

श्री राजनारायण : मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मैंने पर्सनल एक्सेल्यूशन देने का मौका नहीं है।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajnarain, please take your seat. I have called for the next item on the order paper. Calling attention.

श्री राजनारायण . सतदीय परंपरा में भी ऐसा मौका नहीं मिलेगा तो . . . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more. The Chairman called the next item on the order paper. Therefore you must take your seat. Mr. Dharia.

श्री राजनारायण : वित्त मंत्री जी से मैं बहुत ही अदब के साथ आप के जरिये कह रहा हूँ कि जो उन्होंने कहा कि हम उन पर विश्वास नहीं करते ऐसी बात नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री जी . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. It is Chairman's ruling and he has called the next item.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

DISPUTE OVER KRISHNA-GODAVARI WATERS BETWEEN ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA AND MYSORE

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Madam, with your permission I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the situation arising out of the dispute over the sharing of the Krishna-Godavari waters between the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore and the reported proposal by the Maharashtra Government to take legal action against the Andhra Pradesh Government.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): A statement is laid on the Table.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: It should be read.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: He says he has laid it on the Table. I have not got a copy.

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must read that.

DR. K. L. RAO: Madam, hon. Members are aware that Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, the then Union Minister of Irrigation and Power, laid a statement on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1963, regarding Krishna-Godavari waters. Since then, a number of projects have been sanctioned on the Krishna and Godavari rivers in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh. Work on these projects is in progress. Simultaneously, the work of collecting data as well as investigation for diversion of Godavari waters into the Krishna river are also in progress.

In January, 1966, the Government of Andhra Pradesh wrote to this Ministry for approval for installation of crest gates on the Nagarjunasagar Dam. The State Government have stated that the installation of the gates was imperative for utilising the approved quantity of 264 TMC in Phase I of the Project.

The Government of Maharashtra have objected to the installation of the crest gates, stating that this could mean taking up of the second stage of the Nagarjunasagar Project which, they have stated, could be cleared only after the investigations on the diversion of the Godavari supplies were completed and the quantum and levels of such diversion were known. Various aspects of the proposal to instal the gates are under examination.

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

Reports appeared in the newspapers some days back that the Minister for Irrigation and Power of the Maharashtra State had stated in the State Assembly that the Government of Maharashtra had decided to serve a legal notice on the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Government of Maharashtra have now confirmed this fact but have stated that the exact form of notice is under their consideration.

As the House is aware, negotiations with the Chief Ministers of the concerned States have been going on in an effort to find a solution to this problem of allocation of the Krishna-Godavari waters to the satisfaction of all concerned. I have reiterated on more than one occasion my firm belief that this dispute can and should be settled through mutual discussions. A recourse to other means to settle the dispute will only result in delay in the implementation of the projects in these basins and a set-back to planned development. As the Hon. Members are aware, discussions in this behalf were held with the Chief Ministers of the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in 1966 by Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and these were to be continued. There has been some set-back in their resumption on account of the General Elections in the country held early this year. I have now resumed these discussions. I met the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh in the last two months and discussed the matter further with them.

It is proposed to hold a joint meeting of the Chief Ministers very soon. I hope a satisfactory solution to this problem would be found soon.

**THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I would like to draw the attention of the House and request the Members that they will put very brief and specific ques-

tions. That is number one. There are three States which are involved in this issue. I shall try to call the representatives of those States, but I may not be able to call all of them because there are very many names.

**SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated):** It is better to have a discussion for one hour.

**SHRI M. M. DHARIA:** This issue regarding the distribution of the waters of Krishna and Godavari rivers between Maharashtra and Mysore and Andhra States has been pending since long. Is it not a fact that the Central Government has failed in rendering justice in proper time by bringing these three Governments together and finding out some amicable solution, that the bitterness in these States has increased; is it not further a fact that regarding the first stage of the Nagarjunsagar dam as was envisaged in the Plan these gates which are now ordered and which are to be installed are not according to the specifications in the first phase of the Plan; is it not also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra sent a registered letter on the 12th April, 1967, raising its strong objection to the Central Government? On the 12th April, 1967, a registered letter was sent by the Government of Maharashtra to the Central Government raising its strong objection regarding the installation of these gates as it is, according to the Government of Maharashtra, a violation of the assurance given by the then Minister of Irrigation and Power on the floor of the House at the time when the discussion took place. If that is so, why the said letter was not replied to by the Central Government? Then is it also not a fact that the Government of Maharashtra has been insisting all the while that all these three Governments should sit together and find out an amicable solution, but all the while the matters are being delayed and the Central Government is not prepared to take prompt action in the matter?

DR. K. L. RAO: I would submit the answers for these questions. The first one is whether a long time has been taken in the settling of this dispute. I am afraid if you consider the river disputes, there has not been much of a time lost in this case. The hon. Minister, Ibrahim Sahib, had made some proposals in 1963, and these are being acted upon. Regarding the controversies that have arisen since then, we are trying to find a solution to these as quickly as possible. What I would submit in the case of the Krishna-Godavari projects is that there has been no set-back; the projects have been sanctioned in all the States and they are getting along.

The next one is, the hon. Member has asked whether the first stage in regard to the Nagarjunsagar project provides for the gates or not. That is exactly the question we are enquiring into. In an approval letter we never say anything with regard to the gates or with regard to the heights of the dams, etc. We only approve of the projects in a general way without specifying any particular feature. Therefore, it is not a question that can be answered straightway. That is exactly what we are trying to examine.

The third question my hon. friend asked was whether the Government of Maharashtra has written a letter on the 12th April and, if so, why the Ministry of Irrigation is not replying. I am very glad that he asked this question. The hon. Minister of Power and Irrigation of Maharashtra has made a statement in the Maharashtra Assembly that the letter was not replied. But the actual facts are that the letter was replied. It was acknowledged by the Maharashtra Government as well. Then we asked why was it that the wrong statement was made. Just now, five minutes back, I got a letter from the Maharashtra Government saying that the position was being rectified in the State Legislature. Just now I got this letter.

With regard to the last question, the hon. Member asked why there was delay. That is exactly what we want to avoid. We are trying to do our best in the matter, and the matter is being considered not only by myself but it is being considered at the very highest level of all the highest persons concerned with this subject, and I hope something will come out of this.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: I am really concerned over this issue. The other day I stated in the House that if there was any dispute between the States, it should be amicably solved. So far as this examination regarding the size of the doors, what was the first stage, and all that, is concerned, will the hon. Minister give an assurance on the floor of the House today that the Andhra Government will not be allowed to proceed with the further construction or installation of these gates, and also will the hon. Minister assure this House that within a prescribed time of three or four months either this issue will be resolved amicably or if it cannot be so resolved, the only course remaining is action under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and that course will be adopted by the Central Government?

DR. K. L. RAO: Government of India's permission will be given for the installation of the gates after due and complete examination of the subject and a thorough discussion with various parties concerned. With regard to trying to settle this issue through agreement, through negotiations, that is what is being tried. If this issue is not settled within a particular time, about which I am also discussing with the highest persons, if we are not able to do that, obviously we will take advantage of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act and will go to arbitration.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): I do agree that these inter-State water disputes should be settled, should be resolved amicably. I would like to seek one clarification from the hon. Minister. I would

[Shrimati Yashoda Reddy.]

like to know from the hon. Minister when does the second stage of Nagarjunsagar start. I would like to know in this connection what is the flood level of Krishna waters at Nagarjunsagar over and above the spill way level of 540, and what is the percentage of storage allowed? My questions are: when does the second stage start? What is the flood level of the Krishna waters at Nagarjunsagar over and above the 540 spillway level? What is usually the percentage of storage water given to the projects, whether it is Bhakra-Nangal or anything? In this background I would like to know, being a lower riparian project on a seasonal river like the Krishna, whether for running part of the first stage itself, as per the agreements from 1950 onwards, 1954, 1958 and 1963 all the impediments and foundations were laid at that stage itself. If we do not put these things, what is going to happen after the 540 level; will not the implementation of the first stage of the Nagarjunsagar irrigation project itself be badly and adversely affected if these gates are not installed? I know I have put too many questions. But I want a clarification because I am generally puzzled about that, Madam.

DR. K. L. RAO: A large number of questions have been put. With regard to the second stage of the Nagarjunsagar Project.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: When does it start?

DR. K. L. RAO: I am talking about the second stage. If she means the extension of the right bank canal beyond 135 miles for irrigating another 10 lakhs of acres, that will not start unless it is sanctioned in accordance with the statement laid by Hafiz Sahib in 1963, that is to say, till we know exactly the quantum and the levels, as I have said already, that can be diverted from the Godavari.

With regard to the next question about flood levels, what the Member

probably is thinking is about the levels of water during flood time. Now the water today is over-flowing the crest level of the Nagarjunsagar, and the floods have just started, and due to the flood season during the next two or three months, the water will be flowing over the crest level and that water is naturally going to the sea. This is the terminal reservoir and there is no more use for water except to a very limited extent in the delta.

Then with regard to the question of delta irrigation, lower down, naturally irrigation at the delta at the lower areas will be affected by the construction of the upper reservoirs and therefore, in order to ensure any lower riparian rights, considerable care has been taken in the regulation of the waters of the various projects up to the sea.

Now, with regard to the percentage of storage in the various States, what has been so far sanctioned is that in the case of the Maharashtra Projects, they, on an average, have 90 per cent of the water utilisable which is used for irrigation. In the case of Mysore, it is somewhere about 55 to 60 per cent and in the case of Andhra Pradesh, it will be, without the gates, somewhere in the order of 33 per cent to 36 per cent.

SHRIMATI YASHODA REDDY: Thirty-three per cent? I asked my last question whether the first stage of implementation of the Nagarjunsagar Project will itself be affected if the gates are not put now. He did not answer it.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will answer later.

SHRI M. V. BHADRAM (Andhra Pradesh): Will the hon. Minister clarify whether it is a fact or not that there is no question of the first stage or the second stage so far as the construction of the dam is concerned; This is my first question.

Secondly, according to the Minister's statement in 1963, the allocation of

water to Andhra was 800 TMC, for Mysore 600 TMC and to Maharashtra 400 TMC. May I know whether the construction of the dam will be up to the level of 590 ft. and the utilisation of the water will be up to 800 TMC in the Nagarjunasagar Project? One more point. It is said that about 226.5 TMC water of the Koyna which is a tributary of the Krishna has been diverted to the Arabian Sea. May I know whether it is a national waste or not?

DR. K. L. RAO: With regard to the first question, Madam, the Nagarjuna-sagar Dam is a very peculiar structure. Whether first stage or second stage—that does not matter—the dam is constructed to the same height and there is no further raising of the dam in view of the installation of the gates.

Now, as to whether 675 TMC of water is allowed for diversion from the Koyna, this has been done after an agreement in 1951 and that water is being used for power generation. And I should like to say that it has been giving quite a large amount of power.

شری شیر خان (میسور): گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا یہ جانتے ہوئے بھی کہ میسور میں سات پرسلٹ میں اریگیشن ہوتی ہے جب کہ آندھر میں ۳۰ سے ۳۵ پرسلٹ میں اریگیشن فہسٹیلیٹیڈ ہیں کب میسور کے بجائی کرناٹک ایریا یا حیدرآباد کرناٹک ایریا کی فہسٹیلیٹیڈ کے لئے پراجیکٹ بنا کر وہاں کے لوگوں کو سہولیت پہنچائے گی۔ ترقی دے گی دس سال سے باوجود اس کے کہ میسور گورنمنٹ پریسر کرتی جا رہی ہے عملاً ان کی منظوری نہ دے کر ناگارجن سائر کے منظوری دینا کہا اس طرح کسی حد تک پورے اسٹیٹس کو ایک نظر سے دیکھا جا سکتا ہے۔ اگر آپ اس کا تصفیہ نہیں کر سکتے تو کیا کسی ٹریبونل کے سپرد یہ چھین کرنے والے ہیں ناکہ ہر ایک کو جو حصہ ملتا

چاہئے وہ یا سکے۔ میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں۔

†[श्री शेर्खां (मैसूर): गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया यह जानते हुए भी कि मैसूर में सात परसेंट में इरिगेशन होती है जब कि आन्ध्र में 30 से 35 परसेंट में इरिगेशन फैसिलिटीज हैं, कब मैसूर के बम्बई-करनाटक एरिया या हैदराबाद-करनाटक एरिया की फैसिलिटीज के लिए प्रोजेक्ट बना कर वहां के लोगों को सहूलियत पहुंचाएंगी—तरक्की देगी? 10 साल से बावजूद इसके कि मैसूर गवर्नमेंट प्रेम करती जा रही है, अमलन उनकी मंजूरी न देकर नागार्जुन सागर की मंजूरी देना, क्या इस तरह किसी हद तक पूरे स्टेट्स को एक नजर से देखा जा सकता है? अगर आप इसका तसफिया नहीं करा सकते तो क्या किसी ट्रिब्यूनल के सुपुर्द यह चीज करने वाले हैं ताकि हर एक को जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए वह पा सके। मैं यह बात जानना चाहता हूँ।]

DR. K. L. RAO: So far as Mysore is concerned, the point is that all the projects in the Krishna basin that have been sent by the Mysore State Government have been sanctioned, there is no project pending at all with us. The amount of water that has been . . .

SHRI SHERKHAN: The Upper Krishna Project?

DR. K. L. RAO: The Upper Krishna Project has been sanctioned two years ago; the Malaprabha Project, the Ghataprabha Project and others have been sanctioned. There is not a single project pending with the Government which has not yet been sanctioned. On the other hand, we welcome, subject to finances being available, some more projects of the Krishna basin because they have only utilised 450 TMC out of 600 TMC that has been allowed to Mysore. And in reply to the question of the hon. Shri Dharia, I have

†[ ] Hindi transliteration.

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

already submitted that the question is being considered to be resolved at the highest level and should that be not successful—I do not expect it—naturally recourse will be had as provided in the concerned Act.

**SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY** (Mysore): I would like to know from the Minister, taking into consideration the needs of the three States concerned, is it not a fact that Mysore is entitled to 48 per cent of the Krishna waters, Maharashtra to 26 per cent and Andhra Pradesh to 26 per cent? Is it not also a fact that Mysore suffers from chronic famine conditions and that Mysore has got only 7 per cent of the irrigation, Maharashtra 7 per cent Andhra Pradesh 36 per cent and Madras 40 per cent? And is it not also a fact in respect of some of the areas from Bombay and from Hyderabad, areas that have now been included in the new Mysore State after the States reorganisation, that the then Governments of Bombay and Hyderabad had neglected the needs of those areas? May I also know whether it is a fact that out of 36 lakhs of acres that are going to be irrigated under the Nagarjunasagar Project, 24 lakhs of acres will fall outside the Krishna basin? Is it not the first obligation that the needs of the Krishna basin should be fulfilled before the water is supplied for irrigation outside the basin? I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Government of Mysore had written to the Central Government in 1961 that this was a very important matter and that the allocation of waters should be decided upon as early as possible, and there is a dispute between these three States.

**SHRI G. MURAHARI** (Uttar Pradesh): All the three States are ruled by the Congress.

**SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY:** I know. But the Chief Ministers of these States do not want to settle the issue amicably; they want this issue to

be taken up. Whenever there is a dispute, the Chief Minister of each State says that he wants so and so much, and they are not prepared to settle the dispute amicably.

Therefore, they had asked that this matter should be referred to arbitration. What is the difficulty for the Government to refer this matter to arbitration so that the matter could be settled as early as possible?

**DR. K. L. RAO:** The hon. Member has put a series of questions. With regard to the hon. Member's suggestion that the water should be divided in the ratio of the catchment area, that practice is not followed in any specific way in resolving these river disputes. The question of allocation of waters will depend upon the various necessities, the various possibilities of development and not on the basis of the catchment areas; it is never done.

With regard to the question of Mysore having large famine areas, it is quite true. The areas in Maharashtra and other States where water is being supplied to Andhra Pradesh, all these areas are famine areas because there is the shadow of the Western Ghats. That is one of the worst famine areas in the whole country. That is the very reason why we would like to introduce as much irrigation in those areas as possible.

With regard to the irrigation figures that the hon. Member has given, they are not correct. The irrigation of Mysore is 12 per cent. today and if the number of projects that are sanctioned now are carried out and implemented, the irrigation potential increases to 19 per cent. It has to be remembered that on account of the topographical conditions the percentages of irrigation that are possible in the States vitally differ, and that is the reason why the figures are different in different States.

Then, the hon. Member said that the areas from Hyderabad, those which were transferred from Hydera-

bad to Bombay, were neglected. That is a matter of opinion. It may, probably, be due to so many other considerations. For the matter of that the whole country was neglected in the British days. It is now only after independence that an accelerated programme of development has been undertaken. That is how we are taking up a large number of projects.

The other question that the hon. Member asked was about this 1951 allocation of waters. The 1951 agreement was not accepted by all the States. It was accepted by some. The Mysore Government also accepted it except that they did not ratify it due to the non-compliance with the demand in the quantity of water that they wanted. Between that and now what they want, there is a vital difference. Previously they wanted only additional 40 TMC and now they want 1,200. Things are changed now. It is not so much a question of what they wanted then or now.

The hon. Member also asked why they were not trying to settle the dispute on the basis of arbitration. I want to remind the hon. Member that in the case of Mysore, for example, in the case of Krishnarajasagar, because of going in for arbitration the project had to be delayed by nearly 14 years and a large amount of time was taken up. On the other hand, the great eminent jurist, Mr. B. N. Rau, who was the Chairman of the Indus Commission, had said that the best way for a satisfactory settlement—he has given a very beautiful treatment on the subject—of the river disputes is through negotiations. And that is what the Government of India wants to do.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: The hon. Prime Minister is present in the House. Having regard to the high feelings will she kindly state that she will intervene in the matter? Will she convene a Conference of these

three Chief Ministers and see to it that these disputes are settled?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): I believe the Minister has already said that the Chief Ministers may be meeting soon.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: Will the Prime Minister intervene? Will she remain present in that Conference?

DR. K. L. RAO: Naturally, it is being considered at the highest level.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Madam, in view of the agitation that is going on in Maharashtra and Mysore and the inactivity of the Central Government for the last four years in not solving the dispute, may I know from the Minister whether it is possible to divert certain water from Godavari, near Ichampalli upstream to Pallavaram link in Vijayawada, so that more water could be released, thus enabling the Central Government to allot more water to Maharashtra and Mysore from Krishna? Having known the known sympathies of the Irrigation Minister for irrigation projects in Andhra, is the Minister aware that the Andhra State Government is having 44 per cent. irrigation while irrigation in Maharashtra, including all the new irrigation schemes, will reach only 10 per cent. and in Mysore, as he just now informed, only 12 per cent.? Is it equality of opportunity to all the States concerned? May I know, Madam, whether the Central Government is partisan in showing more favour to the Andhra Pradesh Government?

Then, am I correct to understand the statement made by the hon. Minister that ample water will be available after 1976? May I know, Sir, from what source this information is brought because I know from

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni.]

authority that from all the surveys made of the valley of Krishna and Godavari, there is no possibility of any extra water being available after 1976. May I know, Sir, whether the Minister has got any magic to create more water in that area?

MISS M. L. MARY NAIDU (Andhra Pradesh): The natural resources are against them. It is a hilly country. How can they blame the Government about it? They should blame God for the natural resources . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has very rightly suggested that one way of tackling this problem is to go and try to bring water from Godavari. It is a very good suggestion. It is exactly that investigation which we have initiated. And we hope that is the method by which it will be possible to meet the extra demands of the various States.

With regard to irrigation, the hon. Member may be assured that the irrigation projects which are quite economical and should be exploited in the State of Maharashtra will be taken up. There is no doubt about it.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: But where will the water come from?

DR. K. L. RAO: We have got ample figures to show that there is a certain amount of water that is available which will be sufficient, by and large, for all the projects in the Krishna basin of the Maharashtra State.

Now with regard to the other question about the availability of water which the statement contains, that is based on the thinking that the waters will be available from Godavari. That is how the statement was made.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, if the 1951 allocations made were tentative dependent on the survey that would be made of the waters in Godavari. Whether this principle was not agreed to by all the Chief Ministers and whether this allocation was made having respect to the respective irrigation areas in the concerned States?

Secondly, may I know, Madam, whether the installation of this crest gate would not really mean that the second stage of the Nagarjunasagar has come into effect? May I know whether that would, in any way, affect it? What does the hon. Minister exactly mean by the installation of the crest gate? That would help us in understanding whether it is coming in the way of other States.

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has asked the question whether the allocations made in 1951 were tentative. They were not; they were confirmed figures. And that agreement was ratified by all the parties concerned—Bombay, Hyderabad, Madras and so on, except Mysore. What Mysore wanted additionally was only a small amount of water. That is why they would not ratify. Otherwise, the 1951 agreement allocations were completely final and not tentative. As I submitted already, the Government of India does not think in terms of any fixed quantity. They think in terms of satisfying the entire valley and in the best interests of the country.

With regard to the installation of the crest gates . . .

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: Survey of Godavari water.

DR. K. L. RAO: Godavari water at that stage was not then thought of. They allocated the waters to each State and they did not think of diversion of the waters at that stage



because so many projects were not visualised at that stage. That was the main point.

Then with regard to the installation of crest gates and the second stage, I have already submitted that the question is under the consideration of the Government of India and I would not like to go into the various aspects that the Andhra Government has said, the Maharashtra Government has said and so on. But whether the crest gates are erected or not, the height of the dam is the same. The height of the dam is not increased and the water level for which the structure has been designed is also not altered. Installation of crest gates may be determined on the basis whether the first stage of the Nagarjunasagar project requires the storage or not. It is only on that basis that it will be determined and we shall ensure that the installation of crest gates, if allowed, will not in any way mean the commencement of the second stage or utilisation by Andhra Pradesh beyond 264 T.M.C. ft. that has been allotted under the first stage.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All the names I see are from Andhra Pradesh. We have taken already nearly 40 minutes. Still there are five more names. Mr. Kumaran.

SHRI A. P. CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Some of us who are outside these provinces may also be given a chance.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, the hon. Minister in his statement said that the Andhra Pradesh Government has represented that in order to fully utilise the 264 T.M.C. ft. of water which is in the first stage, these gates are necessary. May I know why these gates are necessary for fully utilising the water allotted for the first stage? Was the planning defective or has the reservoir been silted up? What is the reason? The other thing is there are complaints from Andhra Pradesh

that the height of the Koyna dam has been raised by 70 feet or so and that they are already utilising more water than has been sanctioned for Maharashtra. Is this also a fact? If so, how is this problem going to be solved? Now it is also claimed that these gates that are now going to be installed will only store up the extra water, i.e. flood water caught in the catchment area in Andhra Pradesh itself, and this water can be utilised for a second crop in the delta areas. Is it a fact? All these are technical things and it is very difficult for us to understand them. The Chief Ministers are talking different languages and that also we have not been able to understand. Will the Minister clarify whether this is a fact and also tell us what necessitated these gates? If for full utilisation of the allotted quantity of 264 T.M.C. ft. of water, these gates are necessary, then there must be something wrong with the planning. What is the actual position? If they are only for storing the flood waters, then what is the objection of the Maharashtra Government? If their objection is wrong, has any Government exceeded the limit sanctioned for utilisation of waters in the first stage? If so, what is the Central Government going to do?

DR. K. L. RAO: The planning was not wrong in the Nagarjunasagar project. The necessity for the gates, according to the Andhra Pradesh Government, is due to the fact that a large number of upstream reservoirs have been sanctioned since the First Plan when a lot of water was available for the Nagarjunasagar project; that is to say, when the Nagarjunasagar project was sanctioned, there were not so many projects contemplated and the water-flow was plenty. What the Andhra Pradesh Government says is: since you have now sanctioned a large number of projects and these projects will hold back the waters, we will not be able to take the waters necessary for us

[Dr. K. L. Rao.]

in time, and, therefore, a certain amount of storage is necessary.' That is the reason which they adduced. It is not a problem of siltation or any bad planning. Now with regard to the height of the Koyna dam, it is true that the height of the Koyna dam was raised in 1962 by 70 feet. But this was done with a strict stipulation that the amount of water diverted would be the same as was agreed to in 1951, namely, 67½ T.M.C. ft. and I do not think we are diverting any more water than what has been agreed to in Koyna. Then with regard to the flood waters which the hon. Member referred to, it is quite true that at the moment these flood waters are going down the Nagarjunasagar dam; but the flood waters will have to go down and even if the gates are there, the gates will have to be opened for 2 to 2½ months and the water will have to go down. The gates cannot hold for more than one week. A week's flow will be the amount of water that can be stored by the gates. Therefore, the question of the gates being helpful for the storage of water is unquestionable. But the point that we have carefully to watch and study is that the Andhra Government shall not use more than 264 T.M.C. ft. of water which has been allotted for the first stage.

MISS M. L. MARY NAIDU: May I know from the hon. Minister what the sanctioned height of the Koyna dam is and what the present height is? What is the quantity of power generated and what is the quantity of water used for that and how much water is allowed to flow into the Arabian Sea? Is it not a fact that the crest gates in the Nagarjunasagar project are only intended to hold the flood water which otherwise would flow into the Bay of Bengal and this water is to be used only to grow a little more food? Should that be objected to by the Maharashtra Government and on what basis do they

object?

DR. K. L. RAO: I have already answered most of these questions.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not repeat the answers.

DR. K. L. RAO: The only other question is about the quantity of power that is being generated at Koyna. At Koyna we have an installed capacity of 540 megawatts of power and that gives about 2,200 million kilowatt-hours of energy—quite a good amount of energy. And we are putting up another stage using the tail waters to generate further power and in that stage, we will get 540 megawatts of power, giving 600 million kilowatt-hours of energy. That is the Koyna project. And in the Koyna project, no extra amount of water other than the 67½ T.M.C. ft. that has been agreed to, is being allowed to be diverted into the Arabian Sea. Regarding crest gates I have already submitted in answer to the hon. Member here that the gates will help definitely in the storage of water and that is the point that is being considered when we are thinking whether to permit the installation of the crest gates now . . .

(Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do. Next item on the Order Paper.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Just one minute . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more. I have given over 45 minutes . . . (Interruption) Order.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): My name is there . . .

(Interruption)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI P. K. KUMARAN: Madam, there is one fundamental question involved here. The point is when there is water and the water is required for producing food and there is potential for growing food in certain areas, the same water can be utilised for generating electricity. But electricity can be produced by using other materials also. Which is to be used?—that is the important point that the Prime Minister, the Irrigation Minister and the concerned people should discuss and decide. If that point is decided, the problem can be solved. The point is that water after generating power goes into the Arabian Sea . . .

(Interruption)

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Can we have some more clarifications?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more clarifications . . .

(Interruption)

DR. K. L. RAO: I submitted already that the amount of water that is being let down for power generation is a very limited quantity which has been agreed to between the various Chief Ministers and by the various Governments earlier. Therefore, there is no question of trying to go back upon the agreement. Theoretically speaking, of course, generation of power can be done by so many other methods. But it is a question of costs and generation of hydro-power is much cheaper than other sources. Therefore, it is really a theoretical question. But so far as the Koyna project and the Tata works are concerned, it is a long time back that diversion of waters has been done and the country has been benefited by cheap power.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the session shown against each:—

- (i) Statement No. VII—Fifty-fifth Session, 1968.
- (ii) Statement No. VI—Fifty-seventh Session, 1966.
- (iii) Statement No. V—Fifty-eighth Session, 1966.
- (iv) Statement No. III—Fifty-ninth Session, 1967.
- (v) Statement No. II—Sixtieth Session, 1967.

[See Appendix LXI, Annexure Nos. 7 to 11 for (i) to (iv) respectively.]

## THE DELHI SALES TAX (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1967

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 4(33)/62 Fin. (E) (I), dated the 19th July, 1967, under subsection (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, publishing the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1967, issued by the Delhi Administration [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1289/67.]

## THE INCOME-TAX (DETERMINATION OF EXPORT PROFITS) RULES, 1967

SHRI K. C. PANT: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Central Board of Direct Taxes Notifi-