

**4. Annual Report (1976-77) of the
N.C.E.R.T., New Delhi**

**5. Annual Report (1976-77) of the
National Staff College for Educational
Planners and Administrators, New
Delhi**

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE
(DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUN-DER):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each (in
English and Hindi) of the following
papers:—

(i) Report of the Review Committee on the Curriculum for the Ten-year School. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2639/78].

(ii) Report of the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education with special reference to Vocationalisation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2640/78].

(iii) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission for the year 1976-77 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, together with a statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the document. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2636/78].

(iv) Annual Report of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77, together with a statement by Government accepting the Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2635/78].

(v) Annual Report of the National Staff College for Educational Planners and Administrators, New Delhi, for the year 1976-77 together with statements by Government accepting the Report and giving reasons for the delay in laying thereof. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2634/78].

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

The Narmada Waters

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): Sir, the

Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal has today forwarded to the Central Government a report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it.

It may be recalled that as the disputes amongst the States of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan regarding the Narmada water, could not be settled by negotiations, the Government of India constituted the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal on 6th October, 1969 for adjudication under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA (Bihar): It may be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It is an important statement.

SHRI ANANT PRASAD SHARMA: How many pages are there?

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): We would like to hear him. (Interruptions; Sir this is a very important statement. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you maintain silence, you will hear it.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Shri Justice V. Ramaswami, the then Judge of the Supreme Court was appointed as Chairman, along with two-serving Judges of Kerala and Allahabad High Courts as the other two-members. The Tribunal had thereafter in February 1972 given its decision on certain preliminary issues of law. Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, however, filed appeals in the Supreme Court against this decision and obtained a stay order; the Supreme Court had, however, permitted the Tribunal to proceed with the inspection and discovery of documents. Later in July, 1972, the Chief Ministers of the four States held discussions with the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, when it was agreed that the settlement of the dispute be carried out by mutual agreement with the assistance of the then

[Shri Surjit Singh, Barnala]

Prime Minister. They agreed that 28 million acre feet of water is available in the Narmada for three-fourths of the year. Of this, the requirements of Maharashtra and Rajasthan for use in their territories were agreed to be 0.25 and 0.5 million acre feet respectively. The Prime Minister was requested to allocate the balance quantity of waters between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat and fix a suitable height for the Navagam Dam. It was further agreed that the Chief Ministers of the four States would finalise the arrangement for power generation and its apportionment.

Since these issues could not be decided according to that agreement, the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan and the Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat met again in July 1974 and agreed that the Tribunal should decide the height of the Navagam Dam as well as the level of the Canal and the other issues such as sharing of power benefits etc. They also agreed that Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh should withdraw the proceedings before the Supreme Court. The Tribunal thereupon resumed its work and has since investigated the matters referred to it. The more important features of the Award of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal are as follows:—

(1) The annual utilisable quantum of Narmada waters which can be depended upon in 75 years out of 100 is assessed to be 28 million acre feet (MAF).

(2) Out of the utilisable quantum, of 28 MAF of 75 per cent dependability, Madhya Pradesh is allotted 18.25 MAF, Gujarat 9 MAF, Rajasthan 0.5 MAF and Maharashtra 0.25 MAF. The party States would get the same proportionate share in year of excess or scarcity.

(i) The Full Supply Level of Navagam canal off-taking from Sardar Sarovar is fixed at 300' at its head. With the prescribed slopes, ;

the canal would reach Rajasthan border at a level of about 131'. ^

(4) The full reservoir level at Sardar Sarovar Dam in Gujarat at Navagam is fixed at 455' and the maximum water level at 460'.

(5) Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are allotted 57 per cent and 27 per cent respectively of the electric power produced at Sardar Sarovar. The balance of 16 per cent is allotted to Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are also directed to share the proportionate cost of the power portion of Sardar Sarovar complex.

(6) Special directions are given to Madhya Pradesh for releases in a regulated manner of due share of water for Gujarat and Rajasthan. For these regulated releases, Sardar Sarovar Project is required to credit to Narmadasagar Project 17.63 per cent of the actual cost of Narmadasagar Dam Unit I. Detailed guidelines for framing rules of regulation and water accounting are set down to ensure that party States get their due share.

(7) Detailed directions are given for acquisition of land by Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra for Sardar Sarovar and for rehabilitation of oustees by Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(8) A two-tier machinery is directed to be set up to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Tribunal. The machinery comprises:

(a) The Narmada Control Authority consisting of three full-time Engineer Members appointed by the Centre and four part-time Engineer Members appointed one each by the party States.

(b) A high powered Review Committee consisting of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan with the Union Minister of Irrigation as Chairman. The Review

Committee will review any decision of the Narmada Control Authority referred to it and its decision shall be final and binding.

(9) The Award is subject to review at any time after a period of 45 years from the date of the Award.

The Report of the Tribunal is being forwarded by the Government of India to the concerned State Governments.

The Inter-State Water Disputes Act provides that if the Central Government or any State Government is of the opinion that anything contained in the Tribunal's decision requires explanation, or that guidance is needed upon any point not originally referred to the Tribunal, the matter may again be referred to the Tribunal, within a period of three months from the decision, for further consideration. The Tribunal may forward a report giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit and in such a case, the decision of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

The Act further provides that the Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them.

Now that the Tribunal has given its report and decision, the way is clear for the speedy implementation of the various projects on this river which would provide irrigation in an area of about 5 million hectares which is nearly 10 per cent of the area at present under irrigation in the country. The Narmada is the largest west flowing river and is the fifth largest river in the country. It is estimated that the irrigated area will produce on full development nearly 5 to 6 million tonnes additional foodgrains besides increase in production of cotton, sugar, cane, vegetables, fruits etc. and provide gainful employment opportunities due to intensive farming system. The value of the gross additional production on full development of irrigation

in the Narmada command area is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 900 crores per annum at the current price level. In addition, there will be generation of hydro-electric power of about 450 MW at 100 per cent load factor in the final stages and a lot more during the interim period. That would bring a great deal of prosperity to the people of the region and the country as a whole.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manubhai Patel.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: Sir, the hon. Minister has just now announced the award. We from Gujarat consider Narmada as a national river. We never considered that river to be the river of one State. We look at it from this viewpoint that the natural resources should benefit the whole country, not only one State of Gujarat. Sir, it was from this viewpoint that Gujarat had agreed with Madhya Pradesh on a compromise formula. Dr. Khosla, an expert of international authority, whose authority is recognised by the UNO also, on technical grounds had suggested a height of 500 feet. If a height of 530 or 540 feet could have been accepted by the tribunal, then the benefits would have reached not only Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat, but they would have reached the barren and dry lands of Rajasthan. Barmer district and Jalore district and the ever dry desert area of Kutch. Again the Khosla Commission had suggested that this is not merely a river project concerned with irrigation, navigation or power, but it is also a defence project in the sense that the waters will reach up to the border of Pakistan, where a huge number of farmers could be settled who could form a defence line. From this national point of view, this height of 500 feet was suggested by the Khosla Commission. Ultimately, Sir, the height which is given is 455 feet much below the expectations of the people of Gujarat. The benefits to be derived from this natural resources will be much less. The distribution of water,

[Shri Manubhai Patel] the distribution of power, etc., given by the tribunal is much unsatisfactory for the people of Gujarat. Sir, the irrigable area all over the country is 24 per cent, while in Gujarat it is only 12 per cent. And in spite of it, out of a total of 28 million acre-feet of water, 18 million acre-feet will go to Madhya Pradesh and only nine million acre-feet will go to Gujarat. Maharashtra will get 0.5 million acre-feet. Out of a total length of 800 miles, only one bank of Narmada touches Maharashtra for a length of only 20 miles. But Maharashtra also will get water from Narmada. But more water should have gone to Kutch because that is the really needy area. Anyhow, Sir, this was a dispute continuing for so many years, for 15 years, we were not able to derive any benefit out of this. Ultimately, it is the Janata Government which has expedited this process..

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI MANUBHAI PATEL: When you say "No"(Interruptions)
You will have your say. Sir, I may remind my friends that the former Prime Minister instead of taking it to a tribunal took it to an arbitrator and the arbitrator was she herself. And because it was left to her arbitration, this was delayed unnecessarily. Ultimately when it was given to a tribunal, it was expedited. When I say about delay, it is in that sense, not in any other sense. It has been expedited by this Government and the Government deserves all congratulations for that. For the people of Gujarat, it will be very difficult to digest this decision. But we never believe in any parochial or narrow-minded approach. We believe in looking at issues from the national viewpoint, from the point of view of national interests, I would request that the people of Gujarat should accept this award because it is binding. There is no other go, there is no other alternative, because under the River Disputes Act, the award is binding on all the parties concerned. So, even though it is late, even though

it is not satisfactory to the people of Gujarat, even though it will not do full justice to the people of Gujarat, we on this side of the House request the people of Gujarat and the whole country to accept this award in national interest. A very good road is paved by the eastern States of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa who have come to a unanimous agreement regarding distribution of river waters. In the south also they have come to some agreement on the distribution of river waters. This is a new chapter, to my mind, and a golden chapter for us to go towards national integration. Let all the rivers, big rivers, inter-State rivers, be considered as national rivers and their benefits should go to the whole country. Though it is late, with speedy implementation of this award by the Central Government and the State Governments, it will turn this part of western India into a good granary which ensures foodgrains supply to the needy people of Gujarat and the neighbouring States. With these words and with these reservations I welcome this award.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA (Gujarat): I entirely agree that the national rivers, the resources of the national rivers, should be developed in the best interests of the nation. According to the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation the surface water resources of India are about 1356 million acre feet. Out of this hardly 450 million acre feet, that is one-third of the total, could be put to use for irrigation purposes.

[Mr. Deputy Chairman in the Chair!]

Mr. Manubhai Shah has given the entire credit to the Janata Party for this award....

SHRI PILOO MODY (Gujarat):
Correction. Mr. Manubhai Shah is not a Member of this House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: If we look into the history of the Narmada Award, it was in 1903 that there

was an agreement at Bhopal between the States, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat. According to that agreement the height of this dam was to be 425....

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are damning your Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Please hear me. According to that agreement the height of the dam was to be 425 feet and the water to be distributed was 11.24 million acre feet for Gujarat and 60,000 for domestic use. In all, 12.02 million acre feet of water was to be given to Gujarat. But unfortunately that agreement was not yet ratified by the Government of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, in 1964 the Government recommended construction of a dam of more than 425 feet. It was also not agreed to by the Madhya Pradesh Government. So in 1964 the Khosla Committee was appointed, with Dr. Khosla as head of the committee. The report was given in September 1965. And what was the recommendation? Their recommendation was 10.65 million acre feet of water for Gujarat and 15.6 million acre feet of water for Madhya Pradesh and the height of the dam 465 feet, that is, for irrigation, and 500 FRL for generation of power. That would have generated 1535 MW and the distribution of electricity was to be 2 to Madhya Pradesh and 1 plus 2 to Gujarat. That was the proportion of electricity to be divided among these States. This was also not agreed to by Madhya Pradesh. In July-August 1966 the Chairman of the Central Water and Power Commission, Mr. Chopra, recommended the dam's height to be 465 feet. This was also not accepted by Madhya Pradesh. So, in order to pursue the recommendation of the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat who met in December 1967.....

(Interruptions)

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
नहीं कर सके इसकी कहानी क्यों कह रहे हैं

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: I have to give all this history because he says it is the Janata Government which has done all this, otherwise, I am not interested in giving all this history..

SHRI PILOO MODY: You are damning your Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA: Please keep quiet. I know you are a buffoon.

In order to pursue this recommendation, the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat met in December 1967 and they also unanimously agreed on it. But this was also not accepted by Madhya Pradesh. Then on 6th October 1969 the tribunal was appointed. This tribunal was also appointed during the time of the Congress Government. It was the Congress Government which has played a vital role. It was the Congress Government which wanted to settle this issue and settle it in the best interest of the nation. It was not by the Janata Government. It was the Congress Government which wanted to settle the dispute in the best interest of the country. The Chairman of the tribunal was a Supreme Court Judge. There were two High Court Judges also on the tribunal. There were four technical officers to help them. This tribunal has now given an award and now the dam height will be 455 FRL. This is much below the expectations of the people of Gujarat. I do not think the people of Gujarat will be happy with this award. The distribution of water is also not properly done. The generation of electricity will be only about 1800 MW. I was not able to hear what he said about the distribution of electricity generated from this dam. On an examination of the entire award, it looks that the people of Gujarat will not be happy with this award. What Mr. Manubhai Patel has said is not correct. It was not done by

[Shri Yogendra Mokwana] the Janata Government. I want to lodge my protest against this award on behalf of the people of Gujarat.

SHW SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: I would only submit that the matter should not be discussed at this stage. There is a period of three months during which objections can be raised. Then the final decision will come and it will be notified. Then, of course, discussion can take place. Now is not the time when the whole thing can be discussed. I have read the main parts of the award. Objections will be heard after three months and thereafter the tribunal will have to make a submission and then it will be notified and become final.

SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA ("Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman

SHRI SUNDER SINGH BHANDARI: Why carry on this discussion after this clarification by the hon. Minister?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

श्री सवाई सिंह तिस्रोदिया : मान्यवर, यह नर्मदा जल विभाग न सिर्फ पूरे राष्ट्र के लिये वनिक खास तौर से गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और महाराष्ट्र के लिये भी चिन्ता और उत्सुकता का विषय रहा है और हमारे पूर्व के केन्द्र के और राज्यों के शासन ने इस मामले को हल करने के लिये ट्रिब्यूनल के मुपुर्द किया, किन्तु, मान्यवर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश की जनता काफी चिन्तित थी जब कि वर्तमान में जो जनता पार्टी का शासन है उन्होंने अपने अपने दिल्ली के आकाशों को खुश करने के लिये मध्य प्रदेश के हितों की परवाह न करने हुए इस प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जिससे कि आज मध्य प्रदेश के लोगों का जबरदस्त नुकसान किया है। यह जो 460 फीट की हाइट पर डम बनाया जा रहा है, मैं उसका परिणाम सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। उसका नतीजा

यह होगा कि 90 हजार एकड़ उपजाऊ जमीन जिसमें कि छोटे किसान अपनी आजीविका कमाते हैं उनकी पूरी जमीन इतना ऊँचा बाध होने की वजह से डूब जायगी पचास हजार लोग बेघरवार हो जायेंगे और तीन तहसील, अनिराजपुरा, बड़वानी और राजपुर तहसील आधे से ज्यादा तहसीले डूब जायेंगी जिसका नतीजा यह होगा कि एक तरफ हम यह कल्पना करते हैं कि अनुचित तरीके से दूसरे हिस्से को लाभ पहुँचाया जाए और वह हिस्सा जो कि आनाद है, मकान बने हुए हैं जहाँ खेती है और इनकी आजीविका का दूसरा कोई साधन नहीं है, इस प्रकार के ऊँचे बाध के नतीजे से उन लोगों का काफी नुकसान होगा। इससे मध्य प्रदेश की जनता को जबरदस्त नुकसान होगा। और इसकी प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में वहाँ क लोगों में जबरदस्त वैचैनो है। अन्तिम निर्णय लेने से पहले इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रखना होगा। मध्य प्रदेश की जनता की चिन्ता और विरोध इस सदन के सामने मैं रखना चाहता हूँ।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल : वह निर्णय तो अन्तिम है। सिर्फ क्लेरीफिकेशन का मवाल है।

SHRI GHANSHYAMBHAI OZA (Gujarat): Sir, however much the feeling of anguish of the people of Gujarat might be for the award, having chosen to go before the Tribunal and having gone before it to place its case on merits. I am not here to make any adverse criticism or comment on the award that has been just now mentioned by the honourable Minister. As he has rightly pointed out, this matter was referred to the then Prime Minister for arbitration and I was one of the signatories to that agreement. It was known then that this was a matter which was of the national importance and was not in the interest of any particular State. The waters of the Narmada, millions of cubic feet were going into the sea during the last 60 many centuries and even after independence we could not harness them. It was a great pity that

we could not harness the waters of the Narmada which would have irrigated lands to produce crops worth thousand of crores and generated much power. Therefore thinking that the national leader would be able to decide this national issue, keeping in view the national interest, we wanted this matter to be referred to the then Prime Minister

SHRI PILOO MODY: Who was it?

SHRI GHANSHYAMBHAI OZA: It was referred to 111 July 1972 and, withdrawn in 1974. This matter was referred back again to the Tribunal. We hoped that after the what is known as the Navagam dam came up, which was the last dam, which was the terminal dam, we would be able to hold the waters and unless we were able to hold the waters, these waters would be going into the sea. I am not looking at this question from any parochial angle, from any State angle. Forget Gujarat, forget Madhya Pradesh, forget Maharashtra and forget everything. Do we want more production of food or not? Do we want more cash crops or not? Do we want more generation of power or not? Do we want to utilise these waters or not? These are the important questions and you take a decision in the national interest. I do not want to make things worse and I do not want to injure the feelings of any party. We have got a lot of land and we could give land to the M.P. displaced people. In fact, I had agreed to give them land and settle them in Gujarat if they were prepared to come. I had also said that I was prepared to give them as much compensation as was legitimate to them. My only request on this would be this: As I have already said, after having agreed to make a submission before the Tribunal, it is only fair that we accept it and we must accept it. My only request to the Minister and all the parties concerned would be this: Allow us to lay the foundation for a bigger height and in future, if there is a settlement between M.P. and Gujarat,

this can be reviewed again. If the foundation is kept for 530' height, it would be better and we would be able to see that the waters are not going into the sea because it is in our national interest to see that the waters do not go into the sea and are not wasted. If this is done, I hope you would be able to harness the waters in the interest of the nation and the only point that I would like to make now is that, with all feeling of anguish, I accept whatever has been awarded by the Tribunal.

श्रीमती कुमुदबेन मणिकर जोशी
(गुजरात) : उपसभापति जी, गुजरात की जनता वर्षों से इन्तज़ार कर रही थी नर्मदा अर्वाड के बाँचे में। श्री मन्भाई जब बोलने के लिये खड़े हुए, तो मैं सोच रही थी कुछ गुजरात की जनता की बात करेंगे। अब अर्वाड की बात कर रहे हैं, तो यह ठीक है ट्राइब्यूनल को काप्रेस गवर्नमेंट ने यह काम सौंपा था। इस मामले में मैं जानना नहीं चाहती हूँ। उपसभापति जी, गुजरात की जनता जिस अर्वाड का इन्तज़ार कर रही थी और राज मन्त्री महोदय ने मदन के मामले में अपना बयान दिया उसमें, मैं समझती हूँ गुजरात की जनता को भारी निराशा होगी। आप को पता होगा कि भरूच से लेकर कच्छ का प्रदेश जो है, वहाँ हर साल कम बारिश की वजह से, कम पानी की वजह से नुकसान हो रहा है। तीन-चार साल से अब वहाँ पर सूखा पड़ रहा है। अब इस अर्वाड में पानी का जो डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन बताया है मन्त्री महोदय ने, उस बारे में भी गुजरात के साथ अन्याय हुआ है। मैं घनश्याम ओझा जी के मुझाव से सहमत हूँ कि हम उसकी फाउण्डेशन इस तरह की डालने दें कि फ्यूचर में जब कभी राज्यों के साथ प्राब्लम आएँ तो न्याय हो यह गुजरात की जनता के लिए मैं कहती हूँ। हम तो यहां तक कहते हैं कि राजस्थान तक को हम पानी पहुँचा सकें। इसलिए अर्वाड को हम

[श्रीमती कुमुदबेन मणिशंकर जोशी]

स्वीकार कर लेंगे अर्वाइड को चैलेंज करने का प्रश्न नहीं है, पर माहव का जो मुद्दा है उसको सरकार मान ले और अभी जो डेसीजन घनश्याम भाई कन्सीडर करेंगे तो जो बेस है, पुराना, उसको ख्याल में रख कर देंगे तो मैं ममझती हूँ गुजरात के हित की सुरक्षा होगी। चाहे यह सरकार कांग्रेस की हो, चाहे जनता पार्टी की हो, मैं उस बहस में नहीं पड़ना चाहती। और इसलिये मैं विनती करती हूँ आपके माध्यम से कि सरकार तीन महीने में फाइनल डिसीजन दे और हमारे इस मुद्दा को स्वीकार कर ले और गुजरात की जनता की आशा को पूरा करे। इतनी ही कह कर मैं समाप्त करती हूँ। धन्यवाद।

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH (Gujarat): I want to take only half a minute. This award.....

UR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. Dr. Bhai Mahavir, please.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH: It is a "ational issue, not a partisan issue.

डा० भाई महावीर (मध्य प्रदेश) :

उपसभापति जी, मैं इस प्रश्न पर कुछ विशेष कहने की इच्छा नहीं रखता था क्योंकि जैसा कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने इधर से कहा कि जब यह एर्वाइड आया है तो भले ही इसमें कुछ लोगों को उनकी अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार लाभ न मिल पाये परन्तु देश के एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन का जिसका अब तक उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है और अब जिस के कुछ उपयोग की एक भूमिका बनी है, इस कारण से इसका स्वागत होना चाहिए। परन्तु उधर हमारे माननीय मित्र श्री सिसो-दिया जी ने एक दो बातें कह दीं जिनके कारण से आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मैं सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकृष्ट करूँ कि आज जब यह एर्वाइड आया है तो महत्व इस बात का नहीं है कि किस प्रदेश को थोड़ा ज्यादा लाभ हुआ या जिस प्रदेश को थोड़ा कम लाभ हुआ।

इसलिये यह भी कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं और यह कहना शोभा भी नहीं देता कि किस प्रदेश की सरकार ने इसमें कमजोरी दिखाई और किस प्रदेश की सरकार ने कमजोरी नहीं दिखाई। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने वहाँ के लोगों के हितों का बलिदान कर दिया और दिल्ली के अपने आकाओं को खुश करने के लिये ऐसा किया। मेरा निवेदन है कि आकाओं के दिन चले गये। अब न यहाँ कोई आका है और न किसी आका को खुश करने की यहाँ कोशिश हो रही है। मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है...

श्री कल्प नाथ राय (उत्तर प्रदेश) :
अब यहाँ काका लोगों का राज है।

डा० भाई महावीर : मुझे केवल इतना ही कहना है कि अब अगर इस बात के लिये किसी को दुख होना चाहिए या शर्म आनी चाहिए तो आप के दल को आनी चाहिए जिस ने इतने वर्ष तक देश की महत्वपूर्ण सम्पदा को बर्बाद होने दिया और छोटे छोटे क्षेत्रीय स्वार्थों के कारण उसका उपयोग नहीं किया (Interruptions) आज जब यह न्यायिक फैसला हुआ है तो उसका सारे देश की ओर से, सदन की ओर से और राष्ट्र की ओर से स्वागत होना चाहिए।

श्री सीताराम केसरी (बिहार) : जो कुछ आप कह रहे हैं उसमें श्री घनश्याम भाई और मोरारजी भाई भी शामिल थे।

डा० भाई महावीर : अब ये व्यक्तियों पर आ गये कि कौन कहाँ था, कौन कहाँ नहीं था। जब सरकारी नीतियों की बात होती है, निर्णयों की बात होती है तो उस में व्यक्तियों की बात नहीं आती। जब आप पिछली बातों का यश लेते हैं तो पिछले समय में जो कमजोरियाँ रही उनका अपयश भी आप

को मिलेगा। इसलिये मेरा आज निवेदन यह है सदन के सभी पक्षों से और खास कर उस पक्ष से कि वे एक शोभा के साथ, मित्रता के साथ इस फैसले को स्वीकार करें, सारा देश इस बात को स्वीकार करे कि जो सव्यदा जल के रूप में देश को मिली है उसका देश के हित में उपयोग होना शुरू हो रहा है। यह सब के लिये सौभाग्य की बात होगी और इस बोच में और दूसरी बातें न आये इसी में सदन की शोभा है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANT (Uttar Pradesh); Sir, it had fallen to my lot at one stage to deal with the Narmada dispute. Sir, a reference has been made to the fact that the dispute was taken out of the tribunal for the purpose of arbitration by the Prime Minister and that later on it was referred back to the tribunal. There is an implied suggestion in this that it has caused delay. I would like to put the record straight. At one stage the dispute was virtually settled. The two Chief Ministers at *thai* stage had verbally agreed with me on all the outstanding points. One of them went home and promised to come back after a week. In the course of that week he changed his mind. Therefore, a very serious effort was made at that stage, and I [^]or one was extremely sorry that the dispute which was almost settled through negotiations, could not be finally settled at that time, with the result that it went back to the tribunal. Another four years have passed.

This is a national award, and the waters are to go to some of the most water-starved, the driest, areas of the country, Gujrat and Rajasthan, and I think the whole House should welcome the fact that some finality has come and finally water will be available to those parts, a finality which the people of the concerned States have been looking forward to with anguish and anxiety because of the delays that have taken place in the tribunal. I am not blaming the tribunal- I do not think that any-

body would have influenced the tribunal But the fact remains' that the tribunals' proceedings are always long. The main thing is that the country should welcome that another inter-State water dispute has been settled, in that spirit the People of the States should welcome the award and as quickly as possible the award should be implemented in the spirit in which the people of those areas are looking forward to its implementation.

REQUEST BY SHRI GEORGE FE 3- NANDES FOR APPOINTMENT OF A PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE TO PROBE INTO CHARGES REVELLED AGAINST HIM

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नंडीज) :
उपसभापति जी, 10 तारीख को जब इस सदन में एक विशेष प्रस्ताव पर जो श्री सल्वे ने पेश किया था, चर्चा हो रही थी तब श्री मौय्य, जो सदन के माननीय सदस्य हैं, ने एक ठोस आरोप हमारे ऊपर लगाया था। उस दिन की जो प्रोसीडिंग्स हैं उनके शब्द इस प्रकार लिखे गये हैं, जो उन्होंने यहां पर कहे थे—

‘मेरा कहना केवल यही है कि आपके ऊपर मैं आरोप लगाता हूं कि आपने सीमन से 10 करोड़ की रिश्वत लेकर देश को गिरबी रखने की साजिश की है। इन्होंने देश का सर्वनाश किया है।’

उपसभापति जी, यह ठोस आरोप है और रिश्वत लेने वाले व्यक्ति और रिश्वत देने वाली कंपनी दोनों का जिक्र इस सदन में हो चुका है जो माननीय सदस्य की राय है। मेरी आपसे प्रार्थना है कि इस आरोप की तत्काल जांच होनी चाहिए। यह जांच इस सदन की कोई कमेटी करे या जिस किसी संस्था के माध्यम से आप इसकी जांच कराना चाहें वह जांच आप कराये मगर मेरा यह आग्रह रहेगा कि इस सदन की कमेटी के माध्यम से कराये क्योंकि सदन में ही यह आरोप