

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : There is no restriction even it is against Government.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK : If the film is against the culture of our country or our regulations and not against the Govt., will you formulate any provisions to check it? There is the Censor Board to monitor the films being produced in the country but do you propose to constitute some agency to monitor the programmes being produced in our country which are against our traditions and culture?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : He has understood it and he is replying.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Anything which has to be exhibited has to go to the Central Board of Film Certification. For anything to be made, they do not have to take permission from anyone if he is an Indian. If he is a foreigner, he has to take permission from the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Therefore, to make a film, nobody requires any permission from Government even if he wants to create something as long as he does not want to exhibit it.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Indian films are scrutinized and there is a mechanism for the purpose.

[English]

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Hon. Speaker, Sir, a peculiar situation has arisen out of the replies to questions (a) and (c). As far as question (a) is concerned, we are fully satisfied that individuals or companies who are producing in India and who are Indians, they have freedom till they produce. But when it is telecast, as that time you say in reply to question (c) :

"The contents of the programme carried on foreign channels do not come within the ambit of the regulations of the Government of India."

Then, it creates a problem especially when Government has entered into an agreement with CNN. At least where the Government is concerned, will you take this into account that all regulations will be followed as far as the films shown whether in India or outside by CNN? I am asking this question because you are in agreement with them. At the same time, even for other companies do you think of having some regulations whereby our traditions, culture and our laws are protected?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : As far as this CNN-Door-darshan agreement is concerned, today the CNN which was coming into the country just like any other satellite channel—BBC or Star or Zee or ATN or Jain TV or Asia Net or Sun TV or JJ TV and the gamut—is today subject to Indian law since it is a combined Door-darshan-CNN channel and also subject to the programme in an advertising code approved by the Government in 1978 and

has been laid in the Parliament, which has not been amended since 1978. So, if it violates, then as per the Indian law and also the agreement, it can either be terminated or removed like it happened when the 10-second capsule which showed a cow, there was sensitivity in the Indian public, immediately it was withdrawn and they apologised. That is because the CNN has come into an agreement with Door-darshan. If it had not, there was no way of getting an apology from them.

SHRI RAM KAPSE : Against foreigners, if not other companies, will you think of having something? ... (Interruptions)

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, do you want me to reply to this?

MR. SPEAKER : Well, if you wish to reply, you can.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : As I said earlier, if a special gadget is used, then it comes under the supervision because then it will be violative of Indian law and the cable regulation. If it does not use a special gadget, we have not banned or jammed like Singapore or Pakistan. Pakistan has banned all Indian Television including Door-darshan. So, if anyone shows any Indian programme by any Indian through a foreign satellite, then Pakistan can take action. We have not banned or we do not believe in jamming because we are also signatories to the agreement, along with so many countries, of the ITU, which can have repercussions for us. So, we can definitely examine your suggestion. Again I have to come and take the permission of the Parliament, the Standing Committee and the Cabinet before I can give an assurance here that we will bring in such a legislation. But we are open to suggestions and I would be grateful for the views of the hon. Members.

#### Implementation of Bachawat Award

\*304. SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :  
SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to implement Bachawat Award to resolve the problems relating to sharing of river water between Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCE (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) : (a) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal gave its report on 27th May, 1976 (popularly known as Bachawat Award). In accordance with section 6 of Inter-state Water Disputes Act, 1956, the Government of India published the decisions of Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal on 31st May, 1976, thus making it final and binding on the party States.

The State Governments are required to give effect to the decision.

(b) As per the Bachawat Award, the 75% dependable flow of Krishna river upto Vijayawada has been assessed by the Tribunal as 2060 TMC. Out of this 560 TMC for Maharashtra, 700 TMC for Karnataka and 800 TMC for Andhra Pradesh, have been allocated.

(c) Does not arise.

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the Bachawat Award, the project will complete within five years. A sum of Rs. 8,000 crore is necessary for completing the first, second and third stage of the Upper Krishna Project. For getting financial assistance, the Karnataka Government is seeking assistance from the World Bank. The World Bank has now changed its policy of supporting major irrigation projects but they give preference to the water consolidation projects. In this crisis, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Government will assist in completing this project in the interest of the farmers of Karnataka.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has stopped giving grants to any specific project for quite some time and block grants are made by the Planning Commission. It is for the State concerned to distribute it among the projects. So, the Government of India is not in a position to assist this particular project.

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA : Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India will introduce the policy guidelines for sharing of inter-state river waters among the States in the same basin; if so, how these policy guidelines would help the process of negotiation? I want to know about the guideline which will be adopted in future.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, we propose to formulate some kind of guidelines in this regard which will be placed before the National Water Resources Council in which all the Chief Ministers are members. That is at the proposal stage and at the moment, I cannot say what will be the kind of proposals. But we are making efforts to bring in some kind of a policy guidelines for sharing of the inter-state rivers.

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK : The Upper Krishna project Stage-II would enable the State of Karnataka to utilize an additional 54 TMC of water. This project is pending with the Centre for a long time. The people of Karnataka particularly, the people of Raichur and Gulbarga Districts are very keen and anxious about the clearance of this vital project. I, therefore, want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Upper Krishna project Stage-II would be cleared by the Centre, at least, before the end of this year, 1995.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, the Upper

Krishna Project Stage-I has already been cleared and the work is in progress. Regarding the Stage-II, the Government of Karnataka requested for increasing the height of the dam by 2.30 metres. This has been objected to by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on the ground that it would result in the excess of water by the Karnataka Government. So this is again one of the points of dispute between the Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh Governments and it has to be resolved. We convened meeting recently of the concerned state officials in Delhi and we tried to bring about some kind of an agreement among the three States covering three projects, namely, Telugu Ganga in Andhra Pradesh, Bhivpuri HE in Maharashtra and Upper Krishna in Karnataka. As a package we tried, because these three projects are interlinked. In a meeting at the official level, held recently the officers have assured us that they would go back to their respective Governments and get their views and again we will call for a meeting. If necessary, we will have to convene a meeting at the Chief Ministers level and try for an agreement for this package.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : Sir, in the case of Krishna river, Karnataka is sliced between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. Krishna river originates from Maharashtra, flows into Karnataka and then finally flows into the State of Andhra Pradesh. As per the terms of the Bachawat award, the share of water allotted to Karnataka will have to be utilized, that is, impounding will have to be done by the turn of this century. As has been mentioned earlier, Karnataka is suffering for want of finances on the one side. The other problem is, the State of Andhra Pradesh has started raising all sorts of objection for implementation of the project in Karnataka. Slowly a situation like that the Cauvery river water dispute is developing in the case of Krishna river also. This award has been passed as far back as in the year 1976 and the assessed flow of water has been allocated among the three States. Now over these years, there has been scanty rainfall and depletion of ground water source also, resulting in reduction in the quantum of flow of water. So, naturally, Karnataka being the upper riparian State with reference to Andhra Pradesh will have to impound the water whichever flows into Karnataka from Maharashtra. But the Andhra Pradesh Government is taking objections at every stage. So my question is : whether the Government of India will take steps to see that the terms of the Bachawat Award are properly implemented and the State of Karnataka would be assisted in utilizing its share of water under this award.

MR. SPEAKER : That part has already been replied to.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : As far as the dispute that has cropped up is concerned, I want an answer.

MR. SPEAKER : He has understood it. The second part of the question will be answered.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : The statement of the hon. Member that Andhra Pradesh is objecting to every project on the river Krishna is not correct. Karnataka has been given a share of 700 TMC and within that 700 TMC they can use the water for any project. The objection of the Andhra Pradesh Government is only for increasing the height of the Upper Krishna Project. If the Karnataka Government can assure that the utilisation of water in Upper Krishna will be within the Bachawat Award. I do not think that the Andhra Pradesh Government will have any objection. The Government of Karnataka can come forward with such a proposal.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR : The reason is reduction in the flow of water. I want to know whether that will be taken into consideration.

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV : The Bachawat Award had given its verdict in 1976. As per that, 700 TMC of water can be utilised by Karnataka for which they have already constructed the reservoirs. The share of Andhra Pradesh is 800 TMC. There is a clause in this Bachawat Award that even during a bad period—which means the rainfall is less—the Karnataka Government is entitled to utilise 700 TMC of water. But the Andhra Pradesh Government in a bad year, if it comes to that, gets only 400 TMC or 500 TMC of water. Its entitlement is only up to that. But in a good year, when there are heavy rains, the Andhra Pradesh Government is entitled to utilise the excess water. Because it is suffering in a bad year, therefore, it can use the excess water in a good year. Therefore, there is no necessity for the Andhra Pradesh Government to agree to the raising of the height of the gates of Upper Krishna Project or elsewhere. They have already constructed the reservoirs for utilising the total capacity up to 2000 AD. After that a new Commission will give its Award. Till 2000 AD the Andhra Pradesh Government is entitled to increase the capacity of the reservoirs.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question?

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV : I want to ask whether this fact is correct or not.

MR. SPEAKER : It is correct.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Hon. Member Reddaiah has made his own interpretation of the Bachawat Award.

MR. SPEAKER : Interpretations may differ but not the facts.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Yes, Sir. I have already said that the Government of Karnataka is free to utilise 700 TMC of water up to 2000 AD. That is the limit given by the Bachawat Award. Within that limit they can use the water. I have already said it. There is no question of the Government of Andhra Pradesh or anybody objecting to that.

Regarding the surplus waters, as he said, sometimes there will be surplus, sometimes there will be deficit. This year there is deficit because of very poor rainfall in the catchment area. So, Andhra Pradesh has to use the excess water if available and suffer if there is shortage. It is a fact. There is no doubt about it.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : For Maharashtra 560 TMC of water from the river Krishna has been allotted as per the Bachawat Award and we have to utilise that water up to 2000 AD. Rainfall in Mahabaleshwar where the Krishna river is originating has been going down. The rainfall has gone down from 400 to 100 only. Maharashtra has to spend about Rs. 5000 crore to store this 560 TMC of water. So, I would like to ask specifically whether the Government will refer to the Tribunal again the matter of time limit in order to increase it up to 2010 AD.

I would like to know whether the Government will make available the funds to the tune of Rs. 5,000.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, he has replied. No funds will be available.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : So, I would like to know whether he will refer the matter to the Tribunal again to increase the time-limit.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Under the Inter-State River Disputes Act, the Government of India can...*(Interruptions)*.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER : At present we are discussing South and not U.P.

*[English]*

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : ...refer it to a Tribunal, if the party States of any one of them so desires. So, after 2,000 A.D., if any one of the parties desires for a Tribunal, then definitely we will consider the appointment of an another Tribunal.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : It is a commitment made by the hon. Minister on the floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it an assurance?

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : It is an assurance.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : I said : 'we will consider it.'

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : It is an assurance. You have said that if any party approaches you...

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : I said, 'no party, but party State.' If any one of the State approaches, the Government of India has to consider it.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR : It is an assurance.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : It is not an assurance.

MR. SPEAKER : The legal meaning of 'considering' is assurance. Mr. Minister, are you giving the assurance?

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : We will examine it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Even that amounts to an assurance.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : No, Sir. It is not an assurance. We will examine it.

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH : Sir, the hon. Minister has given the allocation of water between Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh as per the Bachawat Award. But, at that time, in 1976, when the Bachawat Award was given the Telugu Ganga Project was not considered. However, subsequently the Telugu Ganga Project has been approved.

I would like to know how the water allocation should be provided for the Telugu Ganga Project. I would also like to know if the Polavaram Project is approved whether it is going to affect the allocation of water for Krishna in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : The Telugu Ganga Project was not envisaged at the time of Bachawat Award. But, subsequently, by means of agreements entered into by the Chief Minister of the States concerned, they have agreed to give 5 TMC of water each from within the quantity allotted under Bachawat Award for supply of drinking water to Madras City. Each participating State has agreed to give at the rate of 5 TMC of water. Only 15 TMC of water has been assured for supplying to Madras City.

As far as the Polavaram Project is concerned, it will not affect the utilisation of Krishna waters.

#### Bhargari and Thungabhadra Projects

\*305. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa has submitted Bhargari and Thungabhadra irrigation projects to the Union Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above projects have been cleared by the Union Government;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore;

(e) whether some Members of Parliament have requested to the Union Government to take up flood control measures of the Bhargari and Thungabhadra projects;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU) :  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : Sir, the question has been wrongly printed. It is not Thungabhadra but it is Kushabhadra. So, the word mentioned in the first part is not correct. It should be flood control. So, the notice of the question has gone wrongly on that basis. So, my point is whether this Kushabhadra and Bhargari projects about which in the last Session of Parliament in May, 1995, the Government had said that the Government of Orissa has given a proposal for Rs. 17 crores which has been sent back to the Government of Orissa for some clarifications. I would like to know whether the State Government has given their clarifications or not. If the Government has received it then the hon. Members who have written to the hon. Minister must get the reply. I am one of the Members who have written to the Prime Minister since it is a very acute problem in that basin. I have also written to the hon. Minister of Water Resources.

I would like to know whether he has any information about this, and if so, he can give it the same.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : The hon. Member has deviated from the question because of some printer's devil. Can I answer that?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, as I said, no proposals for the construction of any projects on these two rivers have been received from the Government of Orissa by the Central Water Commission.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY : It is about flood control and not irrigation.

SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU : Sir, two proposals have been received in this regard. One is Gobkund Cut Project and the other is Construction of Barrage across river Bhargavi near village Gobardhanpur. The project report for the first project, costing Rs. 16.9 crore, around Rs. 17 crore, was received in C.W.C. on 1.11.1994. The comments of Central Water Commission were finalised on flood aspects and sent to Orissa State Government for their compliance on 3.1.1995 and 30.1.1995. The State Government had sent replies to the comments of Finance Wing of the Ministry of Water Resources on 12.7.1995. Further comments of the Finance Wing of the Ministry of Water Resources and comments from Cost Engineering (Hydro) Directorate are being sent shortly. That is the reply that has come from the State Government.