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HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA

**COMMITTEE**

ON

**PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS  
(1983-84)**

(SIXTH VIDHAN SABHA)

**FOURTEENTH REPORT**

ON THE

GENERAL WORKING OF

**HARYANA STATE MINOR IRRIGATION (TUBEWELLS)  
CORPORATION CHANDIGARH**



29 MAR 1984

Presented to the House on

**HARYANA VIDHAN SABHA SECRETARIAT  
CHANDIGARH**

**MARCH, 1984**



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(iii)

**COMPOSITION  
OF**

**THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS (1983 84)**

**CHAIRMAN**

- 1 Shri Sagar Ram Gupta

**MEMBERS**

- 2 Shri Amr Chand Makkar
- 3 Shri Bahadur Singh
- 4 Shri Balvir Singh Grewal
- 5 Shri Daya Nand Sharma
- 6 Shri Kulbir Singh Malik
- 7 Shri Neki Ram
- 8 Shri Nihal Singh
- 9 Bahin Shanti Devi

**SECRETARIAT**

- 1 Shri G L Batra Secretary
- 2 Shri Chander Parkash, Deputy Secretary

## INTRODUCTION

1 The Chairman of the Committee on Public Undertakings, having been authorised by the Committee in this behalf present this FOURTEENTH REPORT on the general working of the Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation Chandigarh

2 During oral evidence the Committee examined the representatives of the Department/Corporation concerned. A brief record of the proceedings of each meeting of the Committee during the year 1983-84 has been kept in the Haryana Vidhan Sabha Secretariat

3 The Committee place on record their appreciation of the valuable assistance given to them by the Accountant General Haryana, and his staff and are thankful to the Secretary to Government Haryana Finance Department, including his representatives and the representatives of the Department/Corporation who appeared before them from time to time. The Committee are also thankful to the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, the dealing Officer and the Staff of the Haryana Vidhan Sabha for the whole-hearted co-operation and unstinted assistance given in preparing this report

Chandigarh  
the 24th February 1984

SAGAR RAM GUPTA  
CHAIRMAN



## REPORT

### HARYANA STATE MINOR IRRIGATION (TUBEWELLS) CORPORATION LIMITED

#### 1 Introductory

The Haryana State Minor Irrigation (Tubewells) Corporation was incorporated on 9th January 1970 as a wholly owned Government Company under the Indian Companies Act 1970 with an Authorised Share Capital of Rs six crores divided into 60 000 equity shares of the value of Rs 1000/ each. The main objects of the Corporation were to promote and advance the development of minor irrigation in Haryana. It started functioning in April 1970. It took over from the State Irrigation Department the existing system of state owned direct irrigation tubewells and augmentation tubewells. At that time the Corporation was entrusted with the work of running of Augmentation and Direct Irrigation Tubewells already installed by the irrigation Department and also to install new tubewells along the canals to augment the water supply of canals and direct irrigation tubewells for supply of water directly to cultivators. Later the activities of the Corporation were diversified in due course by making changes in the objects clause of Memorandum and Articles of Association in 1980. The Corporation then took up manufacturing of Vertical Propellar Pumps for use in the lift irrigation canals. The Corporation also took up the work of lining of water courses to arrest the seepage losses. It also started manufacturing gates and gears of various canals and barrages. The Corporation also undertook the job of drilling deep tubewells in Bihar. It also fabricated and erected penstock on Mahi Project in Rajasthan. Some work in Nepal was also undertaken by the Corporation. The Corporation also started in September 1982 a UNDP assisted 2 years study project for the use of saline water in the command areas of irrigation projects. Under this study the Corporation is to determine a comprehensive study of saline and brackish water and its use for irrigation. The study will further determine the mixing of saline ground water with fresh water to augment the scarce water supply for irrigation and to control rising ground water level to prevent water logging and soil salinity. The Corporation is also fabricating and erecting steel structure for Thermal Plants. The construction of Civil Works of barrages etc. has also been undertaken by the Corporation. For example the Corporation has been assigned the construction of Civil Works at Massani Barrage.

#### 2 Capital Structure

At the time of the formation of the Corporation the authorised capital was Rs 6 crores. The issued and subscribed capital was Rs 4 crores. The authorised capital was raised to Rs 10 crores in March 1977 and it was further raised to Rs 20 crores in 1980-81. The entire paid up capital of this Corporation is contributed by the State Government.

The table showing the capital structure of the Corporation from the year 1977—78 onwards is as under —

| Year     | Authorised Capital | Paid up Capital |
|----------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1977—78  | 10 00 00 000       | 6 89 94 361     |
| 1978—79  | 10 00 00 000       | 6,89,94,361     |
| 1979—80  | 10,00 00,000       | 6 89,94,361     |
| 1980—81  | 20 00 00 000       | 6 89,94,361     |
| 1981— 82 | 20 00 00 000       | 9 99 94 000     |

The various schemes of this Corporation are financed by the ARDC (now NABARD) through the sponsoring banks to the extent of 80% of the project cost of each scheme. The remaining 20% finance is made by the Government which makes it available in the shape of loans which may later on be considered for conversion into share capital. The details of loans received from the State Government and instalments repaid/interest thereon since the inception of the Corporation are given in the following table —

| Year                 | Loan from Govt    | Loan converted into share capital | repay ment of loan | Cash receipt as share capital | Share capital |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 1                    | 2                 | 3                                 | 4                  | 5                             | 6             |
| (in lakhs of rupees) |                   |                                   |                    |                               |               |
| 1969— 70             | —                 | —                                 | —                  | 210 84                        | 210 84        |
| 1970—71              | 65 00<br>(40+25)  | —                                 | —                  | 50 00                         | 260 84        |
| 1971— 72             | 150 00<br>(90+60) | 50 00                             | —                  | —                             | 310 84        |
| 1972— 73             | 172 00<br>(EAPP)  | 25 00                             | —                  | —                             | 335 84        |
| 1973—74              | —                 | —                                 | —                  | 46 50                         | 382 34        |
| 1974—75              | 20 00             | —                                 | 11 47              | —                             | 382 34        |
| 1975— 76             | 10 00             | 140 00                            | 11 47              | —                             | 522 34        |
| 1976— 77             | —                 | —                                 | 11 47              | —                             | 522 34        |
| 1977— 78             | —                 | 167 60                            | —                  | —                             | 689 94        |

| 1       | 2      | 3 | 4 | 5      | 6      |
|---------|--------|---|---|--------|--------|
| 1978-89 | 368 00 | — | — | —      | 689 94 |
| 1979-80 | 400 00 | — | — | —      | 689 94 |
|         | 270 00 | — | — | —      | 689 94 |
| 1980-81 | 730 00 | — | — | —      | 689 94 |
| 1981-82 | 240 00 | — | — | 310 00 | 999 94 |

Interest accrued and outstanding in respect of Govt loans upto the year 1980-81 was Rs 53.75 lakhs after making payment of Rs 142 lakhs. Interest accrued on the outstanding loans of Rs 2208.00 lakhs for the 1981-82 works out to Rs 123.60 lakhs. Thus the total interest payable on 31.3.82 works out to Rs 177.35 lakhs. The present finances of the Corporation do not permit the payment of interest on the Govt loans.

In addition the Corporation have also taken loans from banks and other financial institutions the details of which (as on 31.3.82) are shown as below:

| Name of the Bank/Institution | Amount       |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Secured loans</b>         |              |
| 1 State Bank of India        | 24,32,15,402 |
| 2 Punjab National Bank       | 10,24,47,972 |
| 3 State Bank of Patiala      | 4,46,41,525  |
| 4 Punjab and Sindh Bank      | 3,23,74,944  |
| 5 New Bank of India          | 18,16,000    |
| Total                        | 42,44,95,840 |
| <b>Unsecured Loans</b>       |              |
| 1 HAFED                      | 1,50,00,000  |
| 2 Housing Board Haryana      | 1,00,00,000  |
| 3 Haryana Rajya Sainik Board | —            |
| Total                        | 2,50,00,000  |
| G Total                      | 44,94,95,840 |

It will be observed from above that upto 31st March 1982 the corporation have raised loan Rs 2208 lakhs from the State Government and Rs 4494 96 lakhs from banks and financial institutions. The total working capital of the Corporation is thus about 77 crores. Out of this financial institutions have given loans about 58% the amount of equity share is about 13% and the rest is Government loan.

### 3 Physical Performance

#### (a) Tubewells

At the time of inception the Corporation took over the work of running of Augmentation and Direct Irrigation Tubewells already installed by the Irrigation Department, Haryana. It was entrusted with the work of installing new augmentation tubewells along with the canals to augment the water supplies and direct irrigation tubewells for supply of water directly to cultivators. It took over 311 augmentation tubewells and 638 DIT/wells. In addition 97 augmentation Tubewells along Western Jamuna Canal and 40 DIT/Wells in Naraingarh and Krishanawati belt area under construction were also taken over by the Corporation. As on 31.3.83 the number of augmentation tubewells had gone upto 1593 and direct irrigation tubewells to 1488. The yearwise achievements both for installation of DIT and Augmentation/Tubewells are given in the following table —

| Years   | Aug Tubewells           |                               | DIT /Wells              |                            | Total   |           |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------|-----------|
|   | No of<br>TWS<br>Drilled | No of<br>TWS<br>Energi<br>sed | No of<br>TWS<br>Drilled | No<br>TWS<br>Energi<br>sed | Drilled | Energised |
| 1969-70<br>(at the time of<br>formation of the<br>the Corp) | 379                     | 311                           | 700                     | 638                        | 1079    | 949       |
| 1970-71   | 379                     | 311                           | 724                     | 662                        | 1103    | 973       |
| 1971-72   | 629                     | 330                           | 800                     | 708                        | 1429    | 1038      |
| 1972-73   | 939                     | 631                           | 956                     | 771                        | 1895    | 1402      |
| 1973-74   | 1086                    | 826                           | 1143                    | 916                        | 2229    | 1742      |
| 1974-75   | 1129                    | 923                           | 1372                    | 1029                       | 2501    | 1962      |
| 1975-76   | 1134                    | 1018                          | 1436                    | 1125                       | 2570    | 2143      |
| 1976-77   | 1154                    | 1100                          | 1486                    | 1256                       | 2640    | 2356      |
| 1977-78   | 1188                    | 1109                          | 1506                    | 1288                       | 2694    | 2397      |
| 1978-79   | 1258                    | 1120                          | 1561                    | 1331                       | 2819    | 2451      |
| 1979-80   | 1417                    | 1175                          | 1596                    | 1368                       | 3013    | 2543      |
| 1980-81   | 1557                    | 1264                          | 1631                    | 1425                       | 3188    | 2689      |
| 1981-82   | 1645                    | 1468                          | 1670                    | 1451                       | 3315    | 2919      |
| 1982-83   | 1669                    | 1593                          | 1706                    | 1488                       | 3375    | 3081      |



At the end of 31 3 83, 3081 tubewells had been energised, against 950 tubewells at the time of formation of the Corporation. In addition about 42 tubewells were awaiting energisation by H S E B as on that date. The direct irrigation tubewells are projected to run about 3000 hours in a year whereas augmentation tubewells were anticipated to run for 3600 hours. Actual working hours for these tubewells during the last few years were as under —

| S No | Year    | Average working hours per tubewells |           |
|------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|
|      |         | Aug. Tubewells                      | DIT/Wells |
| 1    | 1975—76 | 2739                                | 787       |
| 2    | 1976—77 | 3798                                | 1022      |
| 3    | 1977—78 | 3118                                | 776       |
| 4    | 1978—79 | 2754                                | 869       |
| 5    | 1979—80 | 3722                                | 1038      |
| 6    | 1980—81 | 3960                                | 866       |
| 7    | 1981—82 | 3339                                | 896       |
| 8    | 1982—83 | 3819                                | 936       |

It will be observed from above that achievement in the running of Direct Irrigation Tubewells was much below the projection.

#### (b) Lining of Water courses

Apart from the above the Corporation was entrusted with the work of lining of water courses to arrest the seepage losses. A lined water course is capable to save 162 acre feet of water annually. The main aim of lining the water courses is to benefit the rural areas for increasing the agricultural production. Since the start of this activity in November 1973 the corporation has lined water courses having a total length of 356.54 lakhs running feet upto 31 3 83.

The year wise physical achievement in the lining of water courses is given hereunder —

| Sr No | Year    | Progress |    |
|-------|---------|----------|----|
|       |         | in lacs  | Ft |
| 1     | 1973—74 | 1        | 23 |
| 2     | 1974—75 | 21       | 83 |
| 3     | 1975—76 | 27       | 15 |
| 4     | 1976—77 | 39       | 86 |
| 5     | 1977—78 | 17       | 50 |
| 6     | 1978—79 | 26       | 57 |
| 7     | 1979—80 | 66       | 85 |
| 8     | 1980—81 | 58       | 09 |
| 9     | 1981—82 | 65       | 14 |
| 10    | 1982—83 | 32       | 27 |



#### 4 Pumps

In November 1974, the Corporation decided to set up a pump manufacturing workshop at Karnal having an annual rated capacity of manufacturing 80 pumps to meet the requirement of the Irrigation Department. Upto 31.3.83 the Corporation had manufactured 804 pumps of various sizes at a cost of about Rs 18 crores. These pumps are of various capacities and diameters. They have been used for Lift Irrigation Canals like Jawahar Lal Nehru Canal Project. The Corporation is supplying these pumps to other States as well. The Corporation claims that it is competing with private manufacturers of such pumps and the Corporation is the lowest tenderer.

#### 5 Miscellaneous

The Corporation has undertaken to manufacture and install Gates and Gears for many Central Irrigation Schemes as per instructions from the Govt. of India. It has also started fabricating and erecting steel structure of Thermal Plants. The Corporation has also been assigned the construction of civil Works of Massani Barrage which involves 49500 cum concrete work at a cost of Rs 1.5 crore. This work as claimed by the Corporation, is being done through Corporation's own engineers and not on contract basis. The Corporation energised 500 DIT/wells in Bihar in the year 1973-74. It has also completed fabrication and erection work of penstock of 4.22 dia meter on Mahi Project in Rajasthan. All these penstocks were manufactured at the Karnal workshop of the Corporation. The Corporation has also completed the work of manufacturing of Hydro mechanical equipment for Devighat Project, Nepal. The work of this project was undertaken by the National Hydro Electric Corporation (Govt. of India) which in turn requested this Corporation to supply the Hydro mechanical equipments for that project.

#### 6 Saline water Project

In addition to the above to control water table so as to prevent water logging and salinity conditions, the following project with multi purpose objects has been taken up in the State Under UNDP assistance —

Studies on the use of Saline water in the Command Areas of the Irrigation Projects Haryana

The main objective of the project is the technical analysis of the hydrological data which will enable the Engineers and scientists to have comprehensive knowledge of saline and brackish water and its use for irrigation. This shall also facilitate the preparation of pre feasibility report indicating the facilities required and financial report indicating the implication for use of saline and brackish water. With the above in view the exploration activities shall be carried out under the project with detailed objective as under —

- (a) To determine proper mix of saline ground water with fresh waters to augment the scarce water supply for irrigation and to control rising ground water levels to prevent soil salination
- (b) to determine recharge possibilities to replace saline water with fresh,



- (c) to determine crop salt sensitive times in order to recommend suitable cropping patterns and irrigation practices as well as to determine critical water supply salinity and soil salinity
- (d) to classify as far as possible the areas of the State according to the saline water resources and its potential use using the criteria above
- (e) to evaluate other means to control saline groundwater level to prevent soil salination and evaluate alternatives for salines water disposal and
- (f) to make preliminary assessment of resources needed to actually carry out the use of saline waters for irrigation in the most plausible areas and for alternative means to avoid soil salination and to improve water supplies

The detail of the financial inputs are as under —

|                          |             |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Haryana Government input | Rs 25 lacs  |
| UNDP input               | Rs 8 85 600 |

Under UNDP inputs the provision has been made for the International and National consultants training programme and non expendable and expendable equipment items such as drilling rig Geophysical (Electric) well logger soil testing laboratory equipment and other miscellaneous instruments etc Under Haryana Government inputs, the provision has been made for staff and other contingent expenditure. The equipment available in the country and required for the project shall also form part of the Haryana Government input

The execution of the above project has already been started from middle of September 1982 on joining of Shri G P Kruseman, Chief Consultant of the project. On completion of the project, which is to involve a period of 2 years starting from middle of September 1982 it shall be possible only then to prepare and implement a master plan emphasising both curative and preventive measures against mounting threat from present rising ground-water table. The Corporation is on march to achieve optimum development of groundwater resources with the aid of World Bank Programme

## 7 Financial Results

The year wise expenditure and income since inception of the Corporation is as follows —

| Year    | Total Exp | Total income | Total Profit/Loss | Less Develop Rebate reserve | Net Profit/Loss | Total cumulative Loss |
|---------|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1       | 2         | 3            | 4                 | 5                           | 6               | 7                     |
| 1970 71 | 70 19     | 72 03        | 1 84P             | 5 38                        | 3 54L           | 3 54                  |
| 1971 72 | 100 88    | 115 55       | 14 67P            | 13 86                       | 0 81P           | 2 73                  |



| 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5     | 6       | 7      |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| 1972 73 | 240 30  | 249 80  | 9 50P   | 26 47 | 16 97L  | 19 70  |
| 1973 74 | 318 27  | 343 07  | 24 80P  | 34 30 | 9 50L   | 29 20  |
| 1974 75 | 589 95  | 598 96  | 9 01P   | 19 36 | 10 35L  | 39 55  |
| 1975 76 | 671 74  | 649 52  | 22 22L  | —     | 22 22L  | 61 67  |
| 1976-77 | 1158 05 | 1190 00 | 31 95L  | —     | 31 95P  | 29 82  |
| 1977 78 | 1057 04 | 978 69  | 78 35L  | —     | 78 35L  | 108 17 |
| 1978 79 | 1103 88 | 1133 25 | 29 37P  | —     | 29 37P  | 78 80  |
| 1979 80 | 2049 00 | 2053 55 | 4 55P   | —     | 4 55P   | 74 25  |
| 1980 81 | 2246 94 | 2240 65 | 6 49L   | —     | 6 29L   | 80 54  |
| 1981 82 | 2980 77 | 2826 37 | 154 40L | —     | 154 40L | 234 94 |

The Corporation have been incurring losses ever since its inception except profits in 2 or three years and the total cumulative loss at the close of 1982 83 was Rs 234 94 lakhs

According to the Corporation the term loss is a misnomer as the Corporation is a service oriented department in the field of exploration of ground water resources and lining of water courses. The running of direct irrigation tubewells is stated to be the major contributory factor for the losses. These losses are due to less utilisation of DIT wells as compared to projected figures. The demand from DIT/Wells depends upon the rain during the year and also upon shallow private tubewells which have come up in the vicinity of State Tubewells. The major reasons for less running of direct irrigation tubewells were stated to be erratic availability of electric supply and high rates of water charges. Similarly the utilisation of augmentation tubewells depends upon the demand from irrigation branch. The demand for irrigation branch is dependent upon availability of river supply. The following table shows yearwise losses/profit in running of DIT tubewells and augmentation tubewells —

| Year    | DIT (R) |                  | Profit/(P)<br>Loss (L) | Aug T/Wells(R) |                  | Profit(P)<br>Net Profit/<br>Loss | Net<br>Profit/<br>Loss |
|---------|---------|------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
|         | Income  | Expendi-<br>ture |                        | Income         | Expendi-<br>ture |                                  |                        |
| 1970 71 | 46 90   | 37 58            | 9 32P                  | 23 47          | 20 90            | 2 57P                            | 11 89P                 |
| 1971 72 | 39 35   | 47 94            | 8 59L                  | 34 50          | 31 03            | 3 47P                            | 5 12L                  |
| 1972 73 | 42 96   | 56 94            | 13 98L                 | 79 21          | 51 96            | 27 25P                           | 13 27P                 |
| 1973 74 | 43 26   | 59 97            | 16 71L                 | 152 02         | 128 70           | 23 32P                           | 6 61P                  |
| 1974 75 | 47 92   | 104 99           | 57 07L                 | 180 98         | 124 98           | 56 00P                           | 1 07L                  |
| 1975 76 | 54 68   | 120 02           | 65 34L                 | 172 65         | 143 46           | 29 19P                           | 36 15L                 |
| 1976-77 | 85 70   | 132 93           | 47 33L                 | 272 98         | 209 90           | 63 08P                           | 15 75P                 |
| 1977 78 | 68 53   | 158 33           | 89 80L                 | 221 04         | 210 51           | 10 53P                           | 79 27L                 |
| 1978 79 | 76 06   | 162 58           | 86 52L                 | 189 64         | 203 86           | 14 22L                           | 100 74L                |
| 1979 80 | 116 60  | 194 03           | 77 43L                 | 284 83         | 243 27           | 41 56P                           | 35 87L                 |
| 1980-81 | 80 13   | 222 28           | 142 15L                | 357 79         | 310 79           | 47 23P                           | 94 92L                 |
| 1981 82 | 83 42   | 228 29           | 144 87L                | 360 07         | 360 07           | —                                | 144 87L                |

Note L denote Loss  
P denote Profit



The Corporation is stated to have taken the following steps for making good its losses and for building a strong financial base —

1 The Corporation has planned to diversify its activities in the following other fields inside and outside the State

- (a) Structural work on Thermal Plants
- (b) Gates and gearing
- (c) Penstock fabrication installation
- (d) Pipe manufacturing

2 The Corporation is now taking various steps to reduce overhead and wasteful expenditure on various activities and tune up the administration

3 The Corporation is now taking finance from the banking institutions for the purchase of machinery equipment and T&P articles instead of diverting funds borrowed from banks for execution of works

4 The emphasis is being laid for recovery from the cultivators without much delay

5 A sound financial management plan is being implemented to plug the loopholes responsible for losses

The Corporation has also approached the State Govt to expedite the decision in respect of compensation for idle hours relating to Augmentation Tubewells. The Corporation is also making efforts at all levels to gain confidence of the cultivators so as to minimise losses

## 8 Future Plans

During the course of oral examination the Corporation representative stated that the Corporation has an yearly programme of installation of 150 tubewells (both DITs and augmentation) at an estimated cost of Rs 5 crores which will create additional irrigation potential of 17 000 hectares thereby giving an out turn of 17 000 tonnes foodgrains worth Rs 3 crores. In addition there is an yearly programme of lining of water courses in a length of 1,800 kms (400 in number) at an estimated cost of Rs 20 crores which will create additional irrigation potential of 13 000 hectares thereby giving an out turn of 13 000 tones of foodgrains costing Rs 2½ crores. Further there is a programme for manufacturing of about 150 pumps of different capacities at an estimated cost of Rs 3 crores per year. The future programme also includes gates and gears of various sizes and types costing Rs 1 crore per year. The Corporation is also taking up the work of fabrication and erection of steel structure for Thermal Power Plant Panipat. Negotiations are going on in this behalf with the HSEB. During the next year some extension work on the Massani Barrage will also be completed. The Corporation also intend

to take up the work of designing and fabrication of sprinkler irrigation sets for the irrigation department on experimental basis. The Corporation plan to take up the research design and application of equipment on micro hydroprojects. The Corporation are also negotiating with the Project Equipment Corporation of Govt of India to take up some works in foreign countries like Nigeria, Nepal etc whose tenders primarily for tubewells have been given in international competition.

## 9 Observations and Recommendations

(1) The Corporation have incurred a cumulative loss of Rs 2 34 94 lakhs upto the end of the year 1981 82 while the paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs 10 crores. During oral examination the management stated that the liability of the Corporation towards interest on loans is very heavy every year. It was made out that the Corporation have asked the Government to convert its loan of about Rs 22 crores into equity shares. The Government have in the past converted a part of its loan into equity shares to extend financial help to the Corporation. Looking to the past physical performance and future plans of the Corporation which have helped and are expected to help tremendously the core sector of agriculture in the State the Committee recommend that about 15 crores of the loan of the State Government should be converted into share capital since it will save the Corporation of an interest burden of about Rs 1 crore annually.

(2) The Committee observe that the Corporation is losing very heavily every year on account of loss in running the direct irrigation tubewells. The main reason for this loss as made out by the management during oral examination is that these tubewells remain mostly idle and are under utilised as water supply from these tubewells is dependent on rain-fall and much less supply of electric power. Other factors which have resulted in their under utilisation are sinking of shallow tubewells by private farmers, less demand from farmers on account of charges being high etc. Since the DITs and the augmentation tubewells have already resulted in increasing agricultural production in the State to the extent of 3 lakh tonnes (the additional area brought under irrigation through these tubewells being 3 lakh hectares) a social view of the matter has to be taken and the Committee recommend that —

- (i) since these tubewells are run to help the agriculture, the HSEB should be made to charge the same subsidised rates from the Corporation which are in operation for agriculture sector,
- (ii) the State Government should subsidise the rate of water charges charged by the Corporation and should bring it to the level of the rates charged for canal irrigation,
- (iii) the HSEB should be made to provide separate feeders to the Corporation for its tubewells situated in one area so that the availability of power to these tubewells is increased, and



- (iv) the HSEB should be made to ensure that the damaged transformer installed on the Corporation tubewells are replaced with minimum loss of time

(3) Another main cause of losses to the Corporation is non recovery of money from the farmers on account of the charges for lining and repairing the water courses. It was pointed out during oral examination that a sum of about Rs 16 crores was due to the Corporation from the farmers on this account. It was also represented to the Committee by the Corporation that after the State Government had decided to waive off the cost of lining of water courses from small and marginal land owners to the full extent and from others to the extent of 50% a sum of Rs 1 069.15 lacs stands blocked up without earning any interest. The Corporation had approached the Government for waiving of the interest charges. The Committee observe that for the last three years no money has come to the Corporation on this account. Though the farmers are required to make payments on this account in instalments yet they are generally not paying. Thus the Corporation is undergoing huge interest charges every year. The Committee recommend that either the Government should take speedy steps to recover the outstanding amounts from the farmers through the revenue agencies and pay the same to the Corporation or the Corporation should be paid subsidy by the Government of Haryana equal to the amount spent by the Corporation on lining of water courses and later on the Government may realise the amount from the farmers as land revenue. This would reinforce the financial position of the Corporation and the future plans of the Corporation will not suffer on account of financial stringencies.

(4) During oral examination on 4th August, 1983 the Managing Director of the Corporation gave the following district-wise figures regarding installation of DITs by the Corporation —

|              |     |
|--------------|-----|
| Ambala       | 665 |
| Kurukshetra  | 284 |
| Sonepat      | 28  |
| Jind         | 28  |
| Karnal       | 136 |
| Mahendragarh | 41  |
| Gurgaon      | 7   |
| Rohtak       | 4   |
| Bhiwani      | 75  |
| Hissar       | 88  |
| Sirsa        | 84  |
| Faridabad    | 48  |

The Committee find that no scientific criteria was being followed in determining the places where the DITs were to be installed. It appears that the Corporation do not make any survey before deciding as to where such tubewells have to be provided. Though at one stage the Corporation representative stated that they instal these tubewells

from where there is a demand yet the Committee strongly feel this is hardly a correct situation. Such tubewells are needed mostly in the drought prone areas like Bhiwani, Mahendargarh, Gurgaon, parts of Hissar and Rohtak districts whereas the above figures show that in these areas the number of tubewells installed is quite less. The Committee strongly recommend that the Corporation should make a proper survey and try to instal maximum number of DITs in the areas where irrigation facilities are quite scarce.

(5) The Corporation are already seized of the saline water project. In some parts of the State only brackish water is available. The Committee recommend that the Corporation should make speedy experiments as to how best this underground brackish water can be utilised for Crops. Similarly, the saline water problem is causing heavy loss of agricultural production every year in the State. The Corporation should take up this matter on a priority basis and complete the saline water project expeditiously so as to avoid any further loss of agricultural production.

The Committee also noted during an on the spot study that quite a large area of Karnal, Sonapat and Rohtak districts is water logged. The Committee feel that water logging can pose a big problem. The Committee would therefore like the Corporation to arrest this problem before it assumes an alarming proportion.

The Committee recommend that effective measures be taken to tackle this menace on a priority basis.

(6) In the drought prone areas of the State like Bhiwani, Mahendargarh, Gurgaon districts sprinkler irrigation is of paramount importance. The hesitation of the Corporation in starting production of sprinkler sets appears to be unfounded. The Committee recommend that the Corporation should take early steps to design and manufacture small sprinkler sets which can be made popular among the farmers of these areas. With the workshop facilities available with the Corporation it does not appear to be a difficult task.

Further in our State irrigation is a very important factor for agricultural production. The Corporation should not neglect the work of repairing/lining water courses. The Committee were happy to note that about a few months back the Corporation had adopted a new system of maintaining and lining of water courses. However the Committee recommend that still more attention should be paid to this part of the job because any drop of water wasted on account of damaged water courses proves very costly to the State. Similarly, the Committee recommend that in the matter of tubewells a thorough check should be made in respect of pipe-lines, and any leakage therein should be plugged before the watering season starts.

(7) The Committee also note that high water rates have also been one of the major reasons for installation of the private tube wells in the vicinities where DITs/Augmentation Tubewells have been installed. The Committee therefore feel that there is need for rationalisation of the water rates in respect of water supplies through gravity canals, lift irrigation, tubewells etc. on a uniform pattern so



that the water rates become within reasonable reach of the farmers/ cultivators

(8) The Corporation had undertaken installation of augmentation tubewells alongwith certain canals. Some of them are

- (1) 15 nos augmentation tubewells alongwith Fatehabad branch ,
- (2) 150 nos augmentation tubewells in Ratia area and
- (3) 158 nos additional augmentation tubewells in tract of augmentation canal (from the I B project)

In the case of these projects the Committee observe that these projects were envisaged in 1975 they were got approved from NABARD in 1978 and were executed in the year 1980. On account of inordinate delay between the formulation of the projects and their execution there was heavy cost escalation and the corporation had to spend much more amount in executing these projects. When the Corporation representative was asked to explain the reasons for the same it was stated that besides increase in cost of certain materials the main reason for this cost escalation was that certain designs had to be changed and certain extra expenditure had to be incurred after revising certain technical details of the project and also because there was a dispute between the corporation and the NABARD regarding the spacing of the tubewells. The Committee do not feel satisfied with the reasons given by the corporation and think that the original projects were not conceived with due care and other proper surveys. The Finance Department tried to justify this cost escalation stating that the Corporation at the start was not having at that time proper know how and adequate experience. This justification has also not appealed to the Committee. There was no use of getting a project prepared from hands who were not properly equipped to do so. In any case, the Committee recommend that in future the Corporation should make it a point to frame projects and estimates in a very technical and scientific manner with proper surveys and anticipating all conceivable contingencies and circumstances so that the delay in execution thereof and consequential cost escalations are avoided.

(9) The Committee observe that some of its officers had gone on foreign tours. While some of them had submitted their reports to the Corporation others did not. The Committee could not assess as to how far these tours have benefited the Corporation. The Committee would like the Corporation to make an assessment about the benefits derived from the foreign tours so far undertaken and to ensure that in future foreign tours should only be undertaken when they are unavoidable and lead to some material benefits to the Corporation.

(10) The Committee went through the details submitted by the Corporation regarding purchase and maintenance of vehicles and hiring of buildings. The Committee feel that there is a vast scope in effecting economies in the matter of expenses on these two heads. As admitted by the Corporation itself during oral examination there is a scope also for effecting savings in the expenditure on establish

ment/administration including telephone charges work charged staff etc The Corporation should take effective steps to curtail expenses on this account

(11) The Committee note that although the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been agreeing to appoint auditors at one time upto three years yet there is no distinct improvement in the completion of annual accounts and their audit in time by the Corporation. At present the annual accounts for the years from 1976-77 to 1982-83 are in arrears. The Committee view the process of completion of accounts and audit as an important instrument of financial control and appraisal. In view of this, the Committee recommend that the audit by the Statutory Auditors as well as the observations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon should be finalised expeditiously and the accounts brought upto date.



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