

(V) the number of vacancies in each class, grade and category reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes that were not filled during the above period:

id) whether the Liaison Officer has submitted any report of his annual inspection; and

((i if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI S. M. NAWAZ KHAN): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of House.

#### Protective Measures against Floods

THE SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been undertaken by the Water and Power Commission on the geological and other multifarious aspects of the rivers Kosi, Teesta, Brahmaputra with a view to taking protective measures against annual floods; and

fb) if so, what are the details of the findings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) A comprehensive study of the flood prone rivers in India was made in the High Level Committee on Floods appointed by the Government of India in 1957. The Central Water and Power Commission was represented on this Committee and the studies and the preliminary work of the Committee was done by them. The findings of the Committee were laid on the Table of the House in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 125 on February 12, 1959.

The Committee had made detailed studies of the flood problem in the various river basins of India including the Kosi.

In the case of the Brahmaputra, the characteristics of the rivers and their catchments and had made suggestions in regard to the measures that could be taken for protection against floods. They had laid emphasis on the preparation of comprehensive

plans for flood control for the various rivers in the lines indicated by them after making further studies on the history of floods, their frequency, magnitude river and

Flood Control in the State subject (i) the

responsibility for the preparation of comprehensive plans and the implementation of the flood protection measures is that of the State Government. The Central Water and Power Commission render technical assistance in this regard at the specific request of the State Governments.

For the preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Brahmaputra Valley, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission has been set up by the Government of Assam. For the Teesta and other North Bengal rivers, the North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been set up by the West Bengal Government. These Commissions have taken up the work of the preparation of comprehensive plans in which they are assisted by the Board of Consultants (instituted by the respective State Governments, the Central Water and Power Commission is also represented on these Boards of Consultants.

In regard to the Kosi, it has been controlled to a large extent by the protection measures already undertaken. Further measures for dealing with the residual problems are being planned by the Bihar Government. The State Government can be assisted in this task by the Ganga Flood Control Commission constituted by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for preparing a comprehensive and coordinated plan of flood control for the Ganga basin which covers a number of States.

#### Allotment of Wagons to West Bengal for carrying Foodgrains

1225. SHRI SANAT KUMAR RAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

whether it is a fact that owing to inadequate transport facilities, West Bengal could not take delivery of rice from Orissa and wheat from Bihar?

Will the number of wagons demanded by West Bengal Government and number of wagons allotted so far to that

Government for transhipment of food-grains?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): (a) No.

(b) The number of indents placed and wagons loaded during August to November 1973 were as indicated below:

	Number of indents placed	Number of wagons loaded
(i) Rice from Orissa to West Bengal	537	513
(ii) Wheat from Visakhapatnam to West Bengal	390	388

#### Damage to Ukai [Hydro-Electric] Power House

1226, SHRI YOGENDRA M. K. VANA: SHRI S. S. RAHIM KALANIYA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ukai Hydro-electric Power House is damaged due to water leakage at the Ukai reservoir;

(b) if so, what is the extent of damage to the Ukai dam and to the power plant and its machinery as a result thereof;

(c) if so, what is the estimated time for commissioning of the Hydroelectric project and how long it is delayed due to recent damage; and

(d) what are the details of the report of the expert team sent to Ukai by the Central Government?

J. K. DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. S. S. RAHIM KALANIYA): (a) and (b) As a result of water leakage through the gate shall the generating unit No. IV, the generating plant and auxiliary equipment of Unit No. I got damaged. The extent of damage is being assessed. There is no damage to the Dam.

(c) The Unit No. I which was scheduled to be commissioned in January 1974, will now be delayed by about three months.

(d) The Central team that inspected the site has recommended improvements to the gate shaft.

#### Kosi Project

1227. SHRI M. K. MEHTA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) The cost of the Kosi Project estimated originally; and

(b) the number of times the estimated cost was revised; the final cost estimated. The reasons for the revision in the cost of the project!

J. K. DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (PROF. S. S. RAHIM KALANIYA): (a) The Kosi Project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 4.76 Crores.

The estimate was proposed to be revised in the State Government four times. The revised estimate has been sanctioned so far.

The cost of the project revised estimate (1972) is Rs. 111.01 crores. The main reasons for revision in the estimated cost of the Project are:

1. general rise in the cost of materials, land and labour wages over the period;

2. contribution of additional distributaries from the main canal;

3. extra expenditure on flood protection and anti-erosion measures;

4. inescapable payments to Nepal on account of land acquisition;

(i. construction of additional bridges; and

7. Construction of silt ejector and settling basin.