requires study.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Ganga-Cauvery link up Scheme

*18. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are intending to take up Ganga-Cauvery link up scheme; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) and (b). Ganga-Cauvery Link Up Scheme is based on the limited transfer of flood waters of the Ganga for use in other basins, after lifting it by nearly 1300—1800 ft. In view of this, alternative schemes of interlinking various river systems are proposed to be studied.

SHRI P. RAJA GOPAL NAIDU: May I know the alternative proposals and whether we are going to get the same benefit out of them?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: There is one scheme. Shri Dastur has canvassed his proposal for a Himalayan Contour Canal and a Garland Canal for Central and Peninsular India. This scheme envisages building up of reservoirs, pipelines etc., to interconnect the Himalayan and Garland Canals. The Himalayan Canal which will be at a level of 1,100 to 1,500 feet above mean sea level will have a length of 2,600 miles. It will be fed by 90

lakes mostly to be created by cutting the hill slopes on the northern side of the canal. It will extend from Ravi to Brahmaputra. The Central and Southern Garland canal will beat a level of 800 to 1000 feet above the mean sea level and 5,800 miles long with 200 integrated lakes. Shri Dastur estimated that the proposals would cost around Rs. 24,000 crores. But after close examination we have come to know that this scheme will cost a fantastic figure, that is, Rs. 12 million crores. The Irrigation Department is closely studying the other schemes. But unfortunately all these schemes which they are thinking of will involve a lot of money, millions of crores of rupees. Naturally they are thinking over the economic aspect and also technical feasibility.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: What is the economic difference if the alternative proposals are taken?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: To start with, it will cost a lot of money. As I have said, when Mr. Dastur proposed for the scheme, the idea then was only Rs. 24,000 crores. Now, after close examination, the engineers have come to the conclusion that it will be Rs. 12 million crores. Now they are thinking of other schemes which envisage transfer of about 120 million acre feet of waters of the Brahmaputra and the Ganga rivers to the deficit areas in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. I would like to tell the hon. Members that these are all at the investigation stage, and no definite answer can be given on these unless more data are available.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the hon. Minister will take up with the Bangladesh Government; to save the Calcutta Port, he knows very well,

and for the improvement of the Calcutta Port, 40,000 cusecs of water. . .

AN HON. MEMBER: That is the next Question.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is related to this....

MR. SPEAKER: You can put it when the next Question comes up.

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: For the information of the hon. Member I can say that there is a specific question on this coming later on.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: It is a question of using the water resources available in the country. Will the Government tell us how much time Government would take to finalise this scheme? Without preparing a scheme, it will not be possible to use the resources. If we do not prepare the scheme in time, we are only wasting our water resources that are available.

Will the government tell us how much time the government would take?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: It is difficult for me to spell out the time and the period because it is at such a stage where just the preliminary data are being collected. I just cannot spell out the date and the time.

SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT: May I know from the hon. Minister whether this scheme has been examined by the World Bank also and if so, whether the World Bank has approved of granting money and necessary funds for this scheme. Secondly, is it a fact that while examining the data, the Himalayan rocks have been found comparatively younger and this is one of the reasons which is being examined?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: When the scheme is not yet ready, how can the World Bank examine it? The question does not arise.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: May I know who were the engineers at work in the preliminary stage? How could the estimate vary from Rs. 24,000 crores to Rs. 12 hundred million crores? I want to know if the investigation was made really seriously from the beginning. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the serious drought conditions in the chronic drought-affected States of the eastern region the Minister will like to tell the House that the Government would seriously consider for getting through this project and if so, can we expect that by the year 1985 or 1986 some beginning could be made?

SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI: We are very much serious on this and during the floods in the Ganga a lot of water is wasted and we do not want water to be wasted. We want to utilise it for irrigation purposes. But the trouble is that a proper scheme has to be made. So the engineers are at work. At the earliest opportunity I think I will be able to tell you. But at the present moment I am not in a position to spell it out.

Review of agreement between India and Bangladesh on the Sharing of Ganga Waters

*19. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agreement between India and Bangladesh on the sharing of the Ganga Waters at Farakka has been found to be detrimental to the interests of Calcutta Port;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the agreement;

(c) if so, whether any step has since been initiated in this direction; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND IRRIGATION AND COAL (SHRI A. B. A. GHANI KHAN CHAUDHURI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). It was recognized by both India and Bangladesh that during there lean season there is not enough water in the Ganga to meet the requirements of both the countries. The Agreement of November 1977 which envisages interim arrangements on the sharing of Ganga Waters at Farakka was therefore arrived at in the spirit of mutual accommodation. As such, the Calcutta Port cannot derive full benefits possible with the Farakka Project. This Agreement would remain in force for a period of 5 years from November, 1977 and provides for reviews—the first review being at the expiry of 3 years, and subsequent review six months before the expiry of the Agreement. Steps will be initiated at the appropriate time for the review of the Agreement as envisaged therein.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I have gone through the Statement. There has been a number of expert committees on the question of determining the minimum discharge necessary at the Farakka point. Of these expert committees I only want to mention or refer to two opinions given by two experts on the subject.

Mr. S. C. Mitra, Chairman, Technical Advisory Committee, Farakka Project in his report held that 40,000 cusecs was the minimum discharge necessary at the Farakka point. Another report