

12.00 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

नागार्जुनसागर बांध

+

29. श्री मधु लिमये :
 श्री रवि राय :
 श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज :
 श्री जे० एच० पटेल :
 श्री स० भो० बनर्जी
 श्री क० नारायण राव :
 श्री तेजोवी विद्यवन्नाथन :
 डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
 श्री राम गोपाल शालग्रामे :
 श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुलवाह :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 श्री आत्म दास :
 श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
 श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
 श्री से० ब० पाटिल :

क्या लिखाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने नागार्जुनसागर बांध में एक उमड़ मार्ग (स्पिलवे) तथा 26 रेडियल फाटक बनाने का सुझाव दिया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इस सुझाव के विरोध में एक पत्र भेजा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) The Maharashtra Government have written to the Ministry objecting to this proposal.

(c) The various aspects of the proposal are under examination.

श्री मधु लिमये : नदी-पानी के बटवारे को लेकर विभिन्न राज्यों में एक अर्से से झगड़े चल रहे हैं। मेरा ख्याल है कि जहाँ तक कृष्णा नदी के पानी का सवाल है मसूर और महाराष्ट्र का भी इससे सम्बन्ध आता है। नर्मदा घाटी का भी सवाल आया है। उस में गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र का सवाल आया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संविधान की जो 262 धारा है उसका इस्तेमाल करके क्या आप कोई इन्तजाम नहीं करेंगे जिससे प्रान्तीयता और प्रादेक्षिकता खत्म हो जाए और राष्ट्रीय हित के अनुसार नदी पानी के बटवारे का मामला हमेशा के लिये हल हो जाए ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: In India, we have have very many rivers, but there are only very few disputes about them. In fact, at the moment, we have only two cases, the Narmada and the Krishna-Godavari. Under the article mentioned by the hon. Member, we have also passed an enactment called the Inter-State River Disputes Act. But we are not applying that so far in the case of the Krishna-Godavari dispute because we hope that it is much desirable to settle this by negotiation between the parties.

Mr. Speaker: Only day before yesterday we had discussed the Demands of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. I allowed three Members each from Maharashtra and Mysore of all parties....

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं तो समूचे देश की ओर से बोल रहा हूँ। मैं किसी प्रान्त की ओर से नहीं बोल रहा हूँ। मुझे किसी प्रान्त से कोई मतलब नहीं है।

Mr. Speaker: I am only giving information. I am not stopping him from asking questions. I am only trying to say in advance that we had a discussion about it, and the hon. Minister was kind enough to give all

the participants a delicious dinner also where too they discussed the matter further. After all this, without bringing heat into it, questions may be asked.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैंने उनका न खाना खाया और न मैंने उस वक्त कोई सवाल पूछा था।

कृष्णा के पानी का सवाल है, नर्मदा के पानी का सवाल है। इसमें हजारों करोड़ों रुपये लगाने की बात है और लाखों एकड़ जमीन की सिचाई का इसमें इन्तजाम होने वाला है। आज जब कि अनाज की कमी है और कच्चे माल की कमी है, उसको महेनजर रखते हुए आप जो बातचीत के जरिये इन सवालों को हल करना चाहते हैं, इसमें कितना बिलम्ब हो रहा है, क्या यह आप को मालूम है? फिर हम लोग अमरीका की चर्चा करते हैं, स्वेज नहर बन्द हो गई है, यह जहाज नहीं आया, वह नहीं आया है, इसकी हम चर्चा करते हैं। इन सबको दृष्टि में रखते हुए मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो संविधान में और कानून में व्यवस्था है क्या उसका इस्तेमाल इन दो झगड़ों को निबटाने के लिये आप तत्काल करेंगे ताकि यह झगड़ा हमेशा के लिये खत्म हो जाए और काम चालू हो जाए?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to the Narmada project, it is stated that the Chief Ministers of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have been discussing the subject in a very cordial atmosphere. It is expected they will come to some agreement in the next few months. We have actually been hoping that they will do something about it in August. So I expect that some settlement will be arrived at in the next two or three months.

Shri G. S. Mishra: What is your contribution? Delaying only!

Dr. K. L. Rao: Our contribution is that we gave them some suggestions to settle the dispute about this.

Shri G. S. Mishra: How many years will you require?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is not the way to put a question, just getting up and saying something.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would not be able to give the details. All that I can say is that the formula has been suggested as the basis of negotiations between the two Chief Ministers. I understand things are going on quite smoothly and as soon as we hear from them, whether they have agreed or not, we will definitely take steps to see that if it is not resolved by negotiations, resort is had to the Inter-State River Disputes Act as the hon. Member has suggested. So far as Krishna-Godavari is concerned, a large number of projects has been sanctioned in all the States. In the case of Narmada, I must accept there is retardation because projects have not been started, but in the case of Krishna-Godavari, a large number of projects has been sanctioned, and if the hon. Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister gives money, it will still take at least another ten years for them to be completed. I mean, even if we find adequate finances, the works sanctioned are so many. I agree we should try to settle this so that we can have a very smooth atmosphere in the country.

Mr. Speaker: There are 15 names here. I am bound to call one by one, but all of them need not necessarily put a question.

श्री रबी राय : असल में कृष्णा के पानी के सिलसिले में झगड़ा 1951 से चला आ रहा है। 1951 में प्लानिंग कमिशन ने एक कमेटी बिठाई थी। उस में यह हल नहीं हो पाया। फिर 1961 में गुलाटी कमिशन की नियुक्ति हुई। उस में

जो फैसला हुआ या उसको महाराष्ट्र सरकार और मंसूर सरकार ने नहीं माना और उस के खिलाफ एतराज किया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रिवर डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट है उसके मातहत इस झगड़े को खत्म करने की एक राष्ट्रीय योजना बना कर सरकार चलेगी ताकि पानी का ठीक ठीक इस्तेमाल हो सके और उपज बढ़ सके ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not true that the dispute started in 1951. In 1951 there was no dispute at all. The dispute started after the linguistic reorganisation of the States late in 1960. After that, my predecessor Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim made a very earnest effort. It is after that that the Gulati Commission was appointed, and based on that the hon. Minister laid a statement on the floor of the House in March, 1963. After that again the States concerned expressed their dissatisfaction. That is why we are now pursuing it further.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं आप से शुरू में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि नागार्जुन सागर जो डैम है वहाँ पर जो सरकारी रैस्ट हाउस है, उस डैम को अगर कोई लोक सभा का सदस्य देखने के लिए जाता है और जाकर वहाँ ठहरता है तो दस रुपये से पंद्रह रुपये रोज उस से लिये जाते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस के बारे में आप सरकार को कहें कि लोक सभा के सदस्य वहाँ जाएँ तो यह काम ग्रान्ध सरकार न करे क्योंकि ग्रान्ध सरकार को यह शोभा नहीं देता है।

जो इंटर स्टेट वाटर डिसप्यूट्स एक्ट है उस में यह स्पष्ट लिखा हुआ है :

"If it appears to the Government of any State that a water dispute with the Government of another State has arisen or is likely to arise by reason of the fact that the interests of the State, or of any of the inhabitants there-

of, in the waters of an inter-State river or river valley have been or are likely to be, affected pre-judicially...."

यह मांग की जा सकती है कि इस कानून के अन्तर्गत सरकार ट्रिब्यूनल को बिठाये। आगे चल कर नम्बर चार में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"Constitution of Tribunal.— When any request under section 3 is received from any State Government in respect of any water dispute and the Central Government is of opinion that the water dispute cannot be settled by negotiations, the Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal for the adjudication of the water dispute"

क्या किसी भी राज्य सरकार ने कहा है कि ग्रान्ध सरकार से हमारा इस मामले में कोई भी झगड़ा है और क्या यह भी सत्य ही मांग की है कि इस के निबटारे के लिए ट्रिब्यूनल कांस्टीट्यूट किया जाए ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को अभी भी यह आशा है कि मंसूर, महाराष्ट्र और ग्रान्ध इन तीनों के बीच यह जो झगड़ा है यह आपसी समझौते के रास्ते से हल हो जायेगा ? अगर ये तीनों चीज हो चुकी हैं और यह भी साबित हो गया है कि समझौते से यह मामला मिटने वाला नहीं है तो क्या सरकार इस कानून के अन्तर्गत तत्काल कमिशन बिठाने की घोषणा करेगी ? अध्यक्ष महोदय कानून स्पष्ट कहता है कि गवर्नमेंट शैल एक्वाइट ए ट्रिब्यूनल। सरकार को इस के भलावा और कोई अधिकार नहीं, यह देता है।

Dr. K. L. Rao: What the hon. Member read also says that the Central Government must be convinced that it is not possible to arrive at a settle-

ment by negotiations. Only then they can go in for the tribunal. The matter is now being discussed at the highest level and every effort is being made in order to arrive at a very good solution by mutual consultation.

Mr. Speaker: The other question about Nagarjunasagar and Members of Parliament staying there.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I agree with the hon. Member that it is not correct to do so; I shall write to them so that it is not done next time the hon. Member goes there.

Shri Muthyal Rao: In Maharashtra, even a Minister has to pay about Rs. 40 per day in Government Guest House.

Shri J. H. Patel: The hon. Minister has been in charge of this portfolio for the last five or six years. He gives water to Andhra Pradesh, but not to Maharashtra or Mysore. In view of the very backward state of irrigation facilities in Mysore State, will the Government of India give special consideration to the claims of Mysore. According to the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, even the Centre is bound to appoint a tribunal, they have not done so. Will the Centre at least now consider the demands of Mysore State and allot more water and stop the second phase of the Nagarjunasagar dam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I may tell the hon. Member that since I assumed office the amount of water allotted to projects in Maharashtra is 161 TMC and for Mysore 130 TMC and for Andhra Pradesh only 7 TMC; it is not even 70 as mistakenly assumed by some people. These figures will convince the hon. Members whether any partiality had been shown in regard to these projects.

Shri J. H. Patel: In 1951 the allocation was 800 TMC for Andhra, 600 TMC for Maharashtra and 400 TMC for Mysore. What about that allocation?

Dr. K. L. Rao: That was done by my hon. predecessor, Ibrahim Sahib. That was given on an *ad hoc* basis taking into consideration various aspects that were placed before him. With regard to Mysore, I may also say that out of 600 TMC, the projects sanctioned so far add upto 450 TMC, still short by 150 TMC.

Shri K. Narayana Rao: May I know, when the construction of Nagarjunasagar project was sanctioned by the Government of India, whether these stages were envisaged earlier and whether sanction was not given to the entire construction, though you may call it first, second, third and fourth Stage, whether the totality of the Nagarjunasagar project was envisaged, and if so whether the present objection to the construction of the second phase by Maharashtra or Mysore would be sustained at all in the context of the earlier commitment made to Andhra?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would answer the question rather in a way which will give the whole answer in a direct way, that is to say, that the hon. Ibrahim Sahib said that stage II of the Nagarjunasagar project would be sanctioned only in accordance with the terms that had been laid down. That is, after the possibility of diversion from Godavari, the quantum and the levels will be found out by investigation, and in view of that, the second stage of Nagarjunasagar will not be sanctioned till that condition is satisfied.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Is it a fact (a) that the designs of the Nagarjunasagar dam were drawn in 1954, finalised in 1958 and sanctioned in 1960 and all through the designs were made to maintain a water-level of 590 ft. and even today the same level is sought to be maintained and there is no change in the design sought by the Andhra Pradesh Government, and (b) is it not a fact that 264 TMC of water were specially allocated for the Nagarjunasagar dam to cultivate 22 lakh acres and if the radial gateways

are not put up, you can have water only for 10 lakh acres and not for 22 lakh acres, and therefore, these radial gates are an absolute necessity and they form part of the first stage itself?

Dr. K. L. Rao: For the first part of the question, the answer is 'yes'; for the second part also, 'yes'. For the third part of the question, whether the gates are necessary in order to utilise the water—264 TMC—that is a subject which is under consideration and that the second consists only of extension of canals?

श्री प्रकाशचौर शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सत्य नहीं है कि महाराष्ट्र से नर्मदा, कृष्णा, गोदावरी, ताप्ती और महानदी ये जो पांच बड़ी बड़ी नदियां निकलती हैं, उन के होते हुए भी पिछली तीन पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में महाराष्ट्र को कोई बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दी जा सकी है और इसी कारण महाराष्ट्र और मध्य प्रदेश की यह बड़ी शिकायत रही है कि बिजली और सिंचाई के मामले में ये दोनों प्रदेश अभी तक भूखे हैं और इसी कारण महाराष्ट्र ने यह मांग विशेष रूप से नागार्जुन सागर के सम्बन्ध में भेजी है ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र गवर्नमेंट की मुख्य रूप से मांग क्या है, उन के ऊपर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और क्या चौथी पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इन दोनों प्रदेशों को कुछ विशेष प्रोजेक्ट देने का विचार है ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to power, Maharashtra stands first in the country and Mysore also is fairly comfortable, and with the completion of the Sharavati project, they will be in quite a very good position. With regard to irrigation projects, all the projects for the third Five Year Plan; given by the Maharashtra Government have been sanctioned, and quite a large number of projects have been sanctioned for both Maharashtra and Mysore. The only thing that remains is the question of implementing them as quickly as possible and on implementation, both these States will

be in a much better position from the irrigation point of view.

श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह : मंत्री महोदय ने गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्रियों की चर्चा के आधार पर भ्रमस्त में नर्मदा नदी के बारे में समझौता हो जाने की आशा व्यक्त की है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर भ्रमस्त में वह समझौता न हो सका, तो क्या मंत्री महोदय सितम्बर में अपनी अध्यक्षता में दोनों मुख्य मंत्रियों की कोई मीटिंग करेंगे या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई व्यायाधिकरण स्थापित करेंगे ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have already submitted that with the Chief Ministers' report if an agreement is not reached, the steps suggested by the hon. Member could be considered.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, I can admire the insatiable optimism of the hon. Minister. To some of us who had been in contact with him at that time, he had been holding this spacious assurance that he is on the verge of reaching an agreed solution. Mr. Speaker, you will agree that, like the boundary dispute between the States, the water dispute between the States is a festering wound, and we should not allow, I think, an unduly long rope for this. May I, therefore, know from him, in view of the fact that already you have given them a long time to reach a solution and that the process of the solution is vitiated by the parochialism and local politics of some of the leaders of the Congress concerned, whether he will put a time-limit for the process of negotiation? May I know is there a time-limit for the process of negotiation after which the constitutional sanction will be applied? Or, is this process to go on indefinitely till the parochial demands are satisfied?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I agree with him that we should settle this problem as quickly as possible. We would like to put a limit on the length of time, but I am afraid I would not be

able to do it straightaway now. I would have to think over the matter, consult my senior colleagues and see whether something can be done in that direction.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: In view of what the hon. member from Maharashtra has said and the minister's reply, I have to say that the minister having been a civil servant for more than 3 decades, is capable of taking an objective view and I, therefore, ask him whether it would be possible to determine the level of the Nagarjunasagar project in harmony with the rights of the States concerned.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The water level is not going to be raised by the gates, because the designed water level will be reached irrespective of the gates. If the gate is not there, the water will go down to the sea. If the gate is there, it cannot hold back all the water, but a portion of it can be held back. The only question we are examining is whether the 264 TMC that has been allotted for the first phase of Nagarjunasagar requires the installation of gates or not. That is the question we are examining first, and whether the gates are to be installed or not will depend on that.

Shri Chengalraya Naidu: May I know what is the storage capacity of water sanctioned for Maharashtra and whether they have exceeded the storage limit or not? Secondly, about Nagarjunasagar it was said that they have not yet sanctioned the provision of gates. As an engineer, does he think that it is fit not to provide gates and if gates are not provided, the entire project may be washed away when the flood comes?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the project will be washed away if there are no gates.

Dr. K. L. Rao: No, Sir; it will not be washed away. About the first part of his question, out of 400 TMC allotted, the projects sanctioned so far

for Maharashtra are 367 TMC. They have reached the allotted amount very nearly.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the absolutely paramount top priority and urgency of food production being increased, which Nagarjunasagar dam, if the facilities for it are heightened to the maximum extent, can make a large contribution to, may I know why these footling little matters brought up by certain State Governments are being permitted by the Central Government to impede the work and why the minister is taking a kind of apologetic attitude, in regard to expediting the whole process of utilising the Nagarjunasagar dam with the maximum height and facilities to help in the production of foodgrains as a top priority matter?

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not only food production; we have got to maintain a smooth atmosphere in the country. We are not increasing the height. It is most important for us to remember that by putting gates, we are not increasing the height of the water, but the water that is going down can be stored in order to facilitate the utilisation of the 264 TMC. That is under consideration.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Annuity Policies of Life Insurance Corporation

*1116. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri Umanath:
Shri B. K. Modak:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri Bhagaban Das:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether through the process of surrenders of immediate annuity policies of the Life Insurance Corporation in foreign countries, currencies are being taken outside the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any independent body to audit and check the Life