

article 151(1) of the Constitution :—

- (i) Advance Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Railways). [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-6262/83].
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1981-82 Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume I—Indirect Taxes and Volume II—Direct Taxes. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T.-6263/83].

12.10 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy speaker in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Construction of Bridges in Himachal Pradesh

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The Construction of Bhakra Hydrel project has resulted in all round prosperity to the nation for the last three decades. However, to the people of Himachal Pradesh it has caused numerous problems. With the formation of Gobind Sagar lake, the distances between various points have increased many times on account of the submerging of old roads and bridges. The distance between Swarghat and Bilaspur has increased to 26 miles from 13 miles in 1950. The distance between Ghumarwin and Bilaspur has been doubled 14 Kms to 29 Kms as at present.

Consequently, the people have been demanding the construction of a bridges over the Alhikhad near Kungerhati as also the bridge at Baghchhal for connecting Sri Naina Devi Dhar and Kot Dhar, across the Satluj river for reduction the distances. Since the State Government does not have enough resources for building these bridges, both to be located in Bilaspur

district, so it has been suggested to the Bhakra-Beas Management Board to share the 50% cost of these two bridges with the State Government which has included them in the State Budget from time to time. It may be added that according to one estimate the nation has been benefited to the extent of Rs. 100 crores per annum. The State of Himachal Pradesh, on the other hand, has not derived any benefit at all from the construction of this Project which has added to its problems.

So, I request the Minister of State for Energy to take up the matter with the BBMB for providing 50% of the cost of construction to the State Government to enable it to undertake the construction at an early date.

- (ii) Need for measures to check the rising level of Underground water in Delhi

श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी (हाथरस) : देश की राजधानी दिल्ली का अस्तित्व खतरे में है। विशेषज्ञों के अनुसार यदि दिल्ली में भूमिगत जल के स्तर को रोकने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही नहीं की गई, तो अनेक भवनों के पृथ्वी में समा जाने का खतरा है। दिल्ली एवं नई दिल्ली के अनेक क्षेत्रों में भूमिगत जल की सतह तेजी से बढ़ रही है जिसके कारण अनेक क्षेत्रों में स्थित भवनों में बराबर सीलन बनी रहती है जबकि कुछ अन्य क्षेत्रों में तो भूमिगत पानी की सतह में वृद्धि होने के कारण भवनों में दरारें पड़ गई हैं। मालवीय नगर, मस्जिद मोठ तथा बेरसराय आदि में तो कुछ भवन कई-कई इंच भूमि में धंस चुके हैं। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व विशेषज्ञों में राजधानी में भूमिगत जल की सतह में हो रही निरन्तर वृद्धि के बारे में सरकार को चेतावनी दी थी। इसके बाद दिल्ली व नई दिल्ली के अनेक क्षेत्रों में 160 के लगभग नलकूप लगाए गए थे। इनका उद्देश्य भूमिगत पानी को