

[Shri S. Thangaraju]

Madras is a major city in Tamil Nadu. There is acute scarcity of drinking water in Madras city. There are no natural water resources in Madras. Drinking water is provided to the city from two reservoirs namely, Puzhaleri and Chembrambakkam. The water level in these two reservoirs has come too low to last even for a few days. I request the Hon'ble Minister to take immediate steps to alleviate the difficulties of the city population. The Teluga-Ganga Project was schemed to find a permanent solution to this perennial problem. Two years before in 1983, the Project was inaugurated by the Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi in the presence of the Dr. MGR, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and Shri NTR, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra. However, the Project has been thrown in a corner. It is still incomplete. The reason given is that the Governments of Maharashtra and Karnataka are opposed to this. This is a very strange one. India is one. All States are integral part of United in India. We take pride in saying that we have unity in diversity. If so, we must be able to afford for other without expecting reciprocal considerations. I therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to intervene and execute the Project without further delay.

I also plead that for the prosperity of India and for the prosperity of millions of our farmers and industrial workers in India. Holy Ganges must be connected with Mother Cauvery. 60 years ago, the Diwan of erstwhile Travancore State held the opinion that for the prosperity of India, Holy Ganges and Mother Cauvery must be connected. The same opinion was also held by Shri K. L. Rao, renowned engineer and a former central Minister. I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister to connect Holy Ganges with Mother Cauvery in the large interests of our Nation. This would not only integrate India divided by myriad barriers but also bring prosperity to the Nation.

If a Great Bhakra Nangal Dam has been constructed under the Prime Ministership of Late Panditji, why is it not possible to link Ganga and Cauvery to fulfil the desires of the people and the welfare of the nation?

Today, we have placed before the Government many things as our demands on behalf of our party. Railways have been nationalised under the Essential Service communications have been nationalised under the Essential Service. Similarly, why rivers cannot be nationalised under the Essential Service? Certainly, they should be. All rivers should be nationalised so as to make the rivers useful to the public—every citizen of the nation.

I hope the Hon'ble Minister will take necessary steps to implements the above suggestions.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government on better and more effective coordination by the Ministry of Water Resources with three other governmental agencies. Perhaps other may have spoken about one or two, but certainly not the third one, which is most important one. Among the three agencies, one is the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. And I specially emphasise this because the Hon. Minister was the Minister for that Ministry for a long time. Many of the speakers have spoken about the tremendous and augmented need for water which has arisen out of the growth of population. But I don't think anybody has shown interest, and if not, it should be shown, about the linkage and the need for establishing closer rapport between our family welfare programmes and availability of water resources.

Sir, something like 10 years ago, the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations had set up a very interesting area of research and they even laid certain norms, what they called, the optimum human carrying capacity of given area where they link up availability of resources and the need the growth of population and augmentation of living standard. But progress had not been made in this. Therefore, I wanted to say that time has come when at least the counterpart of the water Resources Ministry, namely Health and Family Welfare should

know that water is vital. Out of all the natural resources available, there is perhaps none other than fresh water resources which can be said to be finite. We should appreciate the fact that certain resources are finite and there is a limit to stretching the use of that water. When you over-use water, nobody gets it. Has any research been done to find out what is the national investment made, not by the Government of India but by every little farmer, millions of them in the country who are digging the wells only because they have to go down the earth, because they have far too many wells in relation to the area of land available to that farmer for his farming business? I do not know how many thousands of crores of rupees it will go. It is because every year, your land-holdings are going down and every farmer has got more than two sons. He divides the land for his sons and every son digs another well and every well needs deepening and thousands of crores of rupees are spent on that. Why has nothing been done to project the very pertinent concept of finite fresh water resources in the Family Welfare Programme. In the inter-action with most of the Ministries, these things should be taken up.

Second is the urban development. There is no country in the world with a higher percentage of slums than this country. And in a democracy, there is no other way to control the augmentation of slums except as they do in the Communist regime. You can do it here. Perhaps the primary constraint you have is the availability of water. If the availability of water is linked up with the slum, there may be some degree of proliferation of slums throughout the country instead of in Bombay, Calcutta and other metropolitan cities. There are cities where more than half of the people live in unauthorised colonies, and unauthorised slums. There is some inter-face which could be established. Sir, I have put up a specific proposal to the Prime Minister and he has accepted it. It is to produce a film which we are in the process of filming through the Films Division, called *Yeh Akal Ham Le Aayen*. It is to depict to what extent the environmental and ecological deterioration affected the eco system. We are suffering from recurring drought and famine conditions. In this we want to bring all these aspects of the need for better inter-linkage

so that a coordinated approach is brought in between availability and the demand. The demands will go day by day. If the demand is 'X' today, the next year, it will be $X + 25$ per cent. And then the year after, it will be $X + 50$ per cent. I think, this is something, the Ministry must take up at the policy level.

The other area is, the need for conserving the catchment areas, The Hon. Member prior to me spoke about the command area. But what about the catchment area? What are we doing to protect our catchment areas in the way of protecting the forest cover and the grassland cover so that where you build a dam, it does not get silted much faster than expected? There has been no coordinated effort between the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Water Resources to see that a coordinated effort is made to protect our catchment areas from being destroyed ecologically.

Lastly, I would like to say that there are seven states in India suffering from second year of drought and we have a very vast and a very expensive and very necessary programme of investment by the State Government and, to some extent, the Centre also, to combat and counter-act drought conditions. In Gujarat, we give up to Rs. 11/— per labourer to keep him alive until monsoon. It is a very good programme. But I noticed that Maharashtra which is a bigger State also pays correspondingly. So also Andhra Pradesh. But there is no coordination between all those Governmental agencies handling drought conditions and the water resources at the Centre and in the States to see that it is not only just a question of keeping the people alive by paying them a certain amount of emoluments as drought-relief measures but to consider this as a golden opportunity to have medium scale irrigation projects completed so that you would not only keep a man alive but you also should medium scale projects, one for every taluk, as in Gujarat so that the situation of drought is solved on a permanent basis.

These are the three agencies where I fervently, earnestly and emphatically request the Hon. Minister to establish a better report,

[Shri Digvijay Sinb]

with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Urban Development, so that the whole approach to water resources is effected in a coordinated manner.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants pertaining to the Ministry of Water Resources.

Taking the population on the country into consideration, the present production of foodgrains will have to be increased at least by 25 percent after 10 years. We can achieve this target only when we strengthen the means of irrigation and increase them as well as improve them. Our former Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi had laid emphasis on irrigation in the 20 Point Programme and one point in regard to utilisation of irrigation facilities and water resources to the maximum had been included by our present Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi also. In this point, mention has been made to develop catchment areas and drainage, system in basins and deltas. Another most important point is in regard to the provision of irrigation facilities in the command area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister through you that the command areas have been developed with the assistance of World Bank or Financial Institutions or with the assistance of the State Governments or the Central Government. But what has been the results? I represent Kota district of Rajasthan. That also come under command area, but what is the condition there now? If you want to increase the command area in this way, I would request you to stop the misuse of funds and abandon this scheme of command area. In 1972, the area around the Chambal river in Kota was declared command area and with the assistance of the World Bank, Phase I programme was started. Under this programme, thousands of quarters were constructed. Right bank canal and left bank canal were constructed and big buildings were also constructed.

Only right bank canal and left bank canal were constructed under Phase I programme, but this did not serve the purpose. Neither the World Bank nor the Planning Commission give clearance to the second phase. I would not like to go into the details as to why it had so happened. You had provided infrastructure for the command area in the first phase, but what had been its results? Thousands of buildings are lying vacant and these buildings have become abode of cats and dogs. The villagers have taken away gates, sheets and slabs from them. Big colonies had been constructed at the cost of as much as Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 lakhs in 1972 when things were not so costly. But now they have no utility today. They are lying vacant. It will be of no use to develop command area in this way. If you want to develop command area anywhere, you should complete it and implement the planning as a whole. The loss of water takes place due to these reasons. You have constructed right bank canal and left bank canal, but the condition of the canal is very bad. *Babul* trees have grown up there and these have not been cleared. The lining has breached at different places and these are not repaired. Drains are choking and the water overflows from them. Wherever there has been on-farm development, the farmers have been burdened with debts and Government's money has been entrapped. Moreover, the fields of the farmers which were earlier fertile have not remained so. In this way there have been many shortcomings in the scheme of on-farm development. Water course has been provided on one thousand bighas of land, whereas it should be provided on 100 or 200 bighas. 'Barabandi' is not in force. No efforts have been made in this direction. In this way many shortcomings are still there. Through you, want to submit that command area should be taken seriously. Either this scheme should not be enforced anywhere or if it has to be enforced, it should be enforced fully and efficiently.

One more submission. About the forecast of floods I want to say that this system should be computerised. Only in the case of Narmada you have done so. With this system, we come to know as to when the floods are likely to come. The benefit of this system is that we are able to inform the people in advance and certain

Precautionary steps are taken. This system should not be confined only to Narmada. It should be available in those areas of the country where floods occur very frequently. In my own constituency last time, there were 55 deaths due to floods. Therefore, you should take this matter seriously.

Thirdly, I want to talk about irrigation facilities. When we read figures given by the Government, we feel elated; but I want to tell you that in Rajasthan, in my district and Ganga Nagar district the number of rivers is the maximum. In my district there are at least 15 rivers, e.g. Kalisindh, Parvati, Parwan, Chambal, Lasi, Anderi, Mez Ujad, Aahu and Mangli. Water of these rivers can be properly utilised and it can be supplied to those areas of Rajasthan where there are no rivers and which are famine-prone areas. This can be done only when the Central Government and the Planning Commission come to our help. I also want to submit this that we should pay maximum attention to the minor irrigation projects.

Next, I have observed that the farmers of those areas where there are no rivers, ponds or other resources of water are keen to sink their own tubewells, but they are unable to get loans from the banks for this purpose. No agency comes forward to help them in sinking tubewells. They do not get machines. Therefore, the 'minor irrigation' instead of being left to State Governments should be dealt with by the Central Government. Such a situation should be created that the farmers are able to get direct loans for boring of their own tubewells.

It has also been observed that anicuts can be run efficiently on a piece of land consisting of 1000 to 2000 bighas. They help in water management very well. They can be handled efficiently. Such anicuts are constructed through Rural Development Authorities. Instead, a special fund should be created for this purpose and these should be constructed through the Department of Irrigation. A survey should be conducted and maximum number of anicuts should be constructed. These will prove beneficial for the minor irrigation schemes.

A small anicut was constructed in my area on Parwan river. At that time the

target fixed was aimed at the irrigation of 15 thousand bighas. Not a single stone has been added to it during the last 101 years. Some 20 thousand acres of land is irrigated with it. I want to submit that the condition of the 33 km long canal is very bad. In spite of this, it is irrigating double the land than the targetted. If some investment is made on that anicut and lining of the canal is constructed, then its capacity can be increased further. Special attention should be paid to such irrigation projects which have been serving the farmers for quite a long time.

You have opened an institute in Rajasthan. I cannot say whether it belongs to Department of Rajasthan Water Management or Irrigation Management Department. This has been opened in Kota region. About 40 to 50 irrigation engineers and 40 to 50 agriculture officers have got training in U. S. A. but after training they have been posted in such places where there is no use of their training. When you send an engineer or agriculture officer for training, lakhs of rupees have to be spent on him. At least his posting should be done in a place where there is some benefit of their training.

You should pay special attention towards Parwan canal and Chamble Command area. Two projects relating to Kota and Bundi pending with the centre should be completed, in respect of which foundation stones had been laid 4 years ago by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Gadarka project was a project having an estimated cost of Rs. two crores whose cost has now gone up to Rs. 3 crores. This project will be beneficial to the Adivasis and Bhils. That should be sanctioned. There is one project named Bisalpur project in Tonk district about which it has been reported that it is meant for drinking water. This is a Rs. 135 crore project. This should be utilised for irrigation purposes also.

[English]

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA (Hassan):
Hon. Chairman : I rise to support the demands for grants in respect of the Ministry of Water Resources.

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

Sir, I would not have ventured to talk today; but after listening to my Telugu Desam colleague who initiated the discussion and another colleague from Tamil Nadu—unfortunately both of them are not here to hear my argument—I decided to speak.

Now I come to the argument of the Telugu Desam friend who initiated the discussion. He was very much pleading that they want to take only 29 TMCFT inclusive of 15 TMCFT to Tamil Nadu. I wonder whether to draw 29 TMCFT a canal of the capacity of 17,150 cusecs is required. Unfortunately, outside the Bachawat Tribunal Award the Government of India without inviting the opinion of Maharashtra or Karnataka they cleared the project called Srisalem Right Bank Canal with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs. This is much outside the purview of the Bachawat Tribunal Award. They have cleared this project outside the Bachawat Tribunal Award, I charge the Government of India that they sympathised with Andhra. They neglected the interests of the other States.

Now what did the Andhra Government do? Instead of drafting a channel of 6,000 cusecs capacity they drafted a channel of 17,150 cusecs. It will go upto kundurpanar confluence. Afterwards they want to take Right Bank Canal with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs and the Left Bank Canal, the so-called Telugu Ganga with a capacity of 11,150 cusecs. I want to ask the Government of India that before 1978 when in principle the three upper States they agreed to supply 5 TMCFT each to Madras city did they not insist taking the water in closed pipe circuit. The Karnataka and Maharashtra Governments insisted that water should be taken in closed pipe circuit. It is about 400 to 450 km length to reach Madras city. What is the evaporation loss? I know because I was in the Assembly. I was Minister for some time also in Karnataka. Karnataka insisted that water should be taken by closed pipe circuit. Even now I advise my friends from Tamil Nadu that they should insist on this that the water should be taken upto Madras in closed pipe circuit because otherwise you will not be sure of getting the water because Andhra is insisting for clearance of a project to

extend Telugu Ganga to utilise additional 20 TMCFT. I can take a challenge. Though I am not very well with the Karnataka Chief Minister, Mr. Hegde yet if Andhra is going to limit to 29 TMCFT I can take the responsibility of convincing the Karnataka Government. I want to know whether Telugu Desam friends will be able to convince Shri H. T. Rama Rao to limit the take off of the water to 29 TMCFT.

I charge the Government of India that without the knowledge of Maharashtra and Karnataka governments they cleared this Srisalem Right Bank Canal project which is outside the purview of the Bachawat Tribunal Award. Government of Andhra has sent two more projects, again outside the purview of the Bachawat Tribunal Award for clearance, namely, Pullichintala and Srisalem Left Bank Canal. This is again outside the Bachawat Tribunal Award. I do not know what offence have we Kannadigas committed because those projects which are within the purview of Bachawat Tribunal Award are pending for clearance with the Government of India, particularly in Cauvery basin there are 12 projects pending for more than 2 decades. I would like the Minister to tell what was the reason behind this because the Government of India cleared without the knowledge of the Karnataka Government as many as 7 projects of Tamil Nadu. I can name them—Old Delta area—265,700; Grand Anicut Canal—46,600 acres; Old Kattalai and Salem Tricky Channels—76,500 acres; New Kattalia Canal—20,600 acres; Ullambadi canal—22,100; Mettur High Level Canal—45,000 acres; 'River-fed' tanks—55,809 acres.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): The Karnataka Government are constructing dams in violation of the agreement between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: I will come to that. He is telling that Karnataka is violating. In the case of Tamil Nadu, both Government of India and Tamil Nadu Government have violated the so called 1924 agreement.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: The Karnataka Government are constructing the projects.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Sir, I am not speaking of those projects which were cleared as per the said agreement. I am speaking of the projects which were cleared in violation of the 1924 agreement. So, the agreement was violated not only by Tamil Nadu Government but even by the Government of India while clearing these projects. But what about the case of Karnataka? Our 12 projects—some of them within the agreement—are pending clearance. These are :

1. Kabini Reservoir Project.
2. Hemavathy Reservoir Project.
3. Harangi Reservoir Project.
4. K. R. Sagar R. B. High Level Canal (Varuna).
5. Modernisation of K. R. Sagar.
6. Yagachi reservoir Project.
7. Suvarnavathi Reservoir Project.
8. Nallur Ammanikere Project.
9. Iggalur Project.
10. Arkavathi Reservoir Project.
11. Uduthorechalla Project.
12. Chikhibole project.

What is the reason? The Hon'ble Minister should tell this august House why these projects have not been cleared for more than two decades. I could have used a stronger language if the Minister were not from Karnataka. He may be thinking that people would mistake that he is Kannadigga and he is favouring Karnataka. If he were somebody else from other State, my language would have been different. I want to draw the attention of Mr. Kolandaivelu through you to the report of the Cauvery Fact Finding Committee about how much of water is going as to the sea in Tamil Nadu area...*(Interruptions)*.. These are based on Basin working the tables of the Tamil Nadu Government. From the reports made available at the time of Cauvery Fact Finding Committee, such as the Tamil Nadu's Cauvery Basin working tables and the reports of the UNDP, the water surplus-

sing to the sea are :

(i) Surplus over Lower Coleroon Anicut	102 TMC
(ii) Escapage from Tail-end regulators	88 TMC
(iii) Ground Water in the delta South of Coleroon river	129 TMC
(iv) Ground water in the rest of delta	21 TMC
Total :	340 TMC

I want to tell Mr. Kolandaivelu if it is wrong, I will resign; if it is right, he should resign..Let him accept the challenge...*(Interruptions)*.. Otherwise he should not interfere. Often you are pleading for water, water. Why don't they make use of this water?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : There is no water at all in the dam itself. You may be knowing better yourself.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : Lastly I come to the national water policy. All the Chief Ministers are members of the National Water Resource Council. 52 Hon'ble Members of this august House submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Ministry to include 12 criteria while enunciating the national water policy. I learn from my own source that except three, all the points presented by the Members of Parliament to the Government have not been included.

Lastly, Mahanadi has to be diverted to Kaveri. They have already appointed a Committee or a Commission for this purpose. But unless they specify what is a surplus basin and what is a deficient basin, how can they take away water? Unless they lay down a pucca criterion, how can Orissa people agree if they want to take away water from Mahanadi to Kaveri.

While enunciating the National Water Policy, I would request the Hon. Minister to again go through the memorandum

[Shri H. N. Nanje Gowda]

15.53 hrs.

submitted by the fifty-two Hon. Members of this House, because they have submitted the memorandum after due consideration.

The Government of Karnataka have not submitted any master plan and put up their demands to the Committee which has been appointed for diversion of water from Mahanadi to Kaveri. The people should not be made to suffer because the Government of Karnataka has not submitted any master plan. This Committee I learn have indicated a provisional allocation of 200 TMCFT of water to Krishna basin and 90 TMCFT of water to Kaveri basin of Karnataka. Even after the implementation of B scheme of Bachawat Tribunal award, Krishna basin requires about 400 TMCFT and they have provisionally allocated only 200 TMCFT. After Scheme, B, we are left with only 25 TMCFT for Upper Tunga and for Upper Bhadra projects, whereas our require for these two projects is 180 TMCFT. Just because the Government of Karnataka have not put up their demands, the people should not be made to suffer. Hence more water should be made available to Karnataka out of Mahanadi diversion.

As I said, I would request the Minister to reconsider all these things.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT
(Pandharpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Water Resources.

Water is life to the nation and it is the bounden duty of every Government to provide water for agricultural use. This country has got such a vast land. If all the land is provided with water, it will be really a *saphlam saph lam*. Water is a natural wealth and hence it should be equally distributed to every farmer wherever possible. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, our late Prime Minister, had given to the nation her 20-Point Programme and the 3rd Point in that was : Better Use of Irrigation Water. That scheme has benefited most of the farmers in our country. Our beloved Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has also followed the same policy and given all kinds of facilities to the farmers.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

There are two sources of water for irrigation purposes, one is the surface water and the other is ground water. So far as surface water is concerned, it is ample in the northern States of the country, because of the Himalayas from where the holy river Ganges and other rivers flow. It is the gift of God and he has given this to us. But it is the wisdom of late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who gave to the nation a perspective plan. Our is a planned economy and we have constructed big dams like Bhakra Nangal and so many others by spending crores of rupees. Ultimately it benefited the nation. And this programme has to be a continuous programme. More and more dams have to be constructed and more and more land has to be brought under irrigation. But it is possible only in the Northern areas where there is a lot of surface water. But there are also other areas which do not have any surface water resources. So, where there is no surface water, we have to explore the ground water resources.

There is a dam in my constituency called Bheema Project Dam. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi visited my area. And at that time, we brought to his notice that though a dam was constructed providing huge water storage facilities, canals were not constructed. The water is there but the farmers are not able to get the benefit of that storage facility because the required canals are not constructed. The construction work is very poor. Government is not sanctioning money for the construction of these canals. I appeal through you to the Minister that he should look into this problem and provide much more money to the State Government.

Sir, so far as this project is concerned which has got huge water storage facility, there is a scheme. I do not know whether this scheme is submitted to the Central Government or not. But, it is the opinion of the experts that Bheema and Sina rivers should be linked through this storage. I submit that the Hon. Minister should consider this scheme and sanction it.

So far as ground water is concerned, the State of Maharashtra has ample ground water resources. According to the remote sensing survey, ground water is very much available in the vicinity of Maharashtra. To meet the demands of the farmers of those areas where there are no surface water resources, it is the duty of the Government to provide ground water to the farmers by digging bore wells. In this connection I would like to say that there are ample ground water resources in Sholapur district and these should be made use of. When crores and crores of rupees are provided in the Plan Document for the construction of dams, why are you not providing money for creating facilities to exploit our ground water resources? The farmers who are in the vicinity of ground water are deprived of this water resource because there are no facilities to use this water. It is my submission that the Hon. Minister should prepare a plan and see that bore wells are dug in those vicinities where there is ground water. Thank you Sir.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Abnormal and deliberate delay in giving clearance to Telugu Ganga Project by Central Water Commission] (8).

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in solving the various river water disputes between the States like Telugu Ganga.]"(9)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot sufficient funds by the Central Government for an early completion of Telugu Ganga Project.] (10)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to finalise the Ichampalli Project by bringing in three States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Maharashtra.] (11)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to complete the various irrigation projects according to time schedule.] (12)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide funds for construction of embankments on river Godavari to prevent floods which is causing damage to property.] (13)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to divert the water of Netravathi Karnataka river to upper Bhadra for irrigation the drought prone areas like Tumkur, Chitradurg, Kolar in Karnataka and Anantapur and Chittoor districts in Andhra Pradesh.] (14)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal Central assistance to improve the irrigation facilities in the drought prone district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.] (15)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to exploit under ground water for irrigation in the district of Anantapur in Andhra Pradesh.] (16)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced Rs. 100."

[Shri K. Ramachandrase Reddy]

[Need to construct percolation tanks, check dams and soil conservers to increase sub-soil water in drought prone areas in the country.] (17)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Water and Land Management Training Institutes in Anantapur district in Andhra Pradesh.] (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to develop and solve irrigation and ground water problem in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.] (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce on a massive scale the sprinkler irrigation system in drought prone areas.] (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to bring more land under irrigation by using surface and underground water.] (21)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate funds to energise all agricultural wells in Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh.] (22)

"That the Demand under the Head Ministry of Water Resources be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for liberal Central assistance to Anantapur and Chittoor districts in Andhra Pradesh for in-well bores in irrigation wells.] (23)

15.59 hrs.

DISCUSSION ON THE STATEMENT OF PRIME MINISTER REGARDING APPOINTMENT OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE TO ENQUIRE INTO ISSUES CONNECTED WITH UTILISING FAIRFAX GROUP OF USA

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up matter under Rule 184. Shri Somnath Chatterjee.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): This is not the motion that was agreed upon to be discussed in this House. Moreover, we do not have any information before us. Information pertaining to the Fairfax Affairs is not before us. We thought that the Government would make a statement and on that statement there is going to be a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. On the statement made by the Prime Minister only, members wanted to discuss something.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : That could be under Rule 193.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It could have been discussed under 193 also. But many members suggested Rule 184.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have a different motion. We have given notice for a different issue.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : All of us gave notice for some other motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We have demanded that a Parliamentary Committee should be constituted.