

Thursday, August 1, 1957

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume IV, 1957

(27th July to 8th August, 1957)



SECOND SESSION, 1957

(Vol. IV Contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N.B.—The sign + above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally answered, indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, 1st August, 1957

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

Shri Rajaram Balkrishna Raut
(Kolaba)

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter, I shall have both the name as well as the constituency announced, so that other hon Members may know wherefrom the hon Member comes

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Landless Workers in Punjab

*530. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a scheme for resetting landless workers in Punjab has since been received by the Central Government, and

(b) the amount of grants and loans given or proposed to be given to Punjab during 1957-58 on this account?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A loan of Rs 2,25,000 and grant of Rs 1,30,000 were sanctioned in 1956-57 on the basis of a scheme received from the State Government. No further scheme or demand has been received.

(b) The amounts of loans and grants to be sanctioned will be considered on receipt of the scheme.

Shri D C Sharma: May I know what scheme was submitted by the Punjab Government for the consideration of the Centre?

Shri M V Krishnappa: Last year, it was the PEPSU Government which submitted this scheme. They merely stated that they intended to rehabilitate about 400 landless labourers by making use of 4,000 acres of land.

Shri D C Sharma: May I know whether there are only 400 landless labourers in the whole of the Punjab, whether the Punjab Government have not made an under-statement in regard to the number of landless labourers, and whether the problem has been considered in this aspect?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): So far as the old Punjab State, that is, the present Punjab State exclusive of PEPSU is concerned, they have not sent any scheme so far. The hon Member will do well to activate the State Government.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether this scheme is meant only for Punjab or there is some integrated scheme for the whole of India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: There is a scheme for the whole of India. In fact, we have requested all the States to submit their schemes. Most of them have submitted, while some of the States have not yet submitted. Punjab has not yet sent any scheme, and it has not been included in the Second Plan.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: What about Bihar?

Shri Thimmatah: May I know how many landless workers have been rehabilitated on land during the First Five Year Plan?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have spent so far about Rs. 40 lakhs; to various States, we have given a grant of Rs. 12 lakhs and a loan of about Rs. 30 lakhs. I do not have the exact number rehabilitated, but roughly, the Central Government have rehabilitated nearly 500 families at Shopal.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether, besides giving plots of land, any rehabilitation work is being done by way of establishing of cottage industries?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That does not come under the Agriculture Ministry. Various schemes are there under the Rehabilitation Ministry and the various other Ministries interested in cottage industries.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Punnoose rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I am going to the next question. As soon as an hon. Member asks the question, I give him one or two chances to ask supplementaries. Immediately, I want to give an opportunity always to the Opposition. So, I look to this side. But the hon. Member did not get up. So, I came to the conclusion that I must close this question and go to the next question. If the hon. Member gets up now, what can I do?

An Hon. Member: You must look on all sides.

Mr. Speaker: I always look on all sides.

Next question. Q. No. 532.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): There is a similar question, namely Q. 567.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer both the questions together. Is the hon. Member in whose name Q. No. 567 stands present in the House?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

Shri Tangamani: Q. No. 567 deals with another issue, namely negotiations. But this question deals with a particular issue, namely the tribunal.

Mr. Speaker: Both can be answered together.

Shri V. P. Nayar: Then, the number of supplementaries would become restricted.

Grievances of Railwaymen

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*532. { **Shri Tangamani:**
 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made upto the end of July, 1957 with regard to the grievances of Railwaymen referred to the 'One man Tribunal' in 1953;

(b) whether any of the recognised unions in the various Zones appeared before the Tribunal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The National Federation of Indian Railwaymen requested the Tribunal to postpone hearings with a view to settle the issues by negotiation. Accordingly three out of the five terms of reference were negotiated and agreement was reached. Negotiation on the remaining items has since been resumed.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen

*567. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the negotiation which was being carried on between the Railway Board and the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen in the first week of July 1957 has concluded; and

(b) if so, what were the main issues of the negotiation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The negotiation has not been concluded.

(b) The main issue was:—

"The redistribution of grades for various categories of staff, decided upon as a result of the recommendations of the Joint Advisory committee should be reviewed"

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the one-man tribunal, namely the Shankar Saran tribunal, will cease to sit in future?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): No, the whole intention was to revive the tribunal. Before the issues were referred to the tribunal, it was thought necessary to have negotiation between the Board and the Federation, so that we can come to terms on such issues as could be resolved by this procedure, the residual issues will be referred to the tribunal.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how long the tribunal will take to adjudicate upon the two issues still pending?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: That will depend upon what are the main issues, after the settlement by negotiations, to be referred to the tribunal.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Mr Guruswamy continues to be the assessor or any other person has been appointed in his place?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The recognised Federation represents the case of the employees.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know when the National Federation propose to effect a settlement by negotiation, and also how long this negotiation has been pending?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Perhaps the hon Member is aware that the work of the tribunal was postponed at the request of the Federation some time in April, 1955. Since then, the work of the tribunal was not proceeded with. It was thought necessary to revive the tribunal this year, some time

in March. The railways wrote to the Federation to agree to that. Now, we are proceeding with the negotiations. The negotiations were held in July; and again, they are meeting from the 5th of this month. As I said, the issues which could not be resolved by negotiation will be referred to the tribunal.

Shri B. S. Murthy: With reference to Q No 567, may I know when the next meeting between the Federation and the Railway Board will take place, and what the subjects to be discussed are?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have already stated, they are meeting again on the 5th of this month, and there is quite a large number of subjects. The list includes as many as three hundred or so items, and they will discuss these matters.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any progress has been made in these negotiations during the last two years, or they are where they were two years ago?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have said, the tribunal ceased to function at the request of the Federation itself sometime in April 1955 and it is during this year that we have revived the tribunal. That way the question of negotiating the issues that were before the tribunal arose.

Shri Tangamani: In view of the fact that the reference to the tribunal was on the question of the anomalies arising out of the Central Pay Commission's Report and also in view of the fact that the reference was made nearly four years ago, will Government consider the question of settling it either through the tribunal or through negotiations as soon as possible?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: When the Federation and the Board meet again, they will consider whether the issue should be discussed amongst them or it should be left aside in view of the inquiry that the Government are thinking of into the principles of the pay structure of Central Government employees.

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I know whether the question of Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters is included in the 400 items to be discussed on the 5th and following days?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I think the question of all the employees is included there. I do not think Station Masters are not railway employees represented by the Federation.

Foreign Assistance for Railways

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*533. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what foreign assistance has so far been secured by the Railway Administration for the implementation of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement is placed on the table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 50]

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether any other schemes and projects, apart from those mentioned here, are still under consideration for assistance from these two sources and any other sources?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We do not have any other.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the total requirement of the railways for diesel rail cars and where these are to be commissioned into service?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I shall require separate notice for the question.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some of the materials and equipment are to be obtained under the Technical Co-operation Aid Programme. I would like to know whether all these materials or equipment are to be supplied by the Government of USA or direct purchases will be made by the Government of India.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As regards the aid given through the Technical Co-operation Mission, the items are either supplied by the Government of USA or they are to be purchased through negotiation with them. Under the Colombo Plan, the aid is given by the countries concerned, like Australia, Canada and UK.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Government of India be free to purchase in the open market in USA all these materials and equipment?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: These negotiations generally are entered into by the Ministry of Finance, and generally the Government of USA insist that the materials should be purchased through them. But we pay at the international market rates. We do not pay anything higher.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: May I know whether under this assistance scheme, there is any proposal to set up a workshop or factory for the manufacture of signalling equipment of the centralised track control type and others?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Not at present, but there is a proposal to get some signalling equipment.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As there has been felt a wide gap between the requirements of the railways under the Second Five Year Plan and the availability of foreign assistance, may I know whether Government have considered the desirability of pruning the requirements of the railways under the Second Plan, and if so, to what extent?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there is any contingency to consider the question of pruning the Second Five Year Plan.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Then how do Government propose to meet the shortage of the railway's requirements if they do not get the expected foreign assistance?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The question is hypothetical, shrouded with 'ifs' and 'buts'.

Fishing Grounds

*534. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to Para 1 at Page 41 of the proceedings of the All India Fisheries Conference, 1956 and state

(a) the important fishing grounds off the coast of India, reported as located; and

(b) whether there are any proposals for the early commercial exploitation of these grounds?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The important fishing grounds referred to in para 1 on page 41 of the proceedings are Wadge Bank and Pedro Bank

(b) Not at present

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether Government have made any estimates of the possible annual catch from the Wadge Bank and Pedro Bank?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have not got any official estimate. But we have heard from the people who have gone there including some of our boats also, that there is plenty of fish in those Banks, especially the Perch fish, which is considered very tasty in the south. There is a vast potential and we want to exploit it, starting work after the monsoon is over and a proper survey of the area is made.

Shri V. P. Nayar: In the paragraph to which I referred, a number of difficulties still in the way of the successful commercial exploitation of these Banks have been listed. I want to know whether Government have any proposals to solve these difficulties in the immediate future to make commercial exploitation successful.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That refers to the old report. Probably it was in pre-war days when the Madras Government and the Ceylon Government had some boats and these boats went out and found that it was uneconomical to catch fish there, because in

pre-war days fish was very cheap. Perhaps now when there is so much demand for fish, and the price of fish has gone up by about 5 to 6 times, it is very economical and it is scientifically proved that fish do migrate there, and there is a lot of fish there.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I find from the report that attempts made from 1902 have not been successful in the exploitation of these fish. In view of the fact that the private industry has contributed little to this, may I know whether Government have any programme in hand for the exploitation of these vast resources by Central Government funds?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That is what I told the hon. Member. From Cochin we intend to start a deep sea fishing exploratory project. We have sent two of our major boats, Pratap and Ashok. Both of them have gone there. It is proposed to pool ICM boats immediately after the monsoon is over. First, we survey the grounds, then chart the fishing ground and the currents and cross-currents. Then we intend to proceed with commercial exploitation either from the Cochin side or from the Tuticorin side.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether Government propose to do the charting of the seas with a view to survey the fisheries potential? Have they got the necessary equipment for that?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In fact, that is the thing. Before this country became independent, although we had 3,000 miles of sea coast and vast oceans on either side, it was not surveyed. Our poor fishermen could go only about five miles for fish and wait for the fish to come, because they could not go further. Also, fishing grounds were not charted. After independence, we started surveying from the Saurashtra coast. The fishing grounds have been charted, also currents and cross-currents have been charted. Now, a company has been started at Bombay, and it has been able to catch 3500 tons of fish.

Shri V. P. Nayar: May I know whether it is a fact that estimate made of the possibility of yield from the Wadge Bank alone is to the tune of 1½ million tons of fish per year? If so, what action do Government propose to take?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I will be very happy if we can get 1½ million tons a year. That means that there is a vast potential of fish there and in the next five years we can try to exploit the wealth of the seas.

Dredgers

*525. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of dredgers Government of India possesses at present, and

(b) when the newly acquired dredger 'Vishakha' will commence dredging Vizagapatnam Port?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 51]

(b) The new dredger 'Vishakha' is expected to arrive at Vizagapatnam in January 1958 and after trials will be able to commence dredging in April 1958.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मालूम हुआ है कि बम्बई पोर्ट में सिल्टिंग हो रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी रक्षा के लिये क्या इन्तजाम किया जा रहा है।

श्री राज बहादुर : पूना में जो अनुसन्धान शाला है, उसमें लगभग पिछले बारह महीने स इस विषय में जांच हो रही है। अभी छ. महीने जांच और होगी उसका जो परिणाम होगा, उसके अनुसार स समस्या को हल करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many of the 18 dredgers at Calcutta are old, and how many of the old dredgers

have been replaced during the First Five Year Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may not be able to give the ages of each one of these dredgers at Calcutta. But, I can assure the House that we are proposing to acquire a new suction dredger at an estimated cost of about Rs 150 lakhs and it will, it is hoped, make Calcutta Port self-sufficient in the matter of dredgers.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know how many are new and how many are old?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know whether any scheme for the dredging of the lower regions roundabout Sunderbans is proposed and whether any dredging will be undertaken and if there are enough dredgers beyond those that are being used by the Port Trust authorities for this work?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At the moment our dredgers are occupied in the clearing of the river which is the main part of the Port itself. I do not think they are used in the Sunderbans or that there is any spare capacity for that. As I said, we propose to acquire a dredger with a big capacity and then there may be some surplus capacity, but I am not sure about it.

Shri Joachim Alva: Thirty-eight dredgers went round out of which 18 were allotted for the west coast of India, from Kandla to Cochin. May I know why the dredgers did not go to Karwar, Kumta and Honavar minor ports?

Mr. Speaker: Are they related to Vizagapatnam?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The minor ports, as I have said, are in the charge of the State Governments.

Mr. Speaker: Let us confine ourselves to the question. Here was a question about Vizagapatnam. Shall we go into the question of where the dredgers are and so on? Next Question.

**Forest Research Institute,
Dehra Dun**

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*536. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Vigilance Officer of the Government of India conducted an enquiry into certain allegations against some officers of the Forests Research Institute, Dehra Dun; and

(b) if so, the result of the enquiry?

The Minister of Co-operation (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Shri S. T. Raja, Vigilance Officer and the Officer-in-Charge of the Organization & Methods Division of the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, visited the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, in March last to look into certain points raised in the first audit report on the Institute. He took that opportunity also to enquire into certain other allegations made against the President and another Senior Officer of the Institute.

(b) After holding a thorough enquiry, Shri Raja reported that the allegations either could not be substantiated or were found to be false. As for the points raised in Audit he reported that the Institute had been audited for the first time and the existing records and accounting practices, though not upto the standard required by Audit, were adequate and had been in vogue for many years. He found that on the receipt of the Audit Report, remedial steps were being taken or had already been taken by the President. Shri Raja did not find any proof of dishonesty, bribery, false T. A. claims, embezzlement or misappropriation of Government property. He recommended that all such charges should be dropped and no further action should be taken.

Shri Raja's report was accepted by Government and the question of taking any disciplinary action did not arise.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I know what were the specific allegations against them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Essentially, the allegations were with regard to the misuse of Government vehicles and undertaking private work in the Institute.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether there were allegations that a number of peons were exclusively working at their houses for years together and did not attend office at all?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That was also one of the allegation.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether there was any allegation, to the effect that furniture was being made in the Institute for the personal use of the officers concerned without any payment being made to the Institute?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The position was that until recently, under the rules an officer could get small articles of furniture made and he had to pay on the basis of the cost of manufacture. It was found that an officer of the Institute had got small articles of furniture worth about Rs. 100 made and made payments for them. Now, that rule has been cancelled and no private work can be done.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Is it not a fact that in the Audit Report mention was made that for the furniture made for the personal use of officers concerned no payment had been effected, and what action Government has taken on that particular report?

Shri A. P. Jain: From the accounts, it has been found that the payment has been made.

Astronomical Observatories

*537. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of astronomical observatories that exist in India at

present with the places of their location,

(b) whether any of them are equipped with modern telescopes and accessories;

(c) whether there is any liaison with the observations maintained by State Governments and Universities, and

(d) whether any of the old observatories have been re-orientated?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) There are only three important astronomical observatories in India, located at Kodaikanal, Hyderabad and Nainital

(b) The present position is not entirely satisfactory but their Development Plans include provisions for better equipment

(c) There is scientific co-operation between the observatory at Kodaikanal, which is under the India Meteorological Department, and the observatories at Nainital and Hyderabad, which are maintained by the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Omania University, respectively

(d) No, but the activities of the Kodaikanal Observatory which was established in 1901 have been expanded during the last ten years

Shri S C Samanta: May I know how far the proposed Central Astronomical Observatory has progressed and whether any work will be done during the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Humayun Kabir: A good deal of progress has been made and observations have been taken in two places, one in Ujjain proper and the other at a place called Kalideh near Ujjain and these observations show satisfactory results. The difficulty of immediately starting an observatory arises out of the foreign exchange situation and, perhaps, for the next year or two, it may be difficult to start the observatory.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether for this Central Observatory any officer of the department has been sent abroad for acquiring a fair knowledge of the matter?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Sir, I would like to ask for notice for that question.

Shri Joachim Alva. In view of the heavy demand for both military and civil aviation, do Government propose to bring any one of these observatories directly under the Union control?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Kodaikanal Observatory is an observatory directly under the Government of India

Shri Radhelal Vyas May I know whether, in view of the results that have been obtained at the observatory at Ujjain, Government have decided to have the Central Astronomical Observatory at Ujjain?

Shri Humayun Kabir. As I said, the results have been very satisfactory there and, therefore, the present indications are that, probably Ujjain will be selected. But, since the establishment of a Central Observatory will involve large expenditure, we want to be absolutely sure before the final decision is taken

Shri T N Singh. May I know whether it is a fact that the observatories situated in the plains suffer from certain handicaps, namely, dust and other things, which are associated with the plains, hampering proper observations, and also whether the experts have taken that point into consideration?

Shri Humayun Kabir: This has been taken into consideration. Ujjain seems to be satisfactory from that point of view. But, I would like to add that at Kodaikanal we have an observatory placed at a high altitude and the two observatories will be functioning in co-operation with each other

Ship Building

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*538. { Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached some foreign countries to build ships for India on deferred payment basis;

(b) the names of the countries approached; and

(c) the response received so far from them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether, during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to European countries including Sweden, the Prime Minister discussed this aspect of the question with the Swedish Government and whether any offer was made not only on the deferred payment basis but also on cash terms basis about making the ships by Sweden for India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I suggest that question may be put to the Prime Minister.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It has been put to the Government and the Government must reply.

Mr. Speaker: That only shows that the hon. Minister who is in charge of it is not aware of it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: He should have said so.

Mr. Speaker: To that extent there is nothing there.

श्री रघु : थ सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जापान से, जिसका, वर्ल्ड में जितने जहाजों का निर्माण इस समय होता है, उसमें ३० प्रतिशत हिस्सा है, सहायता लेने की कोशिश की जायेगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हमारा इरादा यह है कि जो कोई देश भी हमको इस मामले में सहायता देना चाहता हो, उससे हम सहायता लें ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि सन १९५० से लेकर अब तक अन्न का आयात करने में कितना फ़ैट देना पड़ा और १९५० से अब तक जहाजों को खरीदने में कितना मूल्य देना पड़ा है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इसके लिये नोटिस की आवश्यकता होगी लेकिन अन्दाज यह लगाया जाता है कि ७५ करोड़ से १०० करोड़ तक रुपया हमको अपना जो आयात और निर्यात का व्यापार है उसका किराया देने के लिये खर्च करना पड़ा है ।

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know the progress that has been made by the Government in regard to the purchase of the 'Liberty' ships from the United States about which there were some Press reports?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question of acquisition of 'Liberty' ships is still under the consideration of the Government of USA and when this is finalised some definite idea may be given.

केन्द्रीय पर्यटन मंत्रणा समिति

*५३९. श्री अकत दर्शा : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय पर्यटक मंत्रणा समिति और प्रादेशिक पर्यटक मंत्रणा समितियों के पुनर्गठन के प्रश्न के सम्बन्ध में, जो कुछ समय से विचाराधीन था, अन्तिम निर्णय किया जा चुका है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या पुनर्गठित समितियों के सदस्यों का एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उनके पुनर्गठन में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं और उनका पुनर्गठन कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५२]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण से ज्ञात होता है कि यह प्रश्न अभी विचाराधीन है। इससे पहले भी इसी प्रकार के प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुये माननीय मंत्री ने बताया था कि यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर कब तक विचार होता रहेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह अनुभव करता हूँ कि पिछली बार जब यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था तब से लेकर अब तक इस बीच में प्रगति अवश्य हुई है और वह इस प्रश्न के उत्तर से भी स्पष्ट है। इस बीच में जैसा कि कहा गया केन्द्रीय सलाहकार समिति की बैठक शिमला में हुई और उसने एक निश्चित सिफारिश की है जो कि विचाराधीन है और आशा की जाती है कि इस सिफारिश के अनुसार कार्य होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी स्पष्ट है कि कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने यहां यह समितियां बनाई हैं। जिन्होंने नहीं बनाई हैं उनसे हमारी लिखा पढ़ी जारी है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी तक जो समितियां बनी हैं उनमें राज्य सरकारों के प्रतिनिधि और इस व्यवसाय के प्रतिनिधि लिये जाते रहे हैं तो क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया है कि धारा सभाओं और संसद् के प्रतिनिधियों को भी उसमें रखा जाये जो उसमें खास तौर से दिलचस्पी रखते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उस समिति में संसद् के सदस्य श्री बी० शिवा राव थे लेकिन

जहां तक मुझे मालूम है वे बहुधा उसकी बैठकों में शामिल नहीं हो सके।

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether the Government is aware that no tourist office is opened anywhere in Kerala and also that the Central tourist office is not at all giving information regarding the places of interest? Secondly, does it know that the tourists coming to India and desirous of going to that place are put to large inconvenience?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a suggestion for action which I will bear in mind very gladly.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: That is a specific question—is there any branch open in Kerala? Is the Central office supplying any information?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): It is upto the State Government to open tourist offices. The Government of India opens regional tourist offices. There are many States which have already started working a number of tourist offices in the States and I am somewhat surprised that the Kerala Government has not taken any step so far. As regards the establishment of regional office there, we will have to consider it in the context of our Second Plan.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: My second part has not been answered—why the Central tourist office does not publish any information on places of interest?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We will be very glad to do so. The State Government has simply to ask for it. But, I do not know some literature must have been published but I cannot say offhand. I am quite positive that a word from the State Government would give them enormous literature as much as they want.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the Central Tourist Advisory Committee and the Regional Tourist Advisory Committees do really perform some useful work to help

tourism in this country or they are merely glorified bodies?

Mr. Speaker: This question need not be answered. It is for obtaining information that the hon. Members are allowed this hour so that they may elicit information. There are other opportunities and occasions for saying things like that. Next question.

Railway Parcels

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*540. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have introduced a system namely 'Tell-Tale' labels on railway parcels as an experimental measure to facilitate enquiry into case of delay in transit and adoption of remedial measures in the third week of June, 1957; and

(b) if so, how far it has been proved fruitful?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Such an arrangement has been introduced on a trial basis between selected pairs of stations on the Eastern and Southern Railways from 1-3-57 and on the North-Eastern, Eastern and South-Eastern Railways from 1-7-57.

(b) It is too early yet to assess the usefulness of this experiment.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इतने समय के अन्दर सदर्न रेलवे में और खास करके पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में पैकेजेज के डिले के कितने केसेज हुए हैं ?

श्री शह नवाज खाँ : जिस एक जगह पर यह तजुर्बा किया जा रहा है उसके अन्दाज को एनालाइज किया गया है और उससे पता चला है कि थोड़ा बहुत देर होती है। मैं उसकी कुछ तफसील दे दूँ। सदर्न रेलवे ने ६४ पैकेजेज के बारे में एनालिसिस की थी

३१ पैकेजेज तो ठीक वक्त पर पहुँच गये, ५० एक, दो दिन की देर करके पहुँचे और १३ ऐसे थे जो तीन दिन की देर से पहुँचे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में उनका क्या अनुभव रहा है, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में मुकामाघाट जो वहाँ का बोटलनेक है वहाँ के बारे में क्या वे कुछ बतलायेंगे ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जिस वक्त यह चीज तैयार हो जायेगी तो बतला दिया जायेगा।

Shri Heda: May I know whether the information is recorded on the label itself or is taken to some register at different points so that it may be checked up?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: For the time being, it is being entered on the label itself and only ten per cent of the packages are marked.

श्री फीरोज गांधी : क्या मंत्री जी को इस बात की इत्तिला है कि स्टेशन मास्टर लोग लेबिल काट कर दूसरा अपना लेबिल लगा करके अफसरों को यह पार्सल भेज दिया करते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is suggesting a way.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: That only means that the hon. Minister has not read the Kripalani Report on corruption.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): At that time, these labels were not in force.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: Ordinary labels.

Shri Heda: The Minister has said that information is recorded only on the labels. May I know if the Government has thought of a contingency when the label along with the parcel is lost?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We are taking precautions to see that the labels are not lost. If as a result of experiments, it is found necessary to take any further steps, we will take those steps.

Use of Explosive in Fishing

*541. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state.

(a) whether explosives are widely used in fishing in the Manipur rivers,

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the use of explosives leads to mass destruction of fish, and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The use of explosives in fishing is strictly prohibited under the provisions of rule 17 of the Manipur Fisheries Rules, breach of which is a penal offence under Section 4 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897

Export of Sugar

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*542. { **Shri Heda:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the quantity of sugar exported during 1957-58 so far, and

(b) to what extent, sharp increase in the excise duty from Rs 5.62 per cwt to Rs 11.25 per cwt had the desired effect?

The Deputy-Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Contract were finalised for sale of 87,300 tons of sugar from 1st April 1957 to 15th July 1957 of which 48,314 tons was actually shipped during the period

(b) It is too early to say what effect increase in excise duty would have on export of sugar.

Shri Heda: In reply to part (b) the hon Minister is not able to give accurate figures. Would it be possible for him to give us the trends—whether the levy of the excise duty has encouraged export or not?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As an economist I can say that when the prices go up, the consumption is bound to go down. But, we have to wait and see how it acts. Sometimes economists fail in these days of movements and cross-movements

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: It was expected that the consumption would go down. Has it gone down or not?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is too early to say whether the consumption in the country will go down as a result of increase in the excise duty. Nonetheless, I may inform the House that the chances of export of sugar are becoming rather slim because world prices have considerably gone down during the last few days

Shri Ranga: Is the Government quite sure that there is no smuggling of sugar into the other side of the border?

Shri A. P. Jain: We have no evidence

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: In order that the prices may go down in the open market, may I know whether the Reserve Bank has taken any step in regard to the relaxation of advances given to traders against stocks of sugar, and how far that relaxation by the Reserve Bank has produced the desired effect?

Shri A. P. Jain: A few weeks ago the Reserve Bank had issued a directive to the scheduled banks to limit the advances against sugar stocks held by the trade and by the mills. They had also increased the margin money. Subsequently, they have modified their original directive and the stocks held by the mills have been exempted from the operation of these directives

Shri Anthony Pillai: In view of the fact, that the excise duty was sought to be justified on the ground that there is likely to be an increase in the export of sugar, and in view of the recent statement made by the hon. Minister that there is little likelihood of any increase in the export of sugar because the world market price is going down, will the Government reconsider the question of withdrawing the excise duty that has already been imposed?

Shri A. P. Jain: That was only one of the considerations for the imposition of excise duty. There were many other considerations, and more important than encouraging export, one being to earn revenue.

D.V.C.

*543. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the area irrigated by D.V.C. within the last two years;

(b) the total area irrigated by D.V.C. in Bihar at present; and

(c) the total area estimated to be irrigated by D. V. C.?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No area was irrigated by D.V.C. in 1885. 11,271 acres of land were irrigated in 1956.

(b) Nil.

(c) Kharif .. 10,10,500 acres.
Rabi .. 3,05,500 acres.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Sir, I suggest that Questions Nos. 546 and 547 may also be answered along with this, because they also relate to D.V.C.

Mr. Speaker: All right; they may be taken together.

Hydel Power Plant at Konar (D.V.C.)

*546. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan for constructing the hydel power plant at Konar (D.V.C.) has been given up; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for delay in setting up that plant?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No, Sir. The Scheme has only been postponed for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

Damodar Valley Corporation Act

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*547. { **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether either of the Governments of West Bengal and Bihar of both have moved the Government of India to amend the Damodar Valley Corporation Act with a view to improving the standard of its administration; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any step in the matter?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Government have received from the Government of West Bengal a copy of the proceedings of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly relating to a special motion passed by them on the 13th July, 1957 authorising the Chief Minister, West Bengal, to point out the various defects and anomalies existing in the D.V.C. Act to the Government of India and to suggest that the said Act may be amended or altered, if necessary by vesting the Government of India with the entire control and charge of the D.V.C. as in the case of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Government have not received any communication from the Government of Bihar on the subject of the amendment of the D.V.C. Act.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In the Tilaiya Dam and Konar Dam area there are reservoirs totalling an area of over 60 square miles, and the water is lying there for the last five years. May I know why no step has been taken so far by the D.V.C. authorities to construct canals? In the Tilaiya Dam area, according to the plan, they should have constructed by now high level canals, low level canals or lift irrigation system. May I know why that has not been done so far?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as the irrigation part of Tilaiya Dam is concerned, there have been one or two schemes in Bihar. The first scheme that was proposed was found to be very very expensive by the Bihar Government itself and, therefore, they could not undertake it. There are not much of irrigation possibilities there except at a very heavy expense. There second scheme and third scheme, which are comparatively less expensive and which have been now passed by the Bihar Government, are under active examination of the C.W.F.C., and very soon they would be included in the Five Year Plan.

So far as Konar is concerned, there does not seem to be any possibility of irrigation in Bihar. That Dam is mainly intended in order to supply water to Bokaro and, therefore, except at a very heavy cost its use for irrigation purposes is very doubtful.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister just now said that the Konar water was intended only for cooling purposes in Bokaro. May I know whether this was the original plan, because a cooling plant could have been constructed at Bokaro at a lesser cost than this Konar Dam where we have spent about Rs. 3 crores and the water is going to the Bay of Bengal without any purpose?

Shri S. K. Patil: There are always, Sir, possibilities of these dams being used for multi-purposes. But, the question is, the cost and other circumstances have got to be taken into

consideration. Having taken these into consideration the Bihar Government has not yet recommended any scheme for the utilisation of water for irrigation purposes so far as Konar is concerned. Regarding the other one, I have already replied that they have got a scheme which is being examined.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Out of 11 lakh acres estimated to be irrigated only 11,000 acres are being irrigated at present. May I know in how many years the target will be reached and how many miles of channels have been completed by this time?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no relation, because the 11 lakhs to which the hon. Member refers is the ultimate thing after the Durgapur Barrage and everything is finished. Last year, 1956, there were facilities for the irrigation of 1,00,000 acres out of which only 11,000 acres were irrigated. This year there are facilities for the irrigation of somewhere about 2,00,000 acres—1,91,000 acres to be exact. Possibly, that was due to the water rates, and the Government of Bengal has been considering as to how to ease the situation. The latest report is that they have given it free for one year and I am quite sure, if that is so, all the land that is now available for irrigation will be used completely.

Shri Supakar: May I know when the full irrigation potential will be utilised, and what will be the additional cost to Government to build these canals and distributaries?

Shri S. K. Patil: It will take one or two years for the whole irrigation potential to come into operation. How exactly the people will use it, what will be the rates that will ultimately rule are questions that are difficult for me, and where we require the co-operation of hon. Members. It is a social problem which we must tackle very seriously.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Arising out of the answer to question No. 547, may I know whether the question of reviewing the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation is being proposed?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, that is being done, of course, that is constantly being done, and very soon we are coming with some amendments to the Act itself so that we shall bring the whole DVC under review and also the vote of this hon. House

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know if the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the discussions which have taken place in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly where it was stated by the Treasury Benches that the West Bengal Government found it very difficult to express its own opinions or put forward its own difficulties to be considered by the DVC for lack of enough representation on the DVC, and if so, may I know whether the Central Government is now considering to change its composition with a view to give more representation to Bengal and Bihar?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have been constantly keeping in touch with what happens in the Legislative Assembly of West Bengal and we have also received the proceedings of the debate there on that particular motion. We have written to the West Bengal Government and also to the Bihar Government that whatever changes or amendments that they want to make may be communicated to us so that we can have them before this House. The whole picture of their amendments will be before this House.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Minister said that the Government of Bihar found it very expensive to construct that canal system in the Tilaya area. May I know whether the DVC authority purchases all the boats for plying in the Tilaya Dam area and also whether they have finalised their estimate to construct the 16 or 17-room Circuit House at the top of the Tilaya hill with the advice of the Government of Bihar?

Mr. Speaker: That was mooted in the course of the debate on Irrigation and Power.

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a matter that will be left to me for answer in the course of the debate on grants. The hon. Member should wait a little while.

Shri Supakar: May I know what are the points in the debate in the West Bengal Legislative Assembly to which the attention of the Government of India has been drawn in the matter of amendment of the DVC Act?

Shri S. K. Patil: We have got the proceedings of the entire debate of that Assembly. As to the other points that are not covered by the debate, we have written to the Bengal Government in order to have a complete picture of the amendment that they want to make. We have also written to the Bihar Government. It is not a secret matter at all.

Grow More Food Campaigns

*544. **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total amount given to each State as grant or subsidy for the purpose of Grow More Food Campaigns, during the First Five Year Plan;

(b) the consideration which weighed with Government in making the allotments,

(c) whether any State has not utilised fully or in part the amounts given for this purpose, and

(d) if so, the names of such States and the amounts not utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa) (a), (c) and (d) A statement giving the required information is placed on the table of the House [See Appendix II, annexure No 53]

(b) The main consideration which weighed with Government in making the allotment were the demand from the States based on the nature of the schemes sent by them and the potentiality of the various schemes in order to increase food production, and the financial position prevailing in the States.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: From that statement that is placed on the Table of the House, I find that during the first Five Year Plan, the Kerala State did not utilise 50 per cent. of the amount sanctioned to them. May I know whether, in view of the fact that the Kerala State was a highly deficit area in food and because of the vital importance of the Grow More Food Campaign for the success of the first Five Year Plan, the Central Government has sought an explanation from the State Government as to why this amount was not utilised?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This problem was scrutinised and examined properly and it was found that there was some defect. Though the Central Government used to inform the State Government about this fact and the sanction of the amount, actually, the amount was paid only when the execution was in progress and they could draw only in proportion to the what they had spent. The ways and means position and the financial position of some of the State Governments were not so good. It was rather very difficult for them to spend and then take it back from the Central Government. Now, we have decided in the second Five Year Plan to first give them 50 per cent. of the amount so that they can start and then claim the rest.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that a majority of the State Governments have not utilised the 50 per cent. of the grant and in view of the present situation, situation regarding food and also the necessity for having the Grow More Food Campaign, will the Government consider giving an additional allotment, owing to the fact that the amount had lapsed in the first Five Year Plan?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: When the allotment was made for the second Five Year Plan, these problems had been considered as to how much each Government has spent during the first Five Year Plan of the amount sanctioned. All these points are taken into consideration.

Shri I. Eacharan: May I know whether the Kerala State alone has allowed to lapse the amount allotted or any other State Government also have lapsed the amount?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Almost all the States except the Andhra State. It is only the Andhra State which has completely spent all the money that we gave them.

Shri Ranga: May I know, Sir, whether the grants that would be made for the Grow More Food Campaign during the second phase of our Plan would be just as big as they were during the first Five Year Plan, or, would they be more in the light of the latest position in our food situation?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If we include the agricultural credit in the second Five Year Plan, it would be more than that in the first Five Year Plan, but, if we take the exact amount, the position will be this. In the first Plan, there was a provision of Rs. 106 crores. In the second Plan, it was reduced to Rs. 78 crores. But in the second Plan, we have provided more for short term loans which will go directly to the second Five Year Plan schemes to invest in agriculture.

Shri Ranga: In view of the present credit supply, may I know whether the Government are going to reconsider their position in the light of the acute food situation and whether they will see that they would spend just at least as much as they spent during the first Five Year Plan by way of grants to the States and also to the peasants?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In the first Plan, though the provision was Rs. 106 crores, only 80 per cent. was utilised in the second Plan. We intend to utilise the entire amount and the various Ministries were also asking for more from the Planning Commission, so that we can spend more on our Grow More Food plans.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No hon. Member spoke on food situation in Kerala when I gave them an opportunity. Next question.

Bongaon-Sealdah Railway Section

*545. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) how many instances of riots by Railway passengers have taken place recently on the Bongaon-Sealdah Section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) the circumstances under which these riots occurred?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) So far as is known, only one instance of rioting took place in the Bongaon-Sealdah Section during the period between January 57 and 4-7-1957. The brief facts of this case are that on 14-6-57 at about 07-30 hours two employees of Jessop Factory, Dum Dum while travelling by S299 UP from Dum Dum Junction to Dum Dum Cantonment station in a third class compartment had an altercation with some other passengers in the said compartment who gradually got worked up and assaulted them with fists and blows causing slight injury. The tram was stopped by pulling the alarm chain and the assailants fled away unidentified. Particulars of the assailants could not be collected on investigation. During the scuffle the injured persons lost a pair of spectacles and a purse containing Rs 2/- and a few annas. The case remained untraced.

Shri Mahanty: May I know whether the staff of the station was involved in these riots? May I know whether an employee of the station was involved in these riots?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. No employee was involved.

Shri Mahanty: Have the Government ascertained facts of this case only after an investigation by the police or whether the facts have been ascertained by the Government departmentally?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The investigations were carried out by the Government Railway Police.

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Shri Mahanty: Will the hon. Minister kindly lay a copy of the report of the investigation, on the Table of the House?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The police is under the control of the State Government and the police do not generally send the report to us.

Some Hon. Members: How do we know about it then?

Shri Mahanty: Here is a matter about which a completely different version appeared in the Press and elsewhere, and it was stated that the station employees were involved in this riot and that the riot took place for reasons completely different from what has been stated by the hon. Minister. To clarify the position, I only submit that a copy of the report of the investigation should be laid on the Table of the House. It can be procured from the West Bengal Government.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The hon. Member makes all sorts of unfounded allegations—that the station staff was involved in the riot, etc. The people who were assaulted were there and if the station staff was involved, it was for them to bring it to the notice of the police. As I understand the position, the assailants remain untraced, and therefore, I do not think it is fair to make these allegations that the station staff was involved.

बड़ा डाक-घर पटना

*५४८. श्री बलदेव सिंह क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार जानती है कि जून, १९५७ के मध्य से पटना के बड़े डाकघर में लाखों पत्र, पैकेट और बडल बगैर छेदे पड़े हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है और अब क्या स्थिति है, और

(ग) भविष्य में इसकी पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसके लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) २२ जून, और २६ जून, १९५७ के बीच पटना के बड़े डाकघर में कुछ काल के लिये आंशिक रूप से वितरण-कार्य रुका रहा। उक्त अवधि में दिन की समाप्ति पर पड़ी रही अव्यवस्थित वस्तुओं की संख्या वस्तुतः लगभग १८,००० और ५०,००० के बीच थी। अब वहां कोई डाक बगैर छटी नहीं पड़ी है।

(ख) इन्फ्लूएन्जा-महामारी के कारण वितरण-कर्मचारी बहु संख्या में अनुपस्थित थे।

(ग) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

श्री अनिलकुमार सिंह : क्या सरकार इस बात को मंजूर करती है कि गत जून मास में जब माननीय परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री पटना जेनरल पोस्ट ऑफिस को देखने गये थे, तो वहां के पोस्ट मास्टर जेनरल ने उनको वास्तविक स्थिति से अवगत कराने के बजाय वहां पर लाखों की तादाद में पड़ी चिट्ठियों, बड्डो और पैकेटों के टारपालिन से ढाप कर छिपा दिया और इस प्रकार माननीय मंत्री का ध्यान उधर न जाने दिया ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जहां तक आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध है मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वहां डाकियों की कुल संख्या ६६ है और साटिंग पोस्टमैन की १२ है। २२ तारीख को ७ साटिंग पोस्टमैन और ३२ पोस्टमैन गैर-हाज़िर थे। २३ तारीख को इतवार था। २४ तारीख को ६ साटिंग पोस्टमैन १२ में से गैर हाज़िर थे और ३५ पोस्टमैन गैरहाज़िर थे और इनके बिना बड़ी हुई चिट्ठियों की संख्या कोई ५०,००० थी, इससे ऊपर यह संख्या नहीं गई।

श्री अनिलकुमार सिंह : मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या वहां पर लाखों की तादाद में चिट्ठियों, पैकेटों इत्यादि को तरपाली से ढक दिया गया था जब माननीय मंत्री जी वहां देखने के लिये गये थे।

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादूर शास्त्री) : मैंने यह सब प्रसंगों में पढ़ी थी। मैं भी वहां पर गया था और चारों तरफ मैंने देखा था, नहें आप मेरी गलती कहें लेकिन मेरी नज़र उन पर नहीं पड़ी।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Santa Cruz Air Port

*549. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the new air terminal building at Santa Cruz and how much more is likely to be spent,

(b) what was the original estimate; and

(c) when the work for its construction was started and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) An amount of Rs 42,02,008/- has been spent upto the 30th June, 1957, and an additional amount of Rs 24,22,556/- is likely to be spent

(b) Rs 54,12,200/-

(c) The work was started in April, 1951 and is likely to be completed by the end of 1957

Infantile Mortality in India

*550. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state-

(a) the chief causes of infantile mortality in India;

(b) how many children die annually; and

(c) whether Government have taken proper steps to check it?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) (i) During the first month of life—Premature birth and Debility.

(ii) During the 1st year of life—Respiratory diseases, Dysentery and Diarrhoea.

(iii) Inadequate midwifery services, lack of proper care of the new-born and the infant, malnutrition, overcrowding and defective sanitation.

(b) Approximately 19.20 lakhs.

(c) Yes. Among the objectives of the various health programmes undertaken during the First Five Year Plan, and those in progress during the Second Five Year Plan, are the improvement of maternal care and midwifery services, as well as improved care of the new-born. These programmes are likely to give encouraging result in reducing maternal and infant mortality.

Bharat Tramway Company

*551. { Shri Yajnik:
Shri P. R. Patel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the old licence granted to the Bharat Tramway Company by the Wadhwan State for plying their tramcars between Surendranagar and Wadhwan City has been renewed by the Railway Ministry before the Indian Railway Act, 1890 was applied to the tramway line;

(b) the terms and conditions, including the annual licence fee and its period, on which the said licence was renewed; and

(c) whether Government have received reports about the proper fulfilment of the terms of the licence and the provisions of the Railway

Act according to the reports of the Government Inspector of Railways and Officers of the Ministry of Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. The Railway Ministry were advised that it was sufficient to permit the Company to work the Tramway subject to the provisions of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, which were applied to the Tramway by a notification of the Government of India issued in October, 1954.

(b) Does not arise, as the Indian Railways Act, 1890, contains no provision for such a licence. It is not known, however, whether the State Government have entered into any agreement with the Coy. after expiry, in 1953, of the old licence which had been issued by the Wadhwan State in 1931.

(c) First part does not arise. As regards the second part, the report of the Govt. Inspector of Railways shows that the conditions of the Tramway is generally satisfactory. Officers of the Railway Ministry do not ordinarily inspect the Tramway.

Civil Aviation Employees

*552. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees of the Civil Aviation Department have decided to go on strike;

(b) if so, what are their demands;

(c) the steps Government have taken to meet the demands of the employees; and

(d) whether Government have made any special arrangement to keep the line of communication (Air) open between Tripura and the rest of India and internally between the five Tripura airfields in case of emergency as the only effective line of communication between Tripura and the rest of India is by air?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) A strike notice has been received from the Civil Aviation Department Employees Union

(b) A statement is laid on the table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 54]

(c) The position is well known to the House with regard to the General demands which concern all the Central Government employees. As regards the particular demands which concern the Civil Aviation staff exclusively, the position was explained fully to the Representatives of the Union during the course of their meetings with the Director General of Civil Aviation, Minister for Transport and Communications and myself

(d) The matter is under consideration

Breaches on Jamuna Bund

***553 Shri Warior:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the five mile long JANTI bund over Jamuna which was breached by floods last year has been repaired, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix II annexure No 55]

Age-barred Railway Engines

***554. Shri Thimmiah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) how many engines are age-barred in Southern Railway particularly in Hubli Division; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to replace them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Replacement of engines is done on condition basis so there is no age-bar as such. 40 years however, is assessed generally as the age of locomotives 354 engines on the Broad & Metre gauge systems of the Southern Railway (including 42 engines of Hubli Division) are above this age

(b) Does not arise

Machkund Soil Erosion Scheme

***555. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 397 on the 3rd August, 1955 in respect of Machkund Soil Erosion Scheme and state

(a) whether any further grants have been made during the Second Five Year Plan period,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) whether the previous grants have been fully utilized?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of Lok Sabha [See Appendix II, annexure No 56]

(c) No Sir

Hadaiga Dam

***556. Shri Mahagaonkar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Hadaiga Dam (Kolhapur District Gadhingla Taluka) part of Ghataprabha River Valley Scheme has been approved to be undertaken in the Second Five Year Plan,

(b) whether Government are aware that dam site is in the Bombay State and exact area to be under irrigation in the Mysore State,

(c) whether Government are aware that large quantity of Aluminium and Manganese deposits, is expected to be under water of the reservoir, and

(d) what administrative measures have been proposed by the Central Government to execute this inter-State scheme?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Project report prepared by the Chief Engineer, Bombay, does not contain any information in this regard.

(d) The execution of the scheme is the joint responsibility of the Governments of Mysore and Bombay, and in the absence of any reported disagreement or dispute between the two participating States about the execution of the Scheme, the question of proposing administrative measures by the Centre does not arise.

Silting of Ganges Bed

***557. Shri Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bed of the Ganges at the Calcutta port is being rapidly silted; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Government for dredging it?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The difficulty in maintaining the constantly fluctuating depths in the navigation channels in the Hooghly has been increasing in recent years. The depths are being maintained by intensive dredging and river training works.

Smuggling of Foodgrains

***558. Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that smuggling of foodgrains is going on on a large scale on the border of Jammu and Kashmir State; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jais): (a) In view of the 'Cease Fire Line' being constantly patrolled and close watch kept by the Army and the Jammu and Kashmir Police there is little possibility of smuggling of foodgrains across the border;

(b) Does not arise.

बहुप्रयोजनीय योजनाएं

***५५६. श्री भोगजी भाई :** क्या सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेषकर पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में छोटी बहुप्रयोजनीय योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यक्रम है और उन पर किये जाने वाले व्यय की सीमा क्या है और

(ख) छोटी योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रस्थापनाएँ हैं ?

सिंचाई और बिजली मंत्री (श्री स०का० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Community Development in Punjab

***560. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated by the Central Government for Community Development work in Punjab and the erstwhile State of Pepsu in the year 1956-57 was fully utilised by the State Governments; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) Yes, except that loan funds to the extent of about Rs. 50 lakhs could not be utilised.

(b) The savings in the loan funds are due mainly to temporary upset in administration following the integration of Punjab and Pepsu States and partly to the General Elections.

Export of Frog Meat

*561. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether frog meat is now exported to U.S.A.;

(b) if so, the form in which it is exported;

(c) whether in view of dollar earning potentiality of this article, the Central Government is giving any encouragement or financial assistance to this business; and

(d) the generic and specific names of frogs used for the export of frog meat?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The skinned frozen hind legs of frogs are exported after being packed in wooden boxes.

(c) No subsidy is being given

(d) Frogs of the genus "Rana" Specific names of frogs are not available.

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*५६२. श्री विभूति बिज . क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ के इलाज के लिये सरकार के अधीन किसी पेटेंट दवा का आविष्कार किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वह कौनसा दवा है और उसका किस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जाता है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमचन्द) :-
(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Soil Erosion in Bihar

*563. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that large scale soil erosion by Ganges, Gandak and Gogra in Bihar and specially in Saran District is going on since last two years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to arrest the erosion?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). Enquiries made from the Government of Bihar show that, except the erosion of 'diara' which is usual in the case of large alluvial rivers, there is no large-scale erosion on the banks of the Ganga, the Gandak and the Gogra. Whenever unusual erosion of banks takes place on the banks of the Gandak and the Gogra, bank piling and spurs are provided to stop erosion. No such protective works have so far been required on the river Ganga in Saran district.

Tourism

*564. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of rupees seven lakhs allocated for tourism during the last year only about rupees 1.5 lakhs could be spent; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A provision of Rs. 17.38 lakhs was made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1956-57. Out of that about Rs. 1.47 lakhs were spent.

(b) The provision made was mostly for meeting expenditure on improve-

ments in State Government properties and for new constructions. The expenditure was low as the State Governments did not furnish the detailed plans and estimates in time.

Andaman Timber

*565. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the properties, behaviour etc. of known varieties of Andaman timbers for use as sleepers and for coach and wagon building purposes, have been analysed and tested by the Railway Research Centre;

(b) if so, what are the findings;

(c) whether it is a fact that a good deal of Gurjan wood is exported to UK and Sudan where they are utilised by Railways; and

(d) if so, whether any attempts have been made to stop the export and utilise them in India especially in Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, which carries out timber tests of this description has complete data of strengths of the common species of Andaman Timbers and on the basis of this information, some species have been approved for use as sleepers and others for coach and wagon building purposes

(c) No Sir, not at present.

(d) Yes, the Railways have recently negotiated a supply of 100,000 Broad Gauge Unit sleepers from the Andamans.

Anaemia

*568. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Kaswara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the auspices of the Government of India any detailed

study has been made of the incidence of anaemia in our country;

(b) percentage of anaemia resulting from nutritional disorders and deficiencies as against anaemia caused by diseases; and

(c) whether the incidence of anaemia is on the increase?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. The Indian Council of Medical Research has sponsored a number of studies on the incidence of anaemia in various parts of the country and is continuing to do so.

(b) It is difficult to determine precisely the percentage of anaemia resulting from malnutrition as against anaemia caused by other diseases.

(c) No

टिकटों की कमी

*५६६. { पंडित हु।० ना० निवारी
श्री मोहन स्वर्ण
श्री न० ना० सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अनेक स्टेशनों पर टिकटों और टिकट के मादे फार्मों की बहुत कमी है जिससे यात्रियों को बड़ी असुविधा होती है और उन्हें कमी कमी बिना टिकट भी यात्रा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे के छापाखाने इस सम्बन्ध में रेलवे की मांग पूरी करने में असमर्थ हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो जरूरी चीजें अन्य छापाखानों से क्यों नहीं छपवा ली जाती ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ):

(क) जी नहीं सिर्फ चन्द मौकों पर कुछ जगहों के लिए कुछ स्टेशनों पर छपे ए टिकट कम पड गये थे । लेकिन टिकट-

पत्रिका (Blank paper tickets) मौजूद की और उन मौका पर टिकट की जगह जारी कर दी गयी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सचान नहीं उठना ।

Production of Tobacco

417. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 6 on the 15th July, 1957 and state

(a) whether any attempt is being made to grow wrapper tobacco for cigar industry in India,

(b) the areas selected for the purpose, and

(c) the amount allotted for the same during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, on experimental basis

(b) At Dinhata in Cooch Behar (West Bengal)

(c) Rs 4,29,215

Economy on Railways

418. Shri Yajnik: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the amount saved by the economy effected in the construction of prestige buildings and prestige platforms and other unproductive expenditure on Railways, and

(b) the amount saved by effecting further economies after the Railway Budget was presented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawar Khan): (a) and (b) It is not possible at this stage to estimate the savings which can be effected. These can only be known after detailed examination of each item of work affected, which, however, will take some time

Public Call Offices

419. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the names of places where public call office are proposed to be provided in Andhra Pradesh during 1957-58?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The following public call offices are expected to be opened during 1957-58 provided the requisite stores become available in time

- 1 Alluru
- 2 Atmakur
- 3 Bhainsa
- 4 Drasharamam
- 5 Huzurabad
- 6 Jagtial
- 7 Kalyandrug
- 8 Kandakur
- 9 Kodavalur
- 10 Madakasira
- 11 Maddikera
- 12 Mahbubabad
- 13 Medak
- 14 Miriyalguda
- 15 Nagarkurnool
- 16 Narayanpet
- 17 Nirmal
- 18 Sattenepalle
- 19 Siddipet
- 20 Singarayakonda
- 21 Renigunta

Fisheries in Andhra

420. Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the extent of Central aid given to the Andhra Pradesh for the development of fisheries in the First and Second Five Year Plans and the amount allotted?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The extent

of Central aid given in the shape of grants and loans is indicated below:—

First Five Year Plan

	Rs. in Lakhs		
	Grant	Loan	Total
From GMF Funds .	0.45	0.22	0.67
From other Funds .	5.73	..	5.73
TOTAL	6.18	0.22	6.40

Second Five Year Plan (1956-57 & 1957-58) (upto 25-7-1957).

	Rs. in Lakhs		
	Grant	Loan	Total
From G.M.F. Funds] .	3.74	2.00	5.74 (Sanction)
From other Funds] .	0.72	..	0.72 (Sanction)
TOTAL	4.46	2.00	6.46

As regards allotment of funds, while no specific amount was allotted for the First Plan, the amount provided for the Second Plan is Rs 60.17 lakhs in respect of fisheries, development schemes under G.M.F. (including States' share of expenditure on the schemes)

Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in Rajasthan

421. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Extension Service and Community Development Blocks functioning at present in the State of Rajasthan, District-wise;

(b) the number of Blocks proposed to be opened there during the year 1957-58;

(c) the total amount spent so far by the Central Government on these Blocks since the year 1952; and

(d) the amount proposed to be spent during the year 1957-58?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No. 57.]

(b) N.E.S. Blocks 28
C.D. Blocks 6
(By conversion from N.E.S. Blocks)

(c) Amount paid to the State Government as Central Share of expenditure upto 31-3-1957 was as under:—

	Rs. in lakhs
Loan	129.9
Other than loan	134.5

(d) Budget provision for Central Government's share of expenditure for 1957-58 is as under:—

Loan	47.53
Other than loan	49.25

Survey of Railway Lines in Rajasthan

422. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the places where survey has been completed for laying Railway lines in the Rajasthan area after the merger of Ajmer,

(b) the number of such places where sanction has been accorded for laying new Railway lines;

(c) the survey report of the places, and

(d) the estimated amount to be incurred for laying new Railway lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). The information is not maintained State-wise but Railway-wise. However, the surveys for the following new Railway lines in the State of Rajasthan have either been completed or are in progress:—

Surveys in Progress

1. Kosi Kalan-Bharatpur/Alwar
2. Loharu-Pilani
3. Dungarpur-Ratlam

Surveys Completed

Name of project	Date of receipt of Survey Report	Estimated cost of the project	Rs. in lakhs
1. Kotah-Ajmer Nasirabad	25-5-57	B.G. M.G.	878 578
2. Udaipur-Himatnagar/Talod (including conversion of Ahmedabad-Khed Brahama)	21-5-57 Udaipur-Himatnagar	B.G. M.G.	1452 1072
	Udaipur-Talod	B.G. M.G.	1550 1139
	Ahmedabad-Khed Brahama		398
3. Kotah-Chittorgarh	Awaited		..
4. Hindumalkot-Sri Ganganagar	Advance copy of Survey Report Received on 1-4-57		63

The construction of the following two lines was sanctioned on the dates shown at the estimated cost indicated below :—

Name of project	Date of sanction	Estimated cost
1. Raniwara - Bhiladi (in progress)	16-4-1955	Rs 11945463
2. Fatehpur Churu (opened for public traffic on 1-3-1957)	2-8-1955	6491822

Kotah-Bina Railway Section

423. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to attach one dining car along with the Passenger Train running from Kotah to Bina, Western Railways;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No demand for a dining car between Kotah and Bina has so far been received from the travelling public; nor does the traffic offering on this section justify such a service.

Delhi-Dehra Dun Express

424. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that there is a great rush of passengers in the Dehra Dun Express 33 down especially of Third Class and thus other passengers are put to inconvenience and difficulty;

(b) if so, what alternative arrangements are proposed to be made in this respect;

(c) when these arrangements will be made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Some overcrowding has been prevailing on 33 Dn. Dehra Dun Express on certain sections.

(b) and (c) From 16th June, 1957 trains No. 33 Dn. 34 Up, Dehra Dun Express, have been strengthened with one III class bogie each between Delhi and Dehra Dun

From 15th August, 1957, an additional III Class bogie is also proposed to be attached to these trains between Bombay and Bayana; this bogie will run as a through service between Bombay and Agra Fort via Bayana

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of Roads in Punjab

425. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans and grants allocated by the Central Government to Punjab during the First Five

Year Plan for the construction of roads;

(b) the total mileage of the roads constructed; and

(c) the amount of loans and grants allotted or proposed to be allocated by the Central Government to Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of roads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) About Rs 407 lakhs.

(b) 516 miles

(c) A sum of about Rs 313 lakhs is likely to be allotted as grant for road development in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period. Loans are not sanctioned specifically for road development schemes of State Governments. They can, with the approval of the Planning Commission, finance their road projects from loans granted to them for miscellaneous development schemes under their respective Plans. No funds have been allocated for road development in the Punjab out of the loan approved for miscellaneous development schemes in the State under the Second Five Year Plan so far.

Imports and Exports through Madras and Bombay Ports

426. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total tonnage of imports and exports which passed through the ports of Madras and Bombay during 1954-55, 1955-56, 1956-57 and 1957 (upto the 31st July, 1957); and

(b) the names of important commodities imported and exported from these ports during the same periods?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a)

	Madras (tons)	Bombay (tons)
1954-55	2,201,370	7,050,600
1955-56	2,461,601	9,570,100
1956-57	2,401,343	12,274,434
1957 (upto 30th June)	627,322	3,388,034

(Figures for the month of July 1957, are not yet available).

(b) Important Commodities

	Imports	Exports
Madras	Coal Mineral Oil Food-grains Fertilisers Hardware.	Iron Ore Manganese Ore Vegetable Oils Textiles
Bombay	Oils Food-grains Building Materials Iron and Steel Chemicals Machinery, boilers and Railway materials.	Fuel Oil and other oils Manganese Ore Other Ores Piecegoods.

Revision of Pay Scales of Mechanical Brakesmen

427. Shri D. V. Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Mechanical Brakesmen employed in the Nilgiri Mountain Section of the Southern Railway requesting the revision of their pay scales as they are excluded from the revision announced by the Railway Ministry, and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider those cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) A representation dated 1st June, 1957 has been received by the General Manager

(b) It needs examination which has been undertaken

Printogram Service Stations

428. Shri Bahadur Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Printogram Service Stations opened during the last 18 months;

(b) the names of such stations and the names of States where they have been opened; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on installation of each Printogram connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) One.

(b) Bombay (Bombay State).

(c) Rs. 4,000 approx.

This excludes the cost of cable, switchboard and commutator.

बर्मा रेलवे अधिकारियों का प्रशिक्षण

४२९. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बर्मा सरकार के कुछ रेलवे अधिकारी इस समय भारतीय रेलवे में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रहे हैं ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री साहबबाबू झा) : जी हाँ ।

Anti-Leprosy Work

430. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the amount spent by the Central Government on anti-leprosy work in the First Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): An amount of Rs. 30,18,588, as detailed below, has been spent on anti-leprosy work during the First Five Year Plan:—

	Rs.
(1) Expenditure on the Leprosy Control Scheme for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56	12,12,188

	Rs.
(2) Expenditure on the Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56	11,48,000
(3) Expenditure on office of the Director of Leprosy Control Work for the year 1955-56	25,540
(4) Grants paid to voluntary Leprosy Institutions from 1951-52 to 1955-56	6,32,860

TOTAL 30,18,588

Flood Control Schemes in Kerala

431. Shri Kodyan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any schemes to control floods in Kerala rivers;

(b) if so, what are the schemes; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Centre for these schemes?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala, who were consulted in the matter, have reported that certain schemes to control the floods in the rivers of the State are under their consideration. A few of them, such as "Opening a canal connecting Pamba and Manimala rivers" and "construction of flood banks in Killiyar", are in progress. In addition, the State Government propose to construct flood banks as remedial measures in respect of the following rivers in the State:—

Name of the river	Length of the flood banks
1	2
	Miles
1. Periyar	20
2. Muvattupuzha	10
3. Moenachil	15
4. Manimala	15

I	2
5. Pamba	25
6. Achancoil	12
7. Kallada	15
8. Ithikara	12
9. Kulliyar, Karamana and Neyhar	16
10. Chalakudy	12
11. Bharatha Puzha	6
TOTAL	158

(c) The Central Government gives only loans to State Governments for financing expenditure on approved schemes under the flood control programme. These loans are interest-free for the first five years and repayable thereafter in 25 equated instalments covering both the principal and the interest. The amount of loan given in a particular year is intended to cover the expenditure incurred or likely to be incurred by the State Government in that year, it is subject to marginal adjustments when the figure of actual expenditure become available.

So far, detailed plans and estimates in respect of the following three schemes only have been received from the Government of Kerala for approval under the flood control programme —

Name of scheme	Estimated cost
(i) Flood control works on the river Kulliyar	Rs. 2 89
(ii) Flood control works on the river Karamana	2 73
(iii) Cutting a canal for connecting Pamba and Manimala rivers	2 51

These three schemes have been technically scrutinised by the Central Water & Power Commission and will be placed before the Central Flood Control Board for approval at its next meeting scheduled to be held on the 12th August, 1957. Once the schemes have been approved, they will qualify for Central loan assistance as explained in the preceding paragraph.

N.E.S. Blocks in Manipur

432. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development be pleased to state

(a) whether preliminary survey was made before the starting of the National Extension Service Block in Jiribam in the territory of Manipur;

(b) whether the above National Extension Service Block was opened before the opening of National Extension Service Block at Tamenglong; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in opening the National Extension Service Block at Tamenglong in Manipur?

The Minister of Community Development (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table as soon as available.

Railway Catering Staff

433. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from the catering staff of the Railways regarding their duties,

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard,

(c) the wage scale of caterers in the Grand Trunk Express, and

(d) whether accommodation facilities are given to the caterers in the trains and during halts at the terminal stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes; some representations have been received.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No 58]

Category	Scale of Pay
	Rs.
Managers	80-160
Store clerks	60-130
Vegetarian Cooks	60-75
Non-vegetarian Cooks	35-60
Vegetarian Cookmates	35-40
Non-vegetarian cookmates	35-40
Chapati makers	35-40
Head bearers	35-40
Bearers	30-35
Cleaners	30-35

(d) The staff employed in the dining cars on trains generally avail of the accommodation in the cars during halts and at terminal stations other than Headquarters.

In the case of G.T. Express, in addition to the accommodation available in the dining cars, a separate compartment of 20 seats is also provided for the purpose. Also, suitable arrangements for their stay at New Delhi are being made.

कटनी और बीना के बीच रेलवे सविन

४३४ पंडित उश० प्र० उद्योतिषी क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या लोगों की बहुत समय से यह मांग रही है कि कटनी और बीना के बीच एक तेज गाड़ी चलाई जाये, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या जनता की सुविधा के लिये शीघ्र ही बिलासपुर से भोपाल तक एक तेज गाड़ी चलाने के बारे में सरकार का कोई विचार है ?

रेलवे उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ).

(क) जी हा । इस सेक्शन में दोनों ओर से दो-दो सवा १ गाड़ियां चलती हैं जो सभी स्टेशनों पर ठहरती हैं ।

(ख) इस सुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है कि इस समय बिलासपुर-कटनी और कटनी बीना सेक्शन पर जो सवारी गाड़ियां चलती हैं, उनमें से एक को मिला कर बिलासपुर से सीधे बीना तक चलाया जाय ताकि भोपाल जाने के लिए बीना में मुख्य लाइन की गाड़ियों से मेल हो सके । इस समय बीना-भोपाल सेक्शन पर लाइन की क्षमता न होने की वजह से सीधी गाड़ी (through train) को भोपाल तक चलाना मुमकिन न होगा ।

T.B. Conference at Moscow

435. **Shri J. R. Mehta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether India sent any representatives to the Tuberculosis Conference held in Moscow on the 11th June, 1957; and

(b) if so, their names?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Railway Accident

436. **Shri B. N. Kureel:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident took place near Rae Bareilly, Northern Railway in the first week of July, 1957,

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was held;

(c) the approximate loss of Government property;

(d) the number of persons injured, and

(e) the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. At about 21.3 hours on 7/7/1957 a yard Shunting engine dashed against No. 2 AL Passenger from the rear in Rae Bareilly coaching yard.

(b) and (c) An enquiry was held by a Committee of Senior Officers and their report is awaited

(c) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property was Rs 5,025/-

(d) 11 persons received minor injuries

Development of Fisheries in Mysore

437. Shri Shivnanjappa: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted to the State of Mysore for the development of fisheries (both inland and marine) for the year 1957-58, and

(b) the aid given by Government for the development of deep sea fishing in that State?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A sum of Rs 8.05 lakhs has been allotted for the development of Fisheries (both inland and marine) in Mysore State for 1957-58

(b) A scheme for the development of fishing harbour costing Rs 45,000/- has been received and is under consideration

Nipani-Raigarh Rail Link

438. Shri D. A. Katti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the preliminary engineering survey of Nipani-Raigarh Railway Line (in Mysore State) has been completed,

(b) if so, whether Government propose to undertake the construction of this railway line,

(c) if so, when, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise

De-luxe train to Madras

439. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements are now complete to provide connecting trains for passengers travelling from Delhi to Madras by the De-luxe train, and

(b) if so, the date from which the new connecting trains will come into force?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b) This De-Luxe bi-weekly service is essentially meant to provide the fastest train service between Madras and Delhi at timings as convenient as practicable to the two termini and thus the long distance passengers travelling to Madras, stopping stations en route and those beyond get the full benefit. Connections at junctions could not be adequately catered to under this arrangement, but there are other trains on the section which look after this requirement

Introduction of additional trains merely to connect the De-Luxe trains which run only bi-weekly and carry a very small volume of such traffic, is not warranted particularly in view of the paucity of facilities and resources which have to be utilised in accordance with the priority of demands

Railway Platforms on Tapti Line

440. Shri N. N. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any provision in the Second Five Year Plan to construct Railway platforms on Tapti line on Western Railway between Surat and Bhusaval where there are no platforms on many Stations; and

(b) if so, at how many stations it will be undertaken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) All existing stations are provided with platforms, either High Level, Medium Level or Rail Level

(b) Does not arise but platforms are being provided where new crossing stations are being opened for passenger booking

Old Coaches on Western Railway

441. Shri N. N. Patel: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the coaches of First Class of Tapti line on the Western Railway running between Surat and Bhusaval are too old; and

(b) if so, when they will be replaced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Janata Trains

**442. { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Onkar Lal:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how much of the seating accommodation available on the air-conditioned Janata train service to Madras, Calcutta and Bombay from Delhi is filled on an average per trip,

(b) the average revenue per trip on each route and the average expenditure on each trip, and,

(c) the proportion of travel of the pass-holders if any, to the total travellers on each route?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORT- ANCE

SWEEPERS STRIKE IN DELHI AND POLICE FIRING

12 hrs

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motions from as many as 13 hon Members—Shri S C. Gupta, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Nath Pai, Shri T C N. Menon, Shri N G Goray, Shri Jagdish Awasthy, Shri Acharya Singh, Shri Supakar, Shri Hem Barua, Shri B C Kamble, Shri G K. Manay, Shri Vajpayee and Shri Brajnarayan Brajesh, on the same subject:

"The serious situation arising from the unjustified and wanton firing by Police into the Sweepers' Bustee at Reading Road, New Delhi, resulting in death and serious injuries to sweepers"

I received yesterday calling attention notices under rule 197 from Dr Ram Subhag Singh and Shri K L Balmiki relating to the same matter which I have admitted for today Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani, Shri Radha Raman and Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav have also given calling attention notices today As hon Members will see, I have put down the calling attention notice in the Order Paper in the name of Dr Ram Subhag Singh and Shri K L Balmiki But I would like to hear the hon Minister first

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore) May I point out that on occasions like this, a calling attention motion is not the proper method of discussing these things, because we will not be allowed to put any questions or have our say over this matter That is one aspect of the matter and a very serious aspect which we should take into consideration The hon Prime Minister made a statement yesterday and within five hours of that, this incident took place, blood was split and one life has been lost The House should be given an opportunity to discuss this thing

Mr. Speaker: Let us first of all hear the hon. Minister. Then we shall see what should be done in the matter. (Interruptions). Hon. Members are aware that even in the case of an adjournment motion or even when a calling attention motion has been tabled, what I generally do is to read out the adjournment motion or the calling attention motion and request the hon. Minister to say what he has to say on behalf of the Government. That is the procedure adopted. Hon. Members are aware that in addition to the adjournment motions, there is a calling attention notice. That is, the hon. Minister will make a statement as to what exactly happened both relating to the adjournment motions and also the calling attention motion. If any thing more has to be done, we will consider the matter.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Bashirhat): Are we to understand that the adjournment motions are held over till the calling attention motion is disposed of?

Mr. Speaker: Both of them are taken together.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What we fear that you will say, "In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister, the adjournment motion is not allowed". Before that, I want to know the position.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is well aware of what I say. Even apart from the calling attention notice, I have always been saying that in cases where I am satisfied that after hearing the hon. Minister there is nothing more to be done, I have been withholding consent. Merely because there is a calling attention notice, I am not going to be carried away by it. But if I feel satisfied that the hon. Minister has said what all has to be said in this matter and it is no good having any further discussion, independently of the calling attention notice, I may withhold my consent. If I am not satisfied, I may allow it or I may allow a discussion separately. Let no hon. Member pre-

judge what will be done. I am not disposing of the adjournment motions without hearing the hon. Minister first. After the hon. Minister has made the statement, if anything has to be said by the hon. Members who have tabled adjournment motions also, then I will see what is to be done.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (New Delhi): Myself and Shri Radha Raman have also sought permission for a discussion under Rule 184.

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait and hear the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): As we have just been reminded by one of the hon. Members opposite, this matter was referred to yesterday just about this time. The hon. Prime Minister then expressed the definite view and his attitude towards problems of this type.

The sympathy for the class to which the strikers belong cannot be a subject of any controversy. What I see is only their expression to the deep-seated sentiments and notions in this regard. It is a matter of extreme regret to me and I may say even of deep distress, that such an incident, a tragic one, should have happened within a few hours of the statement that was made in this House by the Prime Minister. Not only did the Prime Minister give expression to his feelings, but he immediately instructed the Health Minister to get in touch with the leaders of the Sangh in order to explore the possibilities of a settlement and to make every effort to reach an agreement with them. The Health Minister soon after got in touch with those people and also with the local authorities. They discussed matters and some items are agreed to. I had incidentally asked the Deputy Commissioner to look into these matters himself. He also joined the meeting called by the Health Minister.

It is an irony of fate (Interruptions) that when all these proceedings were going on, these developments should have taken place in ignorance of what

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has been done in another place I read the narrative as it has been reported in the papers that contains the account of this incident that has been issued by the District Magistrate I must state, however, that the matter is still under enquiry and I cannot make up my mind even about the facts of the case, until the full enquiry has been made, for which the Chief Commissioner has already appointed an Additional Magistrate. It is difficult for me to make a definite statement, otherwise, the enquiry would lose some of its value (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: I will allow hon Members to put questions afterwards

Pandit G. B. Pant: I have no objection to listening to hon Members, I respect their opinion. But, I will be happy if I am allowed to make a short statement, I do not want to take much time

I was just saying that an officer has been appointed to make an enquiry. The District Magistrate has issued a statement. If the House so wishes, I can read out the statement that the District Magistrate has issued.

Some Hon. Members: We have seen it in the papers

Other Hon. Members: Defending the shooters

Pandit G. B. Pant. I do not know if it would not be regarded as an omission on my part if I did not read it. So, I can ask for the indulgence of hon Members just for reading out what the District Magistrate has stated in his report. I am not adding a word to it nor taking away anything from it and I reserve my own judgment on the matter till I have seen the report of the officer who is conducting the enquiry. The statement issued by the Deputy Commissioner runs thus:

"Reports have already appeared in the Press of the hunger strike by some members of the New Delhi Municipal Committee Sanitary staff which started on July

22. On July 30, all the Sanitary staff of the New Delhi Municipal Committee went on a strike and the sanitary services in New Delhi were paralysed. A small number of substitutes were hurriedly secured and an attempt made to maintain the essential sanitary services on the next day. This afternoon at 3-30 P.M. when the temporary staff recruited for the purpose was setting out from the New Delhi Municipal Committee sanitary store on Reading Road, their lorry was surrounded by 600-700 strikers who had gathered there earlier apparently with the intention of preventing the substitutes from performing their functions. The police tactfully cleared the passage for one of the lorries, but, when the second lorry was on the way, it was mobbed and it became necessary to push the crowd of the strikers back with lathis.

As their attempts to stop the lorries were foiled, the crowd who seemed to be excited and determined to prevent any more lorries coming out of the stores, attacked the police with brickbats and lathis. A constable who was hit on his head by a lathi, dropped on the spot and several other constables sustained injuries by brickbats and lathis. Finding themselves in danger of being overwhelmed and the sanitary staff and the installation at the mercy of the mob, the police opened fire. One person was killed and two injured, one of them seriously. The injured persons were immediately removed to hospital.

The Chief Commissioner has detailed the Additional District Magistrate to make an inquiry into the firing.

At about the same time, two lorries manned by the temporary recruits which were clearing refuse in Kaka Nagar, were also attacked by about 200 strikers.

The crowd of strikers pulled out the wiring of one of the trucks. The police had to make a mild charge when some of the strikers stoned the police and the vehicle. There were several other incidents in other parts of New Delhi in which the mob prevented the operation of the sanitary services."

I may just state a few facts which preceded this incident. On the 1st of July, I understand the Secretary of the Sangh gave a notice to the Municipal Committee and enclosed therewith certain demands. The Committee fixed the 17th of July for discussing the proposals of the Sangh with their representatives. But, on that day, the representatives could not attend. Then, on the 22nd, a meeting was held in which the representatives of the Sangh and the representatives of the Committee were both present to discuss those demands. Many of them, I am told, were accepted. A few appeared to be very difficult as they involved expenditure of a recurring type. I would not refer to the details. Even about others, the Committee assured the representatives of the Sangh that it would give sympathetic consideration to them and they could pursue the matter further.

Then, notice was originally given that on the 22nd, two of the members of this Sangh would go on hunger strike and thereafter two would be added to the number of hunger strikers every day. So there are 12 hunger strikers, I think, at present.

On the 29th, a notice was given that there would be a strike on the 30th. There was a strike on the 30th accordingly and most of the members refrained from doing their work. Then, a further notice followed that day saying that there would be a strike also on the 31st and indefinitely on the following days. The authorities felt that the sanitary conditions were deteriorating and in order to avert the danger, they considered it necessary to make alternative arrangements. So, they called other

people in order to provide the minimum services necessary for maintaining the health and sanitation of the city. Their anxiety is also shown by the fact that the Chief Commissioner himself wrote a letter to the leader of the Sangh to meet him and discuss this matter. But, there was no response. The Deputy Commissioner himself wrote a letter on the 27th. But, it was not accepted and it was brought back to him by the messenger who took it there. So, it is unfortunate that these matters could not be settled.

It is our anxiety, it is our desire that these outstanding questions should, to the extent it is possible, be settled in a generous and sympathetic spirit. We realise that the class to which these people belong have not had the benefit of education or even of refinement. They can be easily led away and their difficulties did not always receive that amount of sympathy and attention which one would very much wish should be given to them. So, it will be our attempt to see that these matters should be looked into and settled. Maximum effort should be made for that purpose.

I appreciate the feelings of hon. Members of the House. When any person dies, to whichever community he may belong, when any citizen loses his life, we must naturally feel that such a thing should not happen and that we should be able to carry out our functions in a normal way. But, as I said, circumstances do not always allow us to shape things as we would like them to be moulded. And these small happenings, or big happenings, whatever one may call them, create an atmosphere in the country which is not confined to one particular place but infects large numbers even in other places. So, Government could not but be sad and sorry when such incidents happen, but duties have to be performed, and in any case, no judgment can be reached till an enquiry has been made, for, the sanitation of the city has to be maintained and in other ways too larger in-

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terests have to be guarded. Every attempt should be made to ensure these purposes without having recourse to force in any shape or form, but there are sometimes reasons, occasions and circumstances which may compel us to adopt a method which may be altogether unpalatable and even detestable for the sake of guarding the health of large numbers.

I am not prepared at this stage to pronounce my opinion as to what judgment we will come to. I feel I am as anxious as any Member in this House that the question should be looked into with care and if there has been anything wrong.....

Shri Warier (Trichur): How can he get the life of the person dead whose blood has been spilt?

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am sorry, and I wish that the occasion had not arisen, but there are, I am sorry to say, sometimes happenings which we all deplore, but till the full facts are before us, it is difficult to say whether anyone was blameworthy or whether in the circumstances it was proper or it was necessary or it was unavoidable. About that I can only make up my mind after I have seen the report of the officer who has been appointed for this purpose. But, in the meantime, we will continue our efforts to settle the problems and demands, and to redress the grievances to the maximum extent we can reasonably do.

Mr. Speaker: When does the hon. Minister expect the report of this officer? (Interruptions).

Shri Parulekar (Thana): The report will not contain new facts.

Mr. Speaker: There is no good all the hon. Members rising. Am I not entitled to put a question to the hon. Minister as to when the report is expected? Thereafter I will hear one of the spokesmen of the hon. Members. They have tabled adjournment motions with respect to the same matter, more or less in the same words, and therefore, any one hon. Member may say what he wants to say. I am only eliciting information

from the hon. Minister. Thereafter, I will call upon Shri Sadhan Gupta to say what he wants to say and then reserve my judgment.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I hope the report will be available in four or five days.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sadhan Gupta, on behalf of all the adjournment motions.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): No, Sir, not on behalf of all.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): The whole point is that the hon. Minister seems to rely on the findings of an officer appointed to enquire into the matter.

First of all, let us remember that the officer is the Additional Magistrate, and the District Magistrate has already pronounced his views on the facts. Therefore, the Additional District Magistrate's report cannot be of any value under the circumstances.

Secondly, this is such a serious matter that we cannot go by the report of an executive officer in a matter where the executive, according to us, has committed a monstrous crime. The enquiry body should be a body on which the people as a whole must have entire confidence. Otherwise, we cannot go by the report of such an officer.

We have been to this place. I have been to this place along with Shri A. K. Gopalan yesterday. The allegation is that there was so much stone-throwing that the police feared to be overwhelmed and had to open fire. I have seen the place, Shri A. K. Gopalan has seen the place, Shri Balmiki was there also, and he will bear me out. In a small way it was a replica of Jallianwala Bagh. There was a small walled up colony. The bullets were showered into the colony. The walls even now bear bullet marks. And then, it is hard to describe in what condition the people, injured people or dead people, were dragged out by the police. Blood is on the entrance of the colony. And then I am told by the representatives of the sweepers today that even a 13 year old child has been injured.

Under those circumstances, I think there is every ground for having a discussion because we cannot rely on the finding of an enquiry officer subordinate to the District Magistrate who has pronounced his views already. And in any case, we cannot rely upon the finding of an executive officer in such a grave case, and we want an impartial enquiry in which all sections of the people and all sections of the House will have complete confidence.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): It is not clear from the statement of the District Magistrate or the statement of the Home Minister as to what were the demands of the sweepers and how many demands were met by the Municipality and which demands were not accepted by the Municipality. If it becomes clear, it will be easier to understand the problem.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Balmiki.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Has the hon Prime Minister or the Home Minister visited the place?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will sit down. Shri Balmiki.

श्री बास्की: (चुनन्दशहर-गठित अनुमन्त्रित जाति) अध्यक्ष महोदय दिल्ली के इतिहास में मंगियों के आंदोलन के इतिहास में, कल जो शमनाक घटना घटी है दून देश के अन्दर, उससे हम सब का सिर शर्म से नीचे झुक जाना है। यह घटना उस स्थान पर घटी है, जहाँ बापू की आत्मा नोई हुई है जहाँ स्वयं बापू रहे हैं। जो कुछ भी माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है उसको मैं बड़े ध्यान से सुना है। लेकिन मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह सब नई दिल्ली के अधिकारियों की उदासीनता के कारण, उनके निष्कर्षण के कारण हुआ है वे ही इस सब के लिये जिम्मेदार हैं। यह जो खून बहा है, यह जो गोरी चली है, इसके लिए उनके सिविल और कोई जिम्मेदार नहीं है। दो तीन मंत्री पहले मैंने डी० सी० से स्वयं जा कर कहा था कि वे इन बातों पर खरा गौर करें और इन लोगों की माँगों पर सोचें बिचारें।

मैं भी सब का एक प्रधान हूँ एक स्पेक्समैन हूँ। लेकिन मुझे अफ़जल के सब कहना पड़ता है कि हमारी बातों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया और यहाँ पर बहुपेश की गई है कि २२ जलाई का बात हुई थी। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि २२ जलाई को कोई बात नहीं हुई थीर जॉ. सैटर भेजा गया उसमें किसी तरह की माँगों का जिक्र नहीं किया गया था और किसी बात पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया था।

मैं मानता हूँ कि मजदूरों की शिकायतें हुआ करती हैं और उनको इस तरह का कदम उठाने के लिए बाध्य भी होना पड़ता है। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊँ कि इस तरह का कदम उठा कर हमें कोई खुशी नहीं होती है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि म्यूनिसिपैलिटी के अन्दर काम करने वाले लोगों के साथ सदियों से अन्याय होना आया है लेकिन इस अन्याय का कभी निराकरण करने की चेष्टा नहीं की गई है। कल हमारे अन्दर एक अजीब खुशी को लहर दौड़ी हुई थी कल हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने जो बात कही और जिस शान से कही, हम उसके लिए उनके आभारी हैं। लेकिन दिल्ली राज्य के अधिकारियों ने इस बात से क्या नतीजा निकाला, क्या माने निकाले, यह बात देखने की है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री एक बात कहें और उस पर अमल न हो, उसकी भावना के मुताबिक अमल न हो, उसका उन लोगों पर कुछ भी असर न हो, लोगों की शिकायतों का निराकरण न हो, तो इससे ज्यादा अफ़जल की बात और क्या हो सकती है। यहाँ पर आपके पास वायरलेस है और मिनटों में कोई बीज कराई जा सकता है। यहाँ पर यह कहा गया है कि आदमियों को रोका गया है, यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है और हमने उनको जाने दिया है। यह जो इस्लाम हल पर लगाया गया है, निहायत खलब है और

[श्री बाबूजी]

इसमें किसी तरह की भी कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। डी० सी० में जो बयान जारी किया है, वह भी निहायत गलत बयान है और उसमें कोई सच्चाई नहीं है। केवल चन्द सड़के लड़के होंगे। वहां पर टिमलू नाम का आदमी था जिस पर लाठियां बरसाई गई थीं। वहां पर हेल्थ आफिसर लैफ्टि० बर्नल बोपा राय में और पांच छः सौ के करीब पुलिस के आदमी थे। ऐसी स्थिति में मेहतारों के लिये वहां गड़बड़ी करना तो दूर रहा प्रदर्शन करना भी सम्भव नहीं था। गोली चलाने के लिये कोई कारण नहीं था उसे टाला जा सकता था, पर ऐसा नहीं हुआ। व्यर्थ एक आदमी की जेब गई और कइनों को घायल होना पड़ा।

इस दुखद घटना पर हमें यह जान कर प्रसन्नता हुई कि एक इनक्वायरी होने वाली है लेकिन यह जो ए० डी० एम० और डी० सी० को उस इनक्वायरी में लेने की बात है, तो मैं उसका खुल कर विरोध करता हूँ और मैं उस इनक्वायरी को मानने को तैयार नहीं हूँ। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि जहां पर मेहतारों के साथ इस तरीके से साफ़ तौर से अन्याय किया गया हो, जब कि मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके हृदय के अन्दर, प्रधान मंत्री के हृदय के अन्दर और हमारे पन्त जी जिनके कि हृदय में अंगियों के लिये वही दर्द है जैसा कि बापू जी के दिल में था और जिनको कि हम बापू जी का प्रतीक सा मानते हैं और गांधी जी का हृदय यदि हम लोगों के लिये एक बापू का सा था तो पत जी का हृदय हम लोगों के लिये एक मां का सा है, मैं उसकी बहुत कद्र करता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस इनक्वायरी के लिये हाईकोर्ट का एक जज मुकर्रर किया जाये जो निष्पक्ष हो कर जांच करे। जब कि वहां की नालियों में दून है लिडकियों वीबारों पर गोलियां हैं, गांधी चबूतरे पर गोलियां दागी गईं और शोपड़ियों में गोलियां हैं, जहां कि मंगी बस्ती

के अन्दर घुस कर गोलियां बेरहमी से चलाई गई हों और इस तरीके से लोगों को खींचा गया हो। "शेम, शेम" की आवाजें। मैं इस बात को बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। हमारे दिल और दिमाग गुस्से और सदमे से भरे हैं, और यह बात मैं साफ़ तौर से कह देना चाहता हूँ कि जिन हालात में आज मंगी लोग रह रहे हैं उन हालात में नहीं रहेंगे। हम जानते हैं कि आज अगर हमारी कमर झुक रही "तो वह झाड़ू के दम पर झुक रही है, हम आज गोलियों के आगे झुकना नहीं चाहते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि हमारी कमरे सीधी हों और आज जो स्थिति पेश है उसका हम डट कर मुकाबला करना जानते हैं हम उससे किसी तरह घबड़ाते नहीं हैं। मेरे अन्दर पूरी ताकत है और मैं तमाम देश के अंगियों का जिम्मा लेता हूँ, मैं किसी के मुंह की तरफ़ देखता नहीं हूँ। "बी आर बिद यू" की आवाजें।

इस दर्दनाक घटना के कारण मेरा दिल और दिमाग सदमे से भरा हुआ है और हम इन अन्याय को सहन नहीं करेंगे। मैं ज्यादा न कह कर यही दुहराना चाहता हूँ कि इन इनक्वायरी के लिये एक निष्पक्ष जज को मुकर्रर किया जाय ताकि जिन लोगों के साथ अन्याय हुआ है उनको रिलीफ मिले। इस दुखद कांड के लिये मैं डी० सी०, श्री बोपा राय और पुलिस अफसरान को जिम्मेदार मानता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनको जल्दी से जल्दी सस्पेंड कर दिया जाय। हमारे लोगों के दिमाग में एक गुस्से का लहर दौड़ी हुई है और मैं ज्यादा न कह कर सिर्फ़ यही कहूंगा कि इस कांड की इनक्वायरी कराने के लिये एक हाईकोर्ट के जज को मुकर्रर किया जाय।

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow all this. The point is whether this motion is to be admitted or not.

and what the facts are. That is all the issue at present.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of information. Has the Prime Minister or the Home Minister or the Health Minister visited the place of firing or the hospitals where the wounded have been admitted?

Mr. Speaker: That does not arise out of this. **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani** has also given a similar notice. I shall hear her also.

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani: I just want to get some further information from the Hon. Home Minister as to who ordered the firing. As far as we know, there was no magistrate present. How did the firing take place? Secondly, there is considerable truth in what has been said on the floor of the House as to the manner in which the shooting took place.

I was there last night; we were there in the morning; we went all over, and we saw how the police had penetrated into the courtyard, into the covered area, and shot them at random. We saw bullet shots over the wall at this distance; we saw bullet shots at a distance of four feet from the floor. The place was congested, there were women and children all over the place. I cannot, for the life of me, understand how the police penetrated inside and how they shot at them, there. If they had shot outside, I could have understood. I feel that the police have behaved in a very irresponsible manner. I feel that a judicial enquiry must be instituted, because we must also take into notice the fact that the chairman of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is the Deputy Commissioner. How can the magistrate who is below him hold an enquiry into all these matters?

Therefore, I most humbly urge that a proper judicial enquiry should be instituted to go into the matter.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order.....

Mr. Speaker: I am calling the Home Minister now.

Shri Tyagi: I rise to a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Tyagi: My point of order is that for the last so many years, adjournment motions are rejected by the Chair, taking advantage of the discretion given to it.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): But that does not arise just now. You have not disallowed the motion.

Shri Tyagi: It is a point of order, and I have the right to make it. Let not the hon. Member try these tactics with me.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members need not be impatient. Let me hear the point of order; I am bound to. Now, what is the point of order?

Shri Tyagi: This privilege of the Chair is given also in the Parliament in U.K., and there also, the Chair exercises this discretion.

This Parliament is now establishing the practice where adjournment motions are generally not permitted, on the plea that the Speaker does not exercise his discretion in favour of them.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Because there are so many.

Shri Tyagi: Whatever be the case, even the Speaker's discretion....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members who want to raise a point of order will state the point briefly, and if I want further elucidation, I will ask them. If the hon. Member is pre-facing everything, I do not know when he would come to the point of order.

Shri Tyagi: I would submit that there are set rules for the conduct of business, and particularly, in the matter of adjournment motions....

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Attention to Matter of Urgent
Public Importance

Shri Tyagi: and the decision must be given according to those rules. It must be seen whether an adjournment motion pertains to any specific instance or specific point or not, whether it is urgent or not and is it of public importance. It is on these merits only that the adjournment motion may be disallowed. I, therefore, feel that since this adjournment motion which has been moved is on a matter which is very serious, where people are really moved, and feelings are high, I would suggest that you may kindly exercise your discretion in favour of this.

Mr. Speaker: The point of order is simply this that the Speaker must act according to the rules. Is that the point of order? Very well. Now, the Home Minister.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): I have also tabled a similar notice.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a general discussion now.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I was on the spot.....

Shri Anthony Pillai (Madras North): On a point of order. May I know whether at this stage the Speaker is allowing the motion or not? You are now calling upon the Home Minister to reply.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a reply. I am only trying to gather, just for the purpose of settling in my mind as to whether I should give my consent to the adjournment motion or not, what exactly the position is. I shall hear the hon. Members, and the three representative Members who have tabled the adjournment motion, calling-attention-notice etc. and the others also. I am now calling the Minister, and I shall make up my mind. I have heard the representatives. Now, I am calling the Minister. When I allow the motion, I will hear everyone.

Pandit G. B. Pant: Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani has put the question as to who ordered the firing. Well, I understand that there was a Deputy

Superintendent of Police, and he ordered the firing.

Some Hon. Members: Suspend him.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I do not know what the provocation is in this reply. I am trying to give the information that I possess. The question was put, and I answered it.

An Hon. Member: You have already read out that statement.

Pandit G. B. Pant: As for the judicial enquiry or anything like that, I do not rule out anything, but before I make up my mind in a matter of this type, I must have the report of the officer who is making an enquiry.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): What is the use of that enquiry? He is only a subordinate.

Pandit G. B. Pant: So far as this enquiry is concerned, I must see his report before I come to any judgment.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: The issue is very simple. Let us call a committee of our Members to enquire into this matter.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I must wait for the report of the officer. He has already started his investigation....

Some Hon. Members: What is this 'must'? He is only a subordinate.

Pandit G. B. Pant: I am not prepared to concede and I do not accept the argument because the Additional District Magistrate is a man of, I think, twenty-five years' standing, and with such a long experience. I do not think that we could carry on the administration if we regard a responsible officer as altogether unworthy of credit or that he will manipulate things and send wrong reports. But after the receipt of the report, I shall see if the situation demands any further investigation.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: On a point of order. I presume we are discussing the question of the admissibility of the motion. We are not discussing—though that question has come up—

the advisability or otherwise of appointing a Judicial Commission to go into this, although from this side of the House we do demand it. The real question before the House is about the admissibility of the motion, and I would appeal to the Chair that it may kindly take into consideration the provisions of rule 88 of the Rules of Procedure, and either allow or disallow it according to the 8 provisions which are there. Otherwise, these discussions would go on pointlessly and we would never be allowed an opportunity to move an adjournment motion in this House. I would appeal to you to take into consideration this particular rule and then give your decision on the admissibility of the motion.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): Before you decide whether this adjournment motion should be allowed or not, I would like to make a humble submission here.

Generally adjournment motions are tabled on the basis of reports received. But today as far as this adjournment motion is concerned, many of the Members, not only from the Opposition but also from the other side, have visited the place. Shri Balmiki, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Shri Radha Raman and others have gone to the place. Many of us from this side also have been to the place. When we had been discussing about admissibility of adjournment motions before, when certain things had taken place in some place, our information was based on reports received. That is a different matter. But here many of us who went and saw—it may be right or wrong—are under the impression that this is unwarranted and it could have been avoided. That is our feeling, not only of Members on this side but also, as we have just seen, of Members on the other side, who have gone to the spot and inquired. We went there and we did not inquire from the persons who are in the basti. We asked those persons who are living on the other side as ordinary people, as to what happened. We are convinced that certainly the firing was

unwarranted. We are convinced that there has not been such violence on the other side. Even supposing there had been violence, shooting should not have been ordered and it should have been avoided.

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order. My hon. friend is entering into details. This is not the stage to discuss the motion. Now the point is whether it should be allowed or not.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I am not discussing. I am only submitting that as far as this adjournment motion is concerned, it may be admitted and we may have a discussion so that as a result of it, certain directions as regards firing and what the police should do in such circumstances may be evolved. So I request that the motion may be allowed.

Several hon. Members rose

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): This is extraordinary.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): May I make a submission? I feel, on the strength of opinion that has been expressed from all sections of the House, that why Shri Tyagi has submitted is worthy of your consideration. Whether we should have a magisterial inquiry or a judicial inquiry—these are not pertinent to the application of rule 58. All that rule 58 postulates are certain conditions—the matter should be specific and it should be a matter of urgent public importance. It is specific, it is urgent and it is certainly of public importance, and I feel it would represent the almost unanimous feeling of the House if the matter is in terms of rule 58, admitted.

Shri Nath Pal: You have not given me a chance.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow....

Shri Nath Pal: I want to submit on the admissibility of the motion. I just want a minute.

Mr. Speaker: I have heard all sections of the House.

Shri Nath Pai: No, Sir. You are anticipating. We were never given a chance.

Mr. Speaker: No.

Shri Nath Pai: You are not giving me a chance? This is unfair....

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say a few words?

Mr. Speaker: The Leader of the House will have preference over others normally.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The motion for adjournment to consider the matter, I take it, means that this matter—what has happened—should be discussed properly in this House. Then the House may decide as it chooses. Now, if it is a question of looking into this matter thoroughly, every aspect of it, so far as Government is concerned, we are entirely in agreement with it. There is no question of a matter of this kind being passed by, by-passed, hushed up or anything. The question is what will be the best time when this House has as full possession of the facts as it can be, so that it can discuss it?

Whether it is this motion or any other motion—it is immaterial what form the motion takes—Government would like this matter to be considered by this House. But all I would say is that it would be desirable, I take it, to consider it when as many facts as possible are available.

Now we are just within less than 24 hours of this very unfortunate occurrence. As hon. Members know, only yesterday I said something about it. Within an hour of what I had said yesterday, my colleague, the Health Minister, met the representatives of the Sangh and in fact the matter appeared to be—so far as the demands were concerned—well on the way to a settlement.... (Interruptions). That was my information. Then late in the afternoon, he informed me of the present occurrence.

Now, nobody can doubt that it is a tragic occurrence. There is no doubt about it, and it deserves the fullest and the most impartial inquiry and any action that may come out of that inquiry. We are all agreed about that, whatever side of the House we may sit. The point is, how best to approach, to go into this matter, and in what circumstances the House can consider it fully. Government is prepared to give full time to the House. I do not mind whether the discussion is in the shape of this motion—adjournment motion—or any other motion. It is immaterial. It is not that we shirk the discussion.

But I would submit for your consideration what would be the proper time for such a discussion in this House. I think it would probably be better if we had fuller facts. Neither my colleague, the Home Minister, nor anyone who has been inquiring, has been able to get all the facts. Some of the hon. Members have visited the place. I intended visiting the place this morning, but I was told that it would not be a suitable time. I am going probably sometime today. But my going there and seeing the place, of course, is not an inquiry. It is just satisfying an urge that I may have. That is all. But I can assure the House that nobody wants an inquiry into this matter in a hush-hush way. We want a full consideration of it, a full inquiry. It is not a prestige of Government involved in this matter so that Government may foolishly try to hush up something or postpone something. We want the fullest inquiry, as the House wants it, and we want action taken as a result of that inquiry. We also want this House to consider this matter fully. As to when it should consider it, and in what form, it is for you to consider.

Shri Nath Pai: In spite of this explanation, and the statement made by the Home Minister and the Prime Minister, I feel that we are not satisfied; I, at least, am not satisfied....

Some Hon. Members: We are not satisfied. .

Shri Nath Pai: I submit that you should give time for this adjournment motion to be taken up, and this is my reason. I am afraid that this is not an isolated instance. I am constrained to say—I submit this in spite of what the Prime Minister and Home Minister have said—that we are very much afraid and exercised that this may unfortunately be a taste of the shape of things to come. It is for this reason that we want this matter to be taken up and discussed.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. So far as this question is concerned—involving the death of one person and injury to various persons—it has happened in the capital itself. I am not going to cloud the issue by questions as to who ought to make the inquiry or not. The point is for a full discussion in this matter. There are hon. Members who have gone and seen the place; others have heard, and a third set of Members have read about it in the newspapers. But so far as Government is concerned, for an authoritative statement, the hon. Home Minister requires—whether it is accepted or not—a statement from his own officer, and as he claims, an independent authority, though he is a subordinate.

Under the circumstances, I would like to allow a discussion. I am postponing the discussion till day after tomorrow, Saturday, within which time, being near to the place, the hon. Home Minister will make every effort to get the report and make a statement that morning. As to what further has to be done, if we are not satisfied, I shall try to provide for a discussion that evening.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Can we not have an enquiry committee?

Mr. Speaker: All these motions are postponed to the day after tomorrow. I will keep them pending. They will stand over, these adjournment motions, the calling attention notice and the other matters that I read out just now. In the meanwhile, the hon. Home Minister will expedite getting the report from his own officers so as to enable him to place

the facts before the House. And, after his statement—whether a statement is made or not—we will have a discussion that evening. Whether the adjournment motions shall be allowed or not or whether the discussion shall be on the calling attention notice, I shall decide that morning. All these will now stand over.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Under the rules, an adjournment motion, if it is allowed, should be put for discussion at the end of the day—whenever the sitting of the House ends—and should be discussed for 2-1/2 hours. That is the rule for adjournment motions. This House is going to adjourn at 5-30 this evening and under the rules you are required to put the motion for discussion at 5-30 P.M. to be discussed till 8 P.M. Is it the case that the Home Minister or the Prime Minister cannot within that time get possession of the facts from their officers? This was in Delhi and 5 hours or 5-1/2 hours is a long enough time to get possession of the facts from the city. So, may I suggest that we should conform to the normal rule in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: There cannot be endless discussion on this matter. If I admit the motion today, it is true that I must take it up this evening, whether it is accepted or not. If it is admitted further work of the House will be adjourned. But, I am not coming to any decision on this. There is nothing in the rule which prevents me from taking my own time and adjourning the matter. The matter will be kept alive and if I decide that day in favour of the adjournment motion the discussion will take place.

As regards the matter having taken place in Delhi and an enquiry being instituted, the hon. Home Minister said—I understood to him to say—that it will take 4 or 5 days. Therefore, I restricted it and said that it must be disposed of in this week. Saturday is only day after tomorrow. Therefore, I do not think it necessary to continue this matter. The whole thing will stand over. I am not deciding any of these issues.

Shri Tyagi: So, may we take it that you are holding over your ruling?

Mr. Speaker: I am agreeing with the hon. Member.

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.**

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Out of the 9 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, about 5 hours have already been availed of and 4 hours remain. Now, it is 5 minutes to 1. Let me take it as one o'clock. The debate will close by 5 o'clock today. The list of cut motions relating to these Demands have already been circulated to the Members on 31st July, 1957. I shall call upon the Minister for Irrigation and Power to reply to the debate at 4 o'clock, after which the cut motions will be disposed of and the Demands put to vote.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur may continue his speech.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta-East): Sir, I gave notice of cut motion No. 697. I sent a chit; but, probably, the chit that was sent by my party did not contain that number. I do not find it in the list of selected cut motions. I would like it to be included.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow it. Cut motion No. 697 may also be moved.

Sale of electric energy by D. V. C. to calculate E.S.C.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' be reduced to Re. 1."

Mr. Speaker: This cut motion is also before the House.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had quoted figures from the Five Year Plan's reviewed to show how deplorable the progress both in the field of irrigation and power in Rajasthan was. We had very low targets and the fact is that even those low targets have not been fulfilled. In respect of irrigation, the shortfall is 55 per cent. And the situation would have been still worse had it not been for the fact that a project called the Jawai had been taken up about 4 years before the first Five Year Plan was conceived or born. The shortfall is staggering in the case of power projects also; it is about 62 per cent. And, again, this shortfall does not take into account the fact that one of the turbines has already burst killing a labourer; it does not take into account the make-shift arrangement made by rushing a second turbine from Panipat to cater to the needs of Jodhpur.

This very clearly discloses how the progress of development in the State has been betrayed. I have invited particular attention of the Minister to these facts not because I am anxious to make any complaints or ask for any explanation. But the fact remains that during the Second Five Year Plan we are likely to be faced with many difficulties, particularly, difficulties regarding foreign exchange. Until and unless the hon. Minister pays special attention to the problems of the State, the progress is likely to be locked. My reason for bringing all these facts to the notice of the Minister is to ask for his sympathy and to seek his assistance in giving top priority to the demands of Rajasthan, particularly in view of the betrayal of the progress of the State during the years so far.

I shall not refer to the Bhakra Nangal project. The story is said. I shall not refer to Chambal which is being looked after by the Deputy Minister for Irrigation. But, I think he will take us into confidence, for

I have it from the horse's mouth, and my information is that though the progress is fairly satisfactory on the Madhya Bharat side, it is not so on the Rajasthan side. Whatever the reasons are, the fact is obviously there that the progress on the Rajasthan side of the Chambal Project also is not satisfactory. I do not wish to be told that this lack of progress is due to any difficulties regarding personnel. I will be able to convince the hon. Minister at any time that we had the required personnel. There is no reason to believe that Rajasthan has not got the personnel as Madhya Bharat have. We had the personnel and if anybody comes up with the excuse, I may submit with confidence that he is living only in ignorance and that he will be adding insult to injury. The personnel is there. The need now is to go into those matters which have been responsible for the staggering shortfall, to streamline the agencies, to adopt effective measures and to see that the time which we have lost is made up and the progress in the next Five Year Plan is assured because it is only natural that the entire progress of the State is based on the progress of the projects for power. Unless this is done no developmental schemes of any type can be taken up.

13 hrs

I will just give the House an example. We have set up an ideal industrial colony in Jodhpur, but that colony is today lying desolate and deserted for no other reason but that we have not got power for connections to be given. The result, therefore, is natural. To avoid this state of affairs I hope necessary and adequate measures will be taken to ensure the progress of the State during the course of the second Five Year Plan.

Now, one suggestion which I have to make for the consideration of the hon. Minister is this. We are putting up a steam plant in Jodhpur. I would request him to consider linking up this Jodhpur power house with the Chambal network. So far as I have been able to ascertain from

the engineers, I find this scheme is feasible. If this is done it will serve a large number of towns and villages, a very productive area, an area which is otherwise likely to be ignored. I would further request him to consider putting up another power plant at Sumerpur or somewhere near Jawai whichever is feasible. Originally in our scheme we had a power plant at Jawai but it was discovered that a hydel power plant would not be possible. He may have to put up the steam plant, but I wish to emphasise the need and urgency of this power plant there. If we put up a 3,000 to 5,000 kw set there and if we link it with Pali and Jodhpur, we will have a first class industrial and agricultural grid running over an area of about one hundred to one hundred and twenty five miles. This would be an almost ideal place. You can develop this place. It is not going to cost us very much; the cost is very little. The feasibility of the scheme is undoubted and it is something which does not involve much of foreign exchange. If you can do this, the whole area will be humming with business and industry, it will be an ideal place for the development of rural and cottage industries.

I have only one more point to refer in respect of Rajasthan and that is about the Rajasthan Canal. Sir, Rajasthan Canal is the dream of our dreams. I think Rajasthan Canal is going to be the largest canal not only in this country, but it is perhaps one of the largest, if not the largest, in the world. We have by certain events changed history, but by Rajasthan Canal you are going to change the geography of the country. Our friends will be staggered to know that by means of this Canal we are thinking of navigation in the Rajasthan desert. The very idea is inspiring, but this project has been left over for a long time. I would like to be sure that all efforts are made that this project is given top priority. This project is not merely a project for Rajasthan, it is a project which does not serve Rajasthan alone,

[Shri H. C. Mathur]

it is certainly a project of all India importance. This is a project which is going to solve many of our difficulties; this is a project which definitely is going to solve to a very great extent our food problem in the country.

May I know what steps are being taken, what organisation is being set up? I hope we will not have the same sad experience as we had in the past. Let us grow wiser by the experience of the past and let us set up an organisation which will ensure great success of this project. I hope this will not be retarded by this blessed question of canal water dispute with Pakistan. I wish to be assured about it. This canal water dispute with Pakistan is on our nerves and this project has something I believe to do with that dispute. But I think our mind should be very clear on these matters. We cannot go on placating Pakistan all the time. I think we have gone more than out of our way to be generous, to be more than fair to that State, but we should not permit Pakistan to sabotage the progress and development of our country. I hope the hon. Minister would be in a position to give us an assurance that the progress of this project will not be retarded by any extraneous considerations.

Again, when I look into the Second Five Year Plan, though I find reference to this majestic project, I see nothing being done to develop the transport facilities alongside the Rajasthan Canal. You cannot conceive of any project without transport facilities. I do not know if even a survey has been made of that area for a rail road; I do not know whether you are thinking of a highway; I do not know whether you are thinking about construction of various roads to inter-link it. I hope the hon. Minister will be able to throw some light and give some satisfaction.

As I said in the beginning, I would now touch upon certain important points of policy. The first sugges-

tion which I respectfully wish to make is that we should have a uniform rate for power throughout the country. I think the mind of this Government is already working in that direction, because I get indications of it in their policy and many other spheres. We have the same rate for cement, we have the same rate for steel, whether it is imported steel or not. The imported steel at the port of Calcutta costs only as much as it does in Delhi. Government has taken into consideration all these matters because they want the even development of the country. I made out this point when the Second Five Year Plan was discussed, when the hon. Minister for Planning invited certain Members to discuss this Plan before he was to take it to Parliament. The hon. Minister conceded the point in principle. I should like to know what steps are being taken to give shape to that idea and what steps are being taken to implement that scheme. There may be certain difficulties raised, certain administrative difficulties, in this matter. The bogey of the autonomy of States might be brought in, but I do not think this is inconsistent with the autonomy of the States in any respect, in any manner. There can be adjustments made very conveniently and easily. In the first instance, I would urge upon the Minister to see that there are uniform rates. The rate of electricity for power and domestic consumption is entirely different in Jaipur from what it is in Udaipur. Yet another rate prevails in Jodhpur. The consumer pays eight annas or six annas or some other amount. This chaotic state of affairs should not be permitted to continue.

While making a reference to it, I would ask the hon. Minister to eliminate the distributing agencies. In the context of our present thinking and the policies and programmes which we have accepted. I do not know why they are allowed huge profits. I would ask him if he has

examined the balance sheets and the actual working of these distributing agencies. If the older lines cannot be taken over immediately, for God's sake do not introduce the new intermediaries and allow them huge profits.

It is really very distressing to find that even in the present context of things when we are most anxious about our food supplies, tubewells already dug and which could be commissioned are lying idle because power connection could not be given in spite of the fact that power is available. I cannot conceive of such a state of affairs. I have gone through the entire bulky volume which you have put in our hands the day before giving a review of the First Plan. I did not find any reference to rural electrification anywhere there. Just a casual reference is made at one place and that too not to rural electrification. A particular scheme has been worked out and a sum of Rs 20 crores was allotted out of which hardly Rs 8 crores had been spent. I do not consider this scheme to be a scheme for rural electrification in the true sense of the word.

We must give electric connection to the rural areas for lifting water and for the development of cottage and small-scale industries. You cannot stop the influx of the population from the rural areas to the cities unless you make the rural area worth living where we should find ways of means for him to earn something to supplement his income. That is only possible if small-scale and cottage industries are developed in the rural areas. Instead of Delhi being the centre and the capital of small-scale industries, it should be dispersed all over the rural areas. Then, the cottage and small-scale industries can succeed. They should be worked, not on sentimental grounds, but on commercially sound principles. They can be so if they are made ancillary to big industries. That will take away one of the

major difficulties which hampers all the time the progress of these industries—marketing difficulty. If these industries are ancillary to certain big industries, then the small industries can be developed in the rural areas. Only then you will be able to attract the educated young to the rural areas. It is no use exhorting them to go to the rural areas if you do not create good conditions there. These conditions lie mostly in the hands of the Minister of Power and Irrigation and I hope he will very seriously and sincerely go into this question of rural electrification. I wish him to earmark a particular amount for this purpose. I am not asking that because eighty per cent. of the people live in rural areas, eighty per cent. of the power should go there. But, I certainly say that at least 25 per cent. or a fixed quantity should go to the rural areas.

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member must conclude now. I have allowed him more than 20 minutes. They must have an eye on the clock also.

Shri H. C. Mathur. I shall conclude in two minutes. For want of time I am not going into many other matters, I would refer very briefly to two matters.

The Deputy Minister, in his speech last evening, referred to the All India Service. I was not very much satisfied with what he said. I have been taking up this matter on every occasion when I had found an opportunity to speak. More than two years back, the hon Minister for Planning, while discussing certain subjects on the floor of the other House, assured us that he will take effective steps. It is no use blaming the States. You have not made a correct approach in the matter nor have you given them any lead. May I know what you have done to constitute at least one consolidated Central Service? There are various departments, each department a kingdom in itself. You have not been able to effect a co-ordination and have a central pool. If you give any lead to

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the States, at least the Central Services are co-ordinated and pooled together, half the problem will be solved.

Then, these major river valley projects should be implemented speedily. There are certain bottlenecks. I would request the hon. Minister to examine what these bottlenecks are. I have no time; otherwise I would have detailed them. Delays add considerably to the cost. The Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission mentioned only the other day that if we had efficiency and integrity in the implementation of our major projects, 25 per cent of the cost will be cut down. That would be a colossal amount. This comes from an experienced administrator who is associated with planning ever since its inception. I hope proper attention will be given to this matter. We do not feel happy when we are told that these major projects are centres of corruption. Delays add to that and I hope proper attention will be given to these suggestions.

Shri Rameshwar Rao: (Mahbubnagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, irrigation is not a very absorbing subject but a very important subject, especially in a country like India, where conditions necessitate large-scale irrigation. The only factor which would contribute to increased production in this country is irrigation. India being in the tropics, there is heavy evaporation and what is worse, there is uneven rainfall and unless water can be given to fields regularly, we cannot increase food production. It has been estimated that food production can be trebled in this country with irrigation. All other aids like improved seeds, fertilisers, contour bunding or consolidation of holdings are but secondary in importance as compared to irrigation. Our population is increasing at the phenomenal rate of four million a year, and unless we can otherwise devise methods of controlling our increasing population, we can survive only if we can produce at least a million tons of extra food every year.

Under the circumstances, Sir, you will agree with me that every other activity has to be considered subordinate to the task of increasing food production. The only saving grace, however, appears to be that experts in this country have opined that we have the potential for increasing irrigation and hence increasing food production even if population goes on increasing at the present rate for decades to come.

At the moment we produce about 65 million tons of food grains every year, while the Planning Commission has estimated that our requirements by 1967 would be 87 million tons of food grains. This would mean that in the next ten years we would have to increase our food production by at least two million tons a year. All this only proves and confirms the great urgency and importance of irrigation in the Indian context.

There are two facts to this problem; firstly, the long-term plan and, secondly, the immediate objective. The Planning Commission envisaged that by 1967 we should have an additional 33 million acres under irrigation. The targets of the First Five Year Plan were 8.5 million acres of which water was apparently made available to 6.5 million acres while only four million acres came under the plough. It is also claimed that minor irrigation extended facilities to ten million acres. But, surely, if this claim is true, and if 14 million acres have in the last five years come under the plough, then, how is it that we face a food crisis in this country? Either the irrigation figures are wrong or the food production figures are wrong; I only hope that both are not wrong.

I believe, at the moment irrigation is handled by two and half ministries. I say two and a half ministries because, the Ministry for Food and Agriculture handles minor irrigations, the Ministry for Irrigation and Power handles major irrigation works and medium irrigation works and, I am

told, the Ministry of Community Development is also tinkering with irrigation.

Surely, an important subject like irrigation should be handled better. Unless there is unified direction, planning and control, justice cannot be done to irrigation. It is not important which Ministry handles irrigation, but all the three aspects of irrigation—major, medium and minor irrigation—must be handled by one Ministry and responsibility must be shouldered by one department. Divided responsibility, Sir, you will agree, is the very negation of responsibility.

In the scheme of irrigation one has to remember that in India one-sixth of the country has assured rainfall and the other five-sixth needs looking after. There have been in the last two days many comments that completed irrigation projects have not been fully utilised. Not only have there been comments in this House, but the Planning Commission's review of the First Five Year Plan, page 144 says:

"In some cases it has happened that owing to defective phasing of works, water has been stored at considerable cost which can irrigate large areas but canal and distribution systems—needed for conveying the water to the fields were not ready in time. There were also projects in which the time-table prepared by States for spreading the available irrigation facilities has not been rapid enough. There are, thus, important lessons to be learnt from the experience of the past few years."

Further, the report goes on to say:

"....phasing of irrigation and power projects and their execution should be carefully arranged to yield maximum returns from investment at each stage."

I would like to add that it is not merely defective phasing that has contributed to this non-utilisation of water accumulated at great cost. Ap-

parently, the Planning Commission, the planners themselves overlooked the fact that the placing and location of these irrigation projects is important if their utility has to be fulfilled. Projects like D. V. C., Hirakud and Mayuraxi are located in areas of assured rainfall. Obviously, if an area has an assured rainfall of 50 inches a year, surely the peasant is not going to take water from our irrigation schemes. Our planning should be such that our irrigation projects are located in areas of scanty rainfall where the peasant needs them.

On the other hand, there is Tungabhadra, which is the other extreme. Tungabhadra project is also located in the worst famine-stricken area of India with a sparse population of only 120 people per square mile—while a proper irrigation area requires a population of about 350 persons per square mile—and with land which was never been tilled in the last 50, 60 or even 100 years. Naturally, the development process will take time.

In view of the importance of irrigation to India, what is needed is a sure assessment of projects and priorities. In my view, therefore, an Irrigation Commission consisting not only of experts but also of Members of this hon. House should be appointed. It was in 1902 that an Irrigation Commission was appointed in this country and did some useful work. For some reason a similar Commission has not been considered necessary as yet. In my view the Commission appointed, as explained earlier, should be charged to travel round India, examine all proposed projects and report on priorities in a year or 18 months. The Irrigation Commission should formulate plans not only for the immediate future but also to cover the next 150 years, as the least service which we can render to generations yet unborn in this country is to leave them fully surveyed and planned projects for them to be undertaken whenever necessary.

This would also help our own phased development of agriculture and irrigation, otherwise our irrigation will

[Shri Rameshwar Rao]

grow in a haphazard manner resulting in our taking up less useful projects at the expense of more useful and beneficial ones. This has not only happened in the past but, if I may submit, is happening today. I should like to give one example to the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power 120 miles from Hyderabad in Telanga, on the Godavari—Godavari of which only 6 per cent of the water is used for irrigation and 94 per cent spills into the Bay of Bengal—there is a beautiful site at Pochampad, a paradise for engineers, if I may call it so, a site for a wonderful irrigation project. Surveys and investigations were begun 20 years ago—by the late Sir Ali Nawaz Jung one of the greatest engineers this country has produced. Investigations have almost been completed and even the channel alignments have been fixed. However, this project needs a few lakhs of rupees and a little interest to complete investigations before it can be taken up and built. The Andhra Government has no money to complete the job. It is indeed a tragedy that such a project the best of its kind in South India is neglected, while more expensive projects are being not only investigated but built. Surely, there is some mistake somewhere. The Pochampad Dam would be a low dam of about 90 feet and could be built without cement or steel and without any foreign exchange. It can be built only with surkhi mortar and stone. It will irrigate over 20 lakh acres of land. It is the cheapest projects of its kind in India. It will not cost more than Rs 40 crores, or Rs 50 crores. The dam itself costs Rs 10 crores and the channels are supposed to cost Rs 40 crores, and it can be built in stages. It will produce the much wanted rice, rice which we cannot buy even outside India for love or for money. Leaving such cheap, lovely and abundant projects we tinker with insoluble problems.

I am not speaking of Pochampad from a regional angle at all. It is

India that suffers the agony of hunger and want, and it is our duty to take up projects which yield quick and bountiful results. Pochampad is but one example. There may be others. The Irrigation Commission may discover newer projects of greater benefit which we may be able to take up even during the second Five Year Plan, to the exclusion of other projects which could be delayed.

I have so far drawn the attention of the hon. Minister to long term projects. Before I go on, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that I have not spoken of Pochampad from my own imagination. I would like to refer him to Volume III No 10 of *Bhagirath*—March 1957, in which there is an article on the potentialities of the Godavari in which there are a few lines about Pochampad.

'A few miles inside the western part of Andhra Pradesh, there is an excellent site at Pochampad where if a dam of 120 ft height is constructed the waters could be diverted to irrigate nearly 16 lakh acres in the northern portion of the river which are at present in great need of water.'

It goes on to say

Below Pochampad it is only at Inchanpalle that the Indravathi feeds the Godavari with most of its waters. There is an excellent site with bedrock exposed. At this place if a dam of 130 ft height is constructed, it would store 16 million acre ft of water, which would be by far the largest storage reservoir of the country and the second largest in the world.

Mr Speaker: What will be the length of the dam?

Shri Rameshwar Rao: I am afraid it has not been given in this report. But I can say it is not very long. It is a very convenient site and it is one of the most beautiful sites. As I said, it is the engineers' paradise.

I have spoken at length on the long term plans of irrigation. I would now

draw the hon. Minister's attention to the immediate objective of increased food production. The hon. Minister knows as well as I do, that in South India especially there are hundreds of thousands of small tanks which are breached. For some reason, they are under the Food and Agriculture departments, and so are under divided responsibility. The divided responsibility does not take them anywhere. If only the small tanks could be restored, it would be good. All they want is earth, labour and stone. No cement, no steel, no foreign exchange. If only these tanks are restored, and these can be done in 18 months or two years—it would lead to increase food production. Tens of lakhs of acres would come under irrigation, but the States do not have the funds to tackle the job. Surely, the Central Government should, as an emergency measure, make grants to the State Governments for the specific purpose of restoring these breached small tanks. Irrigation would be facilitated only if all irrigation works are handled by a single authority. I hope the hon. Minister will give some consideration to my submission. While supporting his demands for grants, I do request him to try and reallocate the funds in the direction in which I have indicated.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I now call upon Shri K. S. Ramaswamy. I will then call upon Shri T. K. Chaudhuri. Then, Shri Punnoose. Dr. K. B. Menon will then be called.

Shri Sanganna (Koraput—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): May we know the list of speakers from Orissa?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Supakar has been called. I will draw from all sides. Let us see.

Shri R. S. Lal (Domariaganj): What about U.P.?

Mr. Speaker: Seth Achal Singh has spoken.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): May we know the list of speakers to be called?

Mr. Speaker: I am prepared to allow one more Member from U.P. In matters relating to food, agriculture, health and education, irrigation, etc.,—largely these are not political matters—and therefore, I would like to give opportunities to every State. U.P. is a big State and I would like to call one more Member representing U.P. But nobody tells me, and there is no arrangement, whereby the representatives are placed before me to speak. I cannot call all the Members of U.P. or of any particular State. Nobody assists me. So, I am not able to know who is able to speak on behalf of any particular State. So, whoever appears before me, I shall call upon him.

Shri M. C. Jain: From Punjab, only one Member spoke.

Mr. Speaker: Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava spoke.

Shri M. C. Jain: Yes, I am only saying that apart from Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, no other Member from Punjab spoke.

Mr. Speaker: Punjab, from a deficit State, has now become rich. With Bhakra Nangal, it is now at the top of the skies. It is now a pucca surplus State.

Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Vicarabad) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had a chance. There are other maiden speakers.

बीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : इस पर अब तक कोई औरत नहीं बोली है ।

अप्ययन महोदय : सारे हिन्दुस्तान पर सब लोग नहीं बोल सकते हैं ।

Shri K. S. Ramaswamy (Gobichetipalayam): I am thankful to the Speaker for having given me a chance to take part in this debate. Let me, at the outset, pay my tribute to the Minister of Irrigation and Power for the great achievements that have

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been shown in the first Five Year Plan in the last few years. By these efforts, famine in this country has become a thing of the past. Millions of acres of land have been brought under cultivation. About 14 million acres of land were brought under cultivation, during the first Plan period—and it has been estimated—that 20 million more acres would be irrigated in the next four or five years. We will certainly tide over the food crisis, and we will become a surplus country very soon because of these irrigation facilities

When I speak about this, I have to refer to my State. In the Madras State we have utilised all the waters available in the small and big rivers, and we may not be able to have any more dams or big river valley projects unless other neighbouring States come to our rescue. The Andhra State is going to share its waters with our Krishna-Pennar project which has been investigated, and I hope that that scheme will be taken up for implementation very soon. But that will serve only Madras, Chingleput and South Arcot. Still further in the south, Tinnevelley, Coimbatore and Madura, and also Ramnad, there are vast tracts of land which are very dry and there is no hope of irrigation facilities there, in Tamil Nad. But in the Kerala State, big rivers are going waste to the sea, and those waters can be utilised for the Madras State. The Parambikulam project which was investigated sometime back still remains to be implemented, and the other State is not co-operating with us. If the Parambikulam scheme is taken up, about two lakhs of acres in Coimbatore and Ramnad will be irrigated and about 21,000 acres in Kerala State will also be irrigated. We want only a share of their waters. They can utilise all the waters they need, but they may give only the excess water that goes waste into the sea. That will do

There is one Giriyar, whose water is not utilised by Kerala. That will irrigate about two taluks in the Tinnevelley district, that is, Sankaranainarkoil and Koilpatti.

Pambar and Upper Periyar can also be taken up. It will also irrigate lakhs of acres in Ramnad. We want Kerala State to be sympathetic towards us. We have also a good cause to share that water with them. Recently the food zonal council was formed and the Kerala State wanted to be with us, because it is a deficit State. We are also deficit, but even then we are prepared to share our food with them. If they give us water, if they agree to the irrigation zone also, then we will produce more food, and all of us together by our joint enterprise can solve this food problem and also generate electricity, which will be useful to both of us. The present Kerala Ministry believe in international theory and I hope they will not be carried away by parochialism and 'Stateism'.

If the States do not agree among themselves, I request the Centre to intervene and take up the ownership of the rivers. The national resources of the country should not be wasted. It should not be left to the whims and fancies of the States. It should be fully utilised by the Indian Union. I hope the Minister for Irrigation and Power will intervene and see to it that this water is utilised for the benefit of both the States. Luckily for us, we have got this Lower Bhavani dam, which irrigates 2,10,000 acres.

There are some difficulties I would like to mention one difficulty and I hope it will be looked into. The irrigation authorities are pursuing a policy which is detrimental to food production. Among the irrigated areas of Lower Bhavani ayacut, there are thousands of acres which are fed by lift-well scheme. People were using lift-wells and they were already raising food crops and commercial crops. Now these people are

prevented from installing pumps and they are not allowed to lift water by mechanical methods. It is said that by these methods they take out the percolated water. The lands in the Lower Bhavani ayacut area are not fed with enough water. I think it is better to be unfed than half-fed. If these people are allowed, they would have installed diesel engines and would have lifted water; they would have certainly contributed to the grow more food scheme. I hope the policy of the irrigation authorities will be revised and people will be allowed to use these mechanical devices.

The Ministry should formulate a policy with the co-operation of other Ministries like the Commerce and Industry Ministry to start more industrial undertakings in the project areas. In the Lower Bhavani project, they have invested lakhs of rupees in forming a township and it is lying waste. They could have utilised the raw materials available there and started some industries. The man-power utilised for the dam could also be utilised for the industries. They can be settled there; that will greatly relieve congestion in the towns and to a great extent relieve unemployment also. Big tenements are lying waste and they must be utilised to the fullest advantage.

I entirely agree with my friend's view regarding the minor irrigation works. Minor and major irrigation should be in the hands of the same Ministry and should be conducted in a co-ordinated way. I have no complaint to make against the Ministry now dealing with minor irrigation works. I will give one instance of co-ordinated work. In my constituency in Bhavani taluk, there is a chain of tanks—about 6 or 7 tanks. They are depleted. The bunds are breached and there is no water in them. They are lying just near the Mettur dam. If only a canal of a few miles is constructed and water is let into these tanks at the time of the mon-

soon, they will irrigate thousands of acres and you need not levy betterment levy, etc. and upset the cultivators. This will greatly relieve those people.

As there are no big rivers to be tapped by us, at least the minor irrigation works can be taken up and the tanks can be renovated. I am proud to tell you that the farmers in Coimbatore and Salem districts are the hardest working people in the world. Whether there is tank or not, whether there is dam or not, they will dig the land to a depth of 80 to 100 feet and find water, because they believe in the philosophy of Thiruvalluvar: "Uzhudhundu vazh-vare vazhuvar". They are not going to keep quiet, but I only request the irrigation department to give them all the facilities. They cannot be working hard for ever; some relief should be given to them.

There are thousands of tanks in Salem district. But in a major part of the place, there are no irrigation facilities. If the Krishnagiri project is completed, that will help them. In Ramnad and Tinnevely districts, tube-wells can be constructed. In the past, Madras State has been neglected in the construction of tube-wells and I think some money will be spent for the construction of tube-wells in this region.

I was happy to hear yesterday from our Minister that the Cauvery and Tambraparni rivers were being considered for navigation purposes. Cauvery will greatly relieve the congestion on the railways due to the shortage of wagons. Tanjore people are not able to export their foodgrains to other places. This will greatly relieve them. I hope and believe that this will be expedited.

I want to submit one more point about electricity. One of the biggest schemes that have been started in Madras is the Kundah project. It was stated sometime ago that it might be postponed due to want of materials or foreign exchange. Luckily

[Shri K S Ramaswamy]

for us, the Canadian Government is helping us under the Colombo Plan. I only request the hon Minister to expedite the matter and finish the work in schedule time so that we can at least get electricity soon if not water.

I wholeheartedly support these demands

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): Mr Speaker, if I have decided to take part in this debate at the earliest opportunity that was available to me, that is because I feel that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power holds the key to the life and destiny of the Godforsaken State from which I come, I mean the State of West Bengal

Due to centuries of neglect under the British colonial rule, we have a State where we have floods side by side with choking and silting up of rivers. We have the problem of arid areas and draught affected areas going without any irrigation. All problems that one can conceive of in connection with irrigation, flood control and river drainage and erosion are to be found in plenty in that State

Before I go to detail out some of the urgent problems that confront our State, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the hon Minister to the problem of flood control. Last year, in a radio speech, the economic significance of the problem created by floods was underlined by one of our top engineers, if I may be permitted to refer to his name, Shri Kunwar Sam. He said,—and I think there would be no authoritative expert who would dispute that statement — if we can prevent the damage that takes place through floods every year, we can raise the national income of India by Rs 100 crores, which means, if we could have prevented the damage created by the floods, we could have one million-ton producing steel mill every

year in this country. There are other aspects also; the loss that we incur by way of provision for flood relief and other things. I do not want to go into that aspect of the matter. The problem is very simple. A very large tract of our country in certain specified regions are, every year, subject to this havoc of floods, particularly, the North-eastern region of our country Assam, Bihar, Eastern UP, and last but not least, the State of West Bengal. In the year 1955, the total flood affected area was of the tune of 36,000 square miles

13 55 hrs

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

As the House well knows, before 1954, flood control problem was regarded as a part of the general problem involved in the formulation of our policy with regard to multi-purpose river valley projects. Flood control as such was not taken up separately or distinctly. After the 1954 floods, we started to have what might be called an integrated flood control policy

But, one thing has intrigued me most. What are we going to do about this policy? I am afraid that this problem of floods which we have taken up, apparently, very seriously, has given rise to a spate of Committees, Commissions, etc. I was just trying to find out how many bodies there are to deal with these problems. In the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget, there is a concise statement about the flood control bodies of our Government. First, there is the Central Flood Control Board. Then, in ten States, we have ten Flood Control Boards at State level. Then, we have four River Commissions which deal with floods. Then, there is the flood wing of the Central Water and Power Commission which assists the Central Flood Control Board and also four investigation Circles of the flood wing and which is supposed to supply design and other things and exa-

mine the schemes submitted by the State Governments. The Central Water and Power Commission has a Flood wing. The Flood wing has again four investigation wings. I am afraid this multiplicity of bodies most probably leads to a duplication of efforts, duplication of plans and the same ground being gone over by different bodies. Things which ought to have been tackled on a war basis are unnecessarily delayed.

So far as the flood control policy and the allocations for the same are concerned, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the original Ministry of Irrigation and Power submitted plans for the First Plan period and they had included schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 174.37 crores. For the Second Plan period it was Rs. 117.15 crores. But, actually, in the Plan itself, schemes costing Rs. 60 crores were sanctioned. I would urge upon the House and upon the Government to look into the matter and see if they cannot increase the allocation at least by Rs. 25 crores more. Why I say this is because, as in the First Plan period, in the Second Five Year Plan period also, we intend to go through two stages of our three tier programme. We take emergency, immediate measures and also intermediate measures. It has been found by actual experience that wherever we have undertaken some kind of emergent measures or intermediate measures, large tract, a considerable tract, has been saved from the havoc of floods. So, that aspect of the matter, that is, larger allocations for flood control, for intermediate type of schemes and emergent schemes should be immediately taken up.

14 hrs.

Then I come to certain problems of my State. The House is not perhaps aware that the State of West Bengal suffered the worst floods in its history in 1956. Unfortunately that flood occurred after hon. Shri Nanda made

his statement on 3rd September. It began on the night of September 25-26.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Had the flood any connection with the statement?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: No, not with the statement, but the peculiar features of the flood could not be taken into account while that statement was made. I want to level a definite charge against this Government that they have simply ignored the occurrence of this flood and have refused to take into account the problems which were presented by the occurrence of this flood.

I have here one of the anniversary numbers of the *Bhagirathi*; published only in the month of June. There is an article by a gentleman from the C.W.P.C. in it where he evidently refers to these 1956 floods. It passes my comprehension how an officer of the C.W.P.C. can make a statement like this about that flood. He does not even know what was the principal river due to the overflow of which the flood took place. He jumbles up certain rivers he has heard of. There is mention of the Bhagirathi, the Ajay and the Dwaraka, but he does not remember, he does not know perhaps, that there is a river, a turbulent river which has been sought to be trained by a multi-purpose project, the Mayurakshi. We have spent nearly Rs. 16 crores on that project, and we suspect that there was something wrong somewhere in the administration of the Mayurakshi project which created this flood.

I do not refer to the statements that were made in the State by the State Government, but it created such a havoc in an usually arid area that even the Prime Minister had to rush to our district. That was the first occasion in the history of the district of Murshidabad that the Prime Minister went there. Shri A. P. Jain went there. The hon. lady Member from Malda, who is not here, who was Minister of Refugee Rehabilitation in West Bengal then, had to rush there. All the Bengal Ministers had to rush there. At least 1,000 square miles were

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

not only flooded and completely submerged. I would invite any Member, any official of the department of Irrigation and Power or the hon. Minister if he can find some time, to come there and see what havoc has been created and remains to be repaired even after eight to nine months. But unfortunately it has been sought to be asserted by the officials of the department that the working of the Mayurakshi Project had nothing to do with it, or even the Mayurakshi river had nothing to do with it. It was like all floods, a God-made flood. But the people of Bengal have an impression that it was a man-made flood and no proper enquiries have been held up till now.

An expert enquiry committee was appointed by the Government of West Bengal, but they carried on their enquiry in a hush-hush manner, and I have just come to know informally that some sort of report has been submitted. We do not know what it is.

And the strangest part of the thing is that now, five or six years after the project was started when this flood occurs, the Government and the officials of the Irrigation Ministry come out with a statement that it was not a flood-control project, that the Mayurakshi Reservoir Project was a multi-purpose project like all other multi-purpose river valley schemes and flood control was certainly one of its declared objectives. But these 1956 floods have shown, and particularly the unprecedented submersion, the submersion of that whole area, has shown that the scheme has failed in one of its primary objectives, namely control of floods.

I will now come to the Irrigation aspect a little later, within a few minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are only two left. I do not know when he would come to that.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I would certainly ask for a few minutes more, because the attention of the Government has not up till now been drawn

to some of these problems. I will just touch upon them and finish as early as I can.

After floods—I have to skip over other points,—I have to refer to the problem created by version. I think certainly it is also one of the problems which comes under the purview of the Ministry. I think it was in early 1955 that the previous Minister for Irrigation and Power, Shri Nanda, convened a conference of West Bengal M.Ps., and there I sought to raise this question of erosion. Literally before my very eyes in the course of the last ten years a populous municipal town of the name of Dulyan Ganga has been wiped out by erosion. I tried to raise that problem, but nothing could be done because the representatives of the State Government who were present said they did not think it was worth while saving it.

This problem does not affect simply the State Governments alone. The railways have been interrupted. The Bandel-Barharwa line of the Eastern Railways has been interrupted. If we refer the matter to the railways, they say they have nothing to do with it and ask us to go to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. If we go to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, they say they have nothing to do with it and ask us to go to the State Government. In that way people are kept running from pillar to post can be easily imagined and nothing has been done up till now. So, I would like the hon. Minister to take up that problem, to see if anything can be done.

Connected with that region, the Dulyan region, the region where the Hooghly branches off, the question of the Ganga barrage or the Farraka barrage comes up. I do not want to go into that question, but there are one or two things that must be said. It is now definite that the Second Plan does not include the Ganga Barrage scheme, but in spite of it, I do not know why the Government of West Bengal is being allowed to keep that thing up as a sort of myth, as a sort of hope dang-

ling before the eyes of the people that this is going to happen. I come from that district where the headquarters of the Ganga Barrage scheme of the West Bengal Government is situated. They have appointed a whole-time officer, the former director of the river research institute of West Bengal there for this purpose. But I do not know why this matter is being held up. Perhaps, there seems to be some inhibition in the mind of the Ministry and also of Government, because that involves the river Ganga. That is in a sense an international river, and an international waterway, and perhaps, it is felt that so long as the dispute with Pakistan over canal water is there in West Pakistan these matters should not be taken up. But here is a scheme which would go to help the Pakistan people. I can say on the basis of authoritative statements made by the representatives of the Pakistan Government that they would very much like to discuss this matter, because this Ganga Barrage scheme would take away the surplus water which floods Eastern Bengal.

I would like Government to make a definite statement on this matter, so that this can be immediately taken up with the Pakistan Government. Let us not mix it up with the West Pakistan canal water dispute. There, they may feel aggrieved, but here they will feel grateful. Moreover

Mr. Deputy-Speaker If the hon Member says too many things then none of them might be looked into. So, the hon Member must confine himself to a few points only.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri I shall finish in three minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is not possible. Already, the hon Member has taken 22 minutes. There is no possibility of his getting three minutes.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri. I am just finishing. I would only request Government to examine whether, if the Ganga Barrage scheme cannot be accepted, something intermediate measure, such as dredging etc could not be undertaken, so that the flow

in the river Bhagirathi can be increased, because the entire future of West Bengal, and I would say the resuscitation of the river valleys of West Bengal would depend upon that.

Lastly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker That has already been said. Now I am calling upon Shri Dasappa.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore) I join my hon friends in supporting the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry.

In the First Plan, the highest importance was given to irrigation and power. As much as 29 per cent of the entire Plan expenditure was earmarked for irrigation and power which is a sufficient indication of the great importance attached to the development of irrigation and power in the country.

It is true that in the years gone by, not much attention was paid to the development of irrigation much less to the development of power. But when we got freedom, and what is more when we were faced with the terrific problem of food shortage the highest priority naturally was given to these multipurpose projects and irrigation projects.

I agree with my hon friend from Andhra Pradesh that unless both the categories of irrigation, namely the major ones as well as the minor ones, are vested in the same Ministry, it will be very difficult for us either to make a rapid headway or even to get at the correct situation. It is seen that under the First Plan, out of the additional acreage that came under irrigation because of the Plan, as much as ten million acres are due to minor irrigation schemes. I would like to ask the Minister as to where he got these data from, whether there were any accurate statistics maintained in the States with regard to these minor irrigation schemes, and whether this does not form part of a large acreage which is already under irrigation. We have no detailed information given on this point.

[Shri Dasappa]

With regard to the Second Plan, the figure is equally high, because it is proposed to bring under major irrigation 12 million acres and under minor irrigation another 9 million acres. What are the data for us? Are we simply to take whatever our hon. friends choose to place before us as the truth? Or has there been any scientific survey or investigation made into this question? I, therefore, plead that both major irrigation as well as minor irrigation must be under one and the same Ministry. Besides, since the Food and Agriculture Ministry has enough of occupation just now, it would not be correct on our part to place this additional burden of looking after minor irrigation on their shoulders.

I reinforce this particular argument by another statement which I believe, makes it even more compelling, namely that these big projects are all right, so far as they go, but they do not yield immediate results. It is admitted by the Ministry and also by the planners themselves that it takes a long time for these major projects to yield the best and the fullest results, whereas if we take to these minor irrigation schemes we get results immediately. I think that is a tangible advantage, because it is not as if we have got to wait very long, we get immediate results. Secondly, it also gives a psychological satisfaction to the people. What does it matter to the people in the thousands and thousands of our villages, if they are told that there are magnificent projects like the Bhakra-Nangal or the DVC and so on. These big projects mean nothing to them. They would mean something only when they bear results before their eyes. But in the case of the minor irrigation schemes, they would give immediate results, which will satisfy the people, and will also develop a fine psychology in them for co-operation.

For these various reasons, I plead that this matter must be brought within the purview of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. Furthermore, in

order to satisfy the millions of people, the Ministry must make a dynamic attempt to see that these minor schemes are pushed through very vigorously. As regards dynamism, I do not think I should at all try to plead for that here, because the Honourable Minister is nothing, if he is not dynamic.

There is one other reason also. The planners themselves have said that there must be more co-ordination, because the minor schemes are complementary to the major ones. For all these reasons, I plead that minor irrigation also must come under this Ministry, and a great deal more of attention must be given to minor irrigation schemes.

Sir, I come from a State which is full of tanks. In old Mysore, over an area of 29,000 square miles, there are about 26,000 tanks which means at least one tank per square mile approximately. Of course the situation might be the same in some other parts also.

Out of these, as many as 18,000 to 19,000 are in disrepair.

Shri B. S. Murthy. Are they with or without water?

Shri Dasappa. About 18,000 are in disrepair.

If we just give a little money, I am sure all these tanks will bear fruit and we will be able to increase our irrigated area considerably.

Another point is that we have a large belt the Western Ghats, where we have copious rainfall. There is no need for us to build huge dams, construct reservoirs and all that. If only we try to help them with communication, we can open up a large tract of rain-fed irrigable area. We can also terrace these uplands and convert them into wet crop areas.

I would like to say a word or two with regard to DVC, which has evoked so much controversy. I have had occasion to visit it recently. I have a number of points which I

would like to deal with, but there is no time. The hon. Member from West Bengal was just now saying that West Bengal was a God-forsaken State. I have here literature which gives a totally different picture of West Bengal. This is a report on the Damodar Valley Corporation, a very authentic one, prepared by one of the members, Shri Ganguly. I am not referring to the particular district of the hon. Member. It is quite likely that his district may be bad. But I am referring to the area which now comes under the Damodar Valley Project.

It is admitted that it can irrigate now more than 10 lakh acres below the Durgapur Barrage, and yet nothing of the area has so far been brought under the plough, nothing done so far as utilisation of the Damodar waters is concerned.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: That was why I said that there was something wrong somewhere. Even when we have spent Rs 86 crores over the DVC, with the exception of power, so far as flood control and irrigation are concerned, we have got no help.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose there is no dispute between the two hon. Members. He only said that it was God-forsaken, not Planning Commission-forsaken.

Shri Dasappa: I have here an authority which I would like to place before the House.

"No less an authority than Sir William Wilcocks emphasised that the Lower Damodar area has one of the richest soils in the world. In a series of lectures delivered at Calcutta University some 25 years ago, he reminded us of the 'days when travellers considered Central Bengal as rich as Egypt and the Burdwan as claiming first rank in productive agricultural value in the whole of India'."

What is it that prevents the farmer from making use of the water which is flowing right over his land?

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: That was what I wanted Government to take note of. What is it that prevents the farmer from taking advantage of the irrigation potential?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Now I suppose that has been taken note of.

Shri Dasappa: Let not the blame be laid at the doors of the Ministry which has chosen to spend crores of rupees, and has brought waters to the farmer's lands.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: But crores of rupees have gone down the sea.

Shri Dasappa: I am afraid he is off the track.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is this going to be settled by this method? The hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): On a point of order. If I heard the hon. Member correctly, he said: 'I am afraid he is off his head'. May be that some of us may be so. But is it permissible to make such observations?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. K. Patil): He said 'off the track'.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes.

Shri Punnoose: Then it is all right.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Let him be distinct.

Shri Dasappa: I said 'off the track'.

It is no sin on the part of Government to build dams spending crores and crores of rupees and help us to fertilise the land. As has already been stated, there are people who are hungering for water ...

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Thirsting for water.

Shri Dasappa: The question is, why is it that there is this difficulty. I also know something about these major-irrigation projects, how people respond at the beginning and how after-

[Shri Dasappa]

wards they feel blessed that there has been a dam constructed for them

I know about the Krishnajasagar dam which irrigates 1,20,000 acres 4,000 farmers marched to the Government Secretariat saying that they did not want to pay the contribution and so on. Afterwards, there was negotiation. The interest was left out, and they agreed to pay what is known as the betterment levy. But that was spread over a long number of years.

Now, I have got data here. In this areas covering 10 lakh acres, not only can they grow paddy, not only can they take one crop, but they can easily raise two crops, they can cultivate jute in at least 1,00,000 acres. They can also grow vegetables and commercial crops.

So it is just a reaction in the beginning to the question of additional payment. I think, Sir, here the best wits of both the Central Government and the West Bengal Government must come to play and they must demonstrate to the poor farmers the advantage of utilising these waters.

This is what they have also said in connection with other irrigation projects. I must plead with the hon. Minister that they must have these demonstration farms.

I would now like to say a word or two on power. I judge the prosperity of a nation by the amount of power that is generated in the country and the amount of power that is utilised. Power leads to prosperity as nothing else does. The power potential in India is 35 million kw. We are just now reaching 3 million kw, and another 3 million kw under the Second Plan. So that you will see that we are far far from utilising all the facilities open to us to generate power.

I lay special emphasis on generation of power, particularly hydel power, for the obvious reason that hydel power is an inexhaustible source of power. All other sources, whether it may be coal or it may even be atomic

power, are exhaustible sources. But so far as hydel power is concerned, it is inexhaustible. It is what is known as current economy so far as hydel power is concerned, as against bucket economy so far as coal and oil are concerned. The latter soon get exhausted. I would say that there should be no stinting of money so far as power generation is concerned.

There are some hon. friends who remarked that there is not sufficient power given to their particular States. After all, we are now thinking largely of hydel power and if nature has bestowed certain facilities in certain areas, it is just as well that we take advantage of those natural gifts and generate power. The whole of the Western Ghats from Bombay down to Kanyakumari is an area full of potential power. In my own State, one project can generate 710,000 kw on a small expenditure of Rs. 57 crores. That works out cheapest so far as generation of electric power is concerned. I find here that they have taken up the first stage and they have set apart about Rs. 22 crores. With the allotment made, we may not be able to generate more than 1,40,000 kw. I would ask the hon. Minister why he has not stated there that the whole project would cost Rs. 57 crores and the ultimate generation of power will be of the order of 710,000 kw.

Shri Punnoose: What is the name of that project?

Shri Dasappa: Honnamarudi or Sheravati Valley scheme.

I would also plead for another very advantageous project. In doing so, I am not selfish for it helps our friendly neighbour, Kerala, more than our State of Mysore. That is the scheme to which my hon. friend Shri Shankaraya referred. It is a multi-purpose project. It not only gives power to all these areas but it will also irrigate 30,000 acres of land.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Is one of the purposes of multi-

purpose projects to serve the communists?

Shri Dasappa: I may also say that in Mysore there is no difficulty about any material except for copper wire. We can get poles, we can fabricate all the structures but it is only the question of copper wire that causes trouble. I would request the hon. Minister to bring pressure on the concerned Ministry to see that whatever other imports are cut short, the imports of copper wire is not be cut short.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Sir, I thought, from the way people were called, that I had no chance; but it is a great surprise that I am also called.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Sometimes we get unexpected showers.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Especially when you were saying, 'Order, order', I thought I had incurred your displeasure, but it was the other way.

We are all proud of the engineers of India and the department of Power and Irrigation. We are finding magnificent and huge projects having reached completion and some are near completion and some more are under contemplation. All honour to the engineers who have with enthusiasm and devotion addressed themselves to the building of these temples of prosperity.

One particular matter about the economic way of constructing these projects was agitated upon during the previous 5 years. There were disputes even amongst experts as to whether these projects should be made of cement concrete. There were experts who felt that it can be of masonry and earth. They were saying that by resorting to too much of cement concrete business, we were allowing a lot of money to be drained out of India. They meant the huge earth-moving machines. They meant not only the cost of the machines but

also the cost of maintaining them with spare parts which was equally heavy. Naturally, the engineers who studied the economics of it felt worried that we were indulging too much in this cement concrete work.

During the first Five Year Plan, the problem did not attract the attention of Government sufficiently. Much freedom and lenience was given in the matter of allowing cement constructions to be indulged in or resorted to. Now that it is known that there is not only shortage of foreign exchange but even shortage of cement in the country, and we are depending also on imports, we feel that every step should be taken to minimise the utilisation of cement concrete in the construction of projects. I want to know what attention Government have paid to this and what decisions they have taken and what changes they are contemplating. I want a categorical answer at this stage because there is such a big economic drive. We should first know how we have devised our construction plans in this respect. Though I would personally like to have a *post-mortem* on this subject, since *post-mortems* are not popular, I do not insist on it, but I insist that hereafter at least proper attention should be paid to this matter.

My friends from my own State, from Mysore and other States also have said—and as is published in the summary of the First Five Year Plan that has been released to us—the State of Madras has exhausted practically all its important water resources, their utilisation being more or less complete. Ninety to ninety-five per cent of the waters in Cauvery are being utilised. It is one of the wonders of the world that about 95 per cent of the waters of the river should be used for irrigation purposes and there is nothing more left; hardly any portion of it reaches the sea. Therefore, it has become very necessary for Government to do something about the water sources for the State of Madras.

[Shri C. R. Narasimhan]

As one of my friends from my State said, we must have a water zone for the South. Shri A. P. Jain found that there was some difficulty for food. He created a zone. My friend was saying the same thing. I do not mind repeating it here because the Minister was not here then. My friend was saying that we must have a water zone for the south and an electricity zone (Shri B. S. Murthy: For the north!) for the south. Electricity and water should be exploited for the benefit of the whole country. Water resources in various States should not be treated as parochial things, belonging to particular States; linguistic and other feelings should not come. If the Constitution stands in the way of development of these and other things, it should be so amended that we should all feel that the water resources of the country are one and the power resources of the country belong to one, the Indian Union.

Shri B. S. Murthy (Kakinda-Reservé-Sch. Castes): Is not claiming the waters of other States parochialism?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: If we all believe that we are the people of India then it is all right. The mental change is necessary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any doubt or dispute about it that we are all Indians?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: I do not know in what context the interruption was made. But, I will give you an example.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must realise that his own valuable time is being lost.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: There was the case of the Parambakulam project. There was a dispute between Kerala and Madras about the utilisation of the waters; the location of the catchment area and such other things caused complication. Some felt that it belongs to one State, the water goes to the other State and then makes a curve and comes back to the

Madras State. We do not know who is to be considered the main owner of the water facilities in order to construct a project there. That is the difficulty. A lot of hurdles were felt and we are not able to start the project there. To obviate the difficulty of the Kerala State not giving full facilities, the Madras Government is thinking of having a costly tunnel and somehow or other getting over the Kerala obstruction. That means we will have to spend more. I say, we are not spending Kerala money or Madras money; we are spending India's money; so, cheaper methods should be resorted to. Costly constructions should be avoided. Either the Constitution must be changed if there is any difficulty on account of it, or the administration should have a different approach or the laws about river disputes should be employed so as to bring about an amicable settlement and the early construction of these projects.

As far as Madras and my particular district is concerned, I want to say just one word. As I said before, the river Cauvery is fully exploited. There are other smaller rivers. I would like this Ministry to give their attention to these rivers. In my district there is the South Pennar river. It starts from Mysore, goes through Salem, reaches South Arcot and Pondicherry and falls into the Bay of Bengal. There are two small projects already constructed and they will be opened for irrigation on the 14th August. I hope one or two minor projects on this river will be given some more attention.

Our district is adjoining Rayalaseema area and it is also practically famine ridden. Though Rayalaseema has become famous, this particular district has not become famous because nobody is there to cry aloud about it. However, I would like the Ministry to treat this area also as a scarcity area and to cover this area also in their programmes for scarcity areas.

The time-lag between the completion of the project and the exploitation of the project was referred to. It is really shocking, that they remain unexploited after spending millions and millions simply passes beyond our comprehension. I want to know why such things happen and how they are going to be avoided in the future.

Shri Dasappa had said that smaller projects give quicker results. It does not depend upon large number of population. A sizable population can tackle these and utilise the facilities and achieve better and quicker results. Therefore I strongly recommend the medium size projects to the Ministry for paying more attention.

Shri Punnoose: During the discussion on Demand for Grants for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Members from Kerala did not get a chance to speak. The hon. Speaker was good enough to offer a chance for one of us but we did not want to disturb the arrangements that were already made. In fact I thought that it would be better for me to speak on this occasion when the Demands for Irrigation and Power are taken up. Irrigation and power is in fact the main weapon by which we have to fight for a prosperous India. If we want to progress in the matter of food and work for a brighter India, the question mainly is what we can do in the matter of Irrigation and Power.

Just as in victorious wars great marshalls and commanders come out with glory, so also in this battle for India's prosperity, certainly Hirakud, DVC, Bhakra Nangal and others will stand out. But just as the battle is fought and won by the men at the front, this battle for a better and prosperous India is going to be won by the medium and minor irrigation projects and power projects.

In framing the Second Plan, this major factor has been partially left out. The explanation is that the

States are not able to utilise the allocations in the First Plan. If we have to prosper and make our Plan a success, then we have to make large-scale allocations for the medium and minor irrigation and power projects. This is true for the whole of India and for a State like Kerala in particular which is a deficit State with regard to food. On page 157 of the *Review of the First Five Year Plan*, they make a mention of the irrigation projects in Travancore-Cochin State. They say.

'The irrigation programme of the State of Travancore-Cochin included six major irrigation projects of which four, namely, the Peechi, the Chalakudy, the Perincham and the Waddakanchery were in progress when the Plan was formulated.'

They were expected to irrigate 109,800 acres. Out of these four, Perincham has gone to Madras State as a result of the reorganisation of States. If you look at it closely you will find that the really three big schemes are the Peechi, Chalakudy and Kuttanad. Of these, Kuttanad is the project which was expected to bring a large acreage of land under cultivation and increase the production of paddy.

But, I am afraid that Kuttanad project has not fulfilled its hopes. In one sense it is not complete. It is indicated here that this project was nearing completion by the end of the Plan. It is not yet complete. What has happened is that one part of the project is complete. The spill-way at Thotapalli is complete and it is expected to do two things: to prevent sea water, saline water from making inroads into the paddy fields and secondly to let out or drain out surplus water during flood. The recent flood has proved that the spillway cannot prevent that area from floods. We had a record flood this time.

[Shri Punnoose]

The other part of the project—Thannirmukkam bund—is yet to be completed. It was held up because of some objections raised by the Cochin harbour authorities. I am told that they have now lifted their objections. If Kuttanad project is to be of any use to Kerala State, Thannirmukkam bund has to be immediately taken on hand. If it is done, thousands of acres can be brought under cultivation. We will have two or three crops in place of one crop that we are having in Kuttanad. It is the granary of Kerala and everything that we do to improve cultivation in that area is a positive service to the whole State.

Mention was made about water that could be used by neighbouring States. For sometime some attempts have been made by our Madras friends to secure some amount of water from Kerala State to be utilised for the benefit of Madras.

Shri Dasappa: Water which goes to the sea.

Shri Punnoose: The argument is that in Kerala water is going waste to the sea. But those of us who know it a little more closely and intimately know that the water which is supposed to be going into waste is serving a purpose. Shri Dasappa and others may study this problem and then advise us which we will be happy to accept. During monsoons, we have surplus water. But, what happens during the lean months? The flow in the rivers becomes very much less with the result that saline water, that is water from the sea, comes up. It goes into the paddy fields and cultivation becomes impossible. Even now, without any diversion of water to Madras or any other State on a large scale, this saline water comes up to about 50 miles. Any large-scale diversion of water from these rivers will, therefore, make our area completely useless, it will become completely useless as far as agriculture is concerned.

Therefore, what I want our Madras friends to understand is, we should not look at this problem from one angle alone. We should study this problem. The Central Government should help us to do that. With some amount of representation for my State I might say that we are quite prepared to look into this whole question. Every ounce of available water that can be spared for Madras should be spared, because we know the prosperity of our State rests on the prosperity of the whole of India, especially on the prosperity of our Tamilnad friends and on the prosperity and development of our neighbouring State the State of Mysore.

Mention was made about Barapuzha. That is a project which could have been undertaken much earlier. If the Barapuzha project is taken up that will help Malabar and also areas in Mysore.

But while we speak about this apportionment of water, let one thing be clearly understood. Kerala has some surplus water there is no doubt about it. If we do the proper embankments, if we are able to construct the necessary dams we can certainly spare some water. I am quite clear about that. But, let our friends also remember that we have certain other things also in surplus for example, we have got educated men and women, in a big surplus. There was the question of admitting some of these boys and girls into the engineering and medical colleges in Madras. Shri Dasappa may kindly enquire from his friend Shri Ramaswamy about this. Shri Ramaswamy immediately came out with a Press release that no Malayalee students should be admitted into these colleges, and the Central Government had to come to our rescue. We are sister States. With regard to water we are prepared to behave like sisters, but with regard to admission of students we cannot afford to be treated like a sister-in-law.

Therefore, the whole question has to be studied and a plan has to be

worked out for Kerala. In the past there was no question of any irrigation projects for Kerala because we mainly depended on the monsoons, and there was no question of any intensive cultivation. Major irrigation works were, therefore, never undertaken in the past. Now, if we have to face the food crisis we have to take up these projects very seriously. It may not be possible for Kerala to become a surplus State, but if we put in sufficient amount of determination and energy, then we can increase our food production. This is quite possible.

But we want a number of minor and medium irrigation projects in the State. The blueprints are already there and the Ministry has only to look into them. The Central and State Ministries should put their heads together and find out ways and means to work these projects.

There is also the question of Pamba River Valley Project which can go a long way to increase our food production.

With regard to electricity, though our State is small it can give a large quantity of electric energy. As early as 20 or 25 years ago our Government started on this line. Even today there is so much of resources that has not yet been tapped. For example, there is the Iddikky project. I am told it can give us 5,00,000 kwts power at a minimum cost. This has to be undertaken. Also, as it was mentioned by some Members, let us have an electricity zone by all means. The question is, suppose Kerala can produce and supply power at a cheaper cost to Madras, is it necessary that Madras itself should undertake the building up of power houses and power projects? There are people who say that it would be cheaper to supply electricity from Kerala to Madras. Let us try to understand our mutual difficulties and share our water and power resources to the best possible use.

There is yet another point which I want this Ministry to look into. I believe this is the proper Ministry to which I should speak about sea erosion. I was looking into these pages of the report, no mention of it is made anywhere. The legend goes that Lord Parasurama reclaimed Kerala from the sea. But, it would appear now that the sea is claiming it back.

Mr Deputy-Speaker. No wrong is being done then.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Does Shri Punnoose want Shri Patil to be modern Parasurama for Kerala?

Shri Punnoose: The people of Kerala will not allow their land to be overtaken by sea. Kerala will be protected. There are areas where large-scale sea erosions take place. There are places like Chellanam near Ernakulam, Trikunnapuzha and other areas. The whole area from Tankassery to Alleppy is under this threat. The sea has encroached up to two or three miles and hundreds of houses are being washed away every year. No serious step is taken. At Chellanam a wall is being built, but it is not done on any large scale or with the amount of energy with which it has to be undertaken. If Holland can exist, I am sure Kerala can be protected provided there is the will to do it. If our engineers cannot find out the means for that the Central Government should get some expert engineers who can help us. That situation is a very grave one from which the people of Kerala suffer a lot. I would, therefore, request the Ministry to give top priority to this problem.

In conclusion I would say that medium and small irrigation projects and also power projects which can be developed on a very large scale have to be undertaken immediately, and immediate steps have to be taken to effectively ward off the sea erosion that is taking place in Kerala.

Shrimati Benuka Ray (Malda): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard many points raised of importance regarding irrigation and power scheme. I do not propose to reiterate these. First, I want to say that I welcome the move that the new Minister for Irrigation has taken up in regard to the canal water dispute. I think this is a matter that has been standing for over long, and it is time that in spite of the distortion of facts into which Pakistan goes we should come to a final decision.

Sir, there is not much time at my disposal, and there are one or two very major points which I should like to stress. The first is in regard to the Ganga Barrage Project. This is a matter about which we have been hearing for the last one decade. A decade has come and gone and yet nothing has been done about it.

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In the budget allocations there is only 10½ lakhs for the Ganga Barrage Project. Yet, we know that the preliminary work has been done, investigation report submitted, foreign experts have been consulted and yet, we do not get a move on. It is admitted that there are many reasons and particularly four reasons—major reasons for which this Ganga Barrage Project is urgently required. I think everyone in India knows about the silting up of the Calcutta port and about which an hon. Member mentioned in this House yesterday. The silting up of this port can be really checked effectively only if the Ganga Barrage is constructed. The floodings that are now taking place are taking place in areas which never know flood before. The need for drainage of land which can be done if the Ganga Barrage comes on, is very essential, and has to be fulfilled.

Last but not least, there is the erosion that is taking place in certain parts of West Bengal. It would not only serve to check the floods in Bengal but also in Bihar. For all

these reasons, the Ganga Barrage get a move on as I said. I cannot understand some of the reasons that were raised, namely, that the canal water dispute is on and that therefore we should wait. When a thing is urgently required, it should be proceeded with. In any case, what has it got to do with the canal water dispute in the West, I do not know. It is admitted by experts that East Bengal, which is also suffering due to the uncontrolled waters, would be benefited in the area adjoining Farakka, if this barrage was built. So there is no legitimate reason to put off this scheme on that ground.

I spoke earlier about the port of Calcutta. Recently, the country was rudely shaken by the fact that large numbers of ships were lying outside our ports and we were having to pay heavy demurrage in spite of the tight position of our foreign exchange resources, in spite of our tight monetary position. That is one aspect of the question. Outside Calcutta port on the 6th July, 24 ships waited at Sandheads because of the incapacity of the port to berth these ships. The size of ships that Calcutta port can berth is also going down. At a time when international shipping decided upon large ships for reasons of economy, the capacity of Calcutta port is reduced. The temporary expediency adopted is dredging the harbour which is getting silting up. The silting process started many many years ago and during the war years we have been talking about having the project by which this will be checked, but nothing has been done.

The other day, speaking to the Parliamentary Group the Prime Minister was telling us about his experiences abroad, and spoke about the fact that the port of Rotterdam which had been wrecked during the war years has been rebuilt with a capacity of 40 million tons a year for handling commodities. In the whole of India with its vast coast line, our handling capacity is much less. The port of Calcutta had the highest—between 8 and 9 million tons. Now it is well known that this capacity is going down due

to the silt up process. In other lands they go ahead. In India also, we are trying to progress in so many other ways. But how is it and why is it that this major necessity of the port which had the highest capacity for handling commodities in India should be allowed to go down in this way? This morning, in reply to a question, the Deputy Minister of Transport, said that dredgers in Calcutta port were being purchased. These dredgers are merely a temporary expedient. It has been admitted that one of the reasons why dredgers which have been there for the last 44 years or 38 years still continue is that ten years ago it was decided that the Ganga Barrage Project is going to come, and so, there is no need to change. Yet, I do not know when the Ganga Project is going to be implemented. That is about the port, but that is not the only side. As I said, the floods have increased due to the fact that the Ganga does not enter into the Bhageerathi-Hooghly rivers and the capacity of the spill channel now is so limited. The result of all this is that last year we had unprecedented floods in Bengal areas which never had floods and some of which had no floods for some years. All this is due to the fact that we are allowing this uncontrolled water to remain unchecked and because the capacity of the spill channel is reduced.

Thirdly, it is admitted that the land frontage of West Bengal is so very limited that we are not able to take extra people in even with the best of will to do so. If the barrage was built some areas would be drained. Some of the people who today cannot get land would be able to get land. We are going in for new projects such as reclamation of the salt lake area. Here, if the Ganga Barrage was built so much land would be reclaimed.

Last but not least, the most important point from the human point of view is the tremendous erosion that is taking place near Farakka and its opposite bank. The town of Dhulian,

the flourishing busy town of Dhulian in 1948 has completely disappeared into oblivion. The only visible sign that the town was ever there, is the high cable posts of the railways which were once there and which are just above the water level now. This is the tragedy of Dhulian town. The people moved to the hinterland, but their tragedy was not over because the erosion still continues on this side of Murshidabad district and its opposite bank in the Malda district. Year after year, during the rainy season, the homesteads disappear and land shrinks. We are used in this country to the floods, floods recede after sometime, but those who lose the entire land—becoming refugees—move into hinterland. They are really displaced persons. Not once, but some of them twice or three times have lost their all. They feel that their problem is unknown in the rest of India. It is quite true, that it is an inaccessible area. I do not know how many Members of this House have ever been to that area. I wish that they could go and see what happens to the people during the rainy season when parts of their house go down into the river and the remaining parts crumble down the next time. They build in the hinterland. The State Government has done all that it could do. But all that it could do is to give the people relief in the nature of grants or loans for house-building. But that is done only in the case of the poorest. It is an area which comprises middle-classes who were not so badly off at one time but today, they are almost beggars. This is the position of the area near Farakka. I am sure that if Members of the House saw it and if the hon. Minister goes and sees it, in spite of the fact that in India we do face so many calamities, they would be moved to tears when they see the plight of those people. Those people feel neglected, forsaken, forgotten, because they are in a very inaccessible area. The building of the barrage, it has been held, would help them. Even if it is started now, it will take time for completion. Since 1948 when the erosion started, and up to this time,

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

the effect of erosion has been very great. When erosion started and Dhulian began to disappear, I wonder if from that time till now any Central Government expert has been there to see it at least. I would ask the Minister to find out and to see whether some effective measures could be taken to check the erosion there.

This is not an area near Calcutta whose needs come to light immediately, because the people there are not as vociferous as town people. This is an inaccessible area and people have been waiting patiently, because they have been told that the Farakka barrage project, the Ganga barrage project, is going to be implemented soon. But in the meantime, as I said, a decade has gone. I would plead with the hon. Minister to take up this project and also to see what temporary measures can be taken up in the area that is getting eroded now, so that at least next year, when the rainy season comes, the people will feel that what is left after the rainy season this year will remain.

The land of West Bengal is limited enough and yet the land frontage is visibly shrinking and shrinking further year after year. If the Ganga barrage project came, it would, not merely benefit one area, but it would benefit an international and national port and also communications right up to eastern U.P.

There is one other point which I wanted to take up. I have no time for details; I would just like to bring it to the hon. Minister's notice. I think the survey report shows that a good amount of land has been irrigated through minor irrigation schemes and small irrigation schemes. So far as this has been done, it is good. But I would suggest that, since long-term schemes take time and resources, we should pay much more attention to the minor irrigation works. I know that a number of bunds have been erected here and there, irrigation tubewells put up and tanks excavated.

But sometimes these are not done in the proper manner. Expert opinion should be taken first and then, through the community projects or any other agency the Minister feels fit, this might be taken up. If this is done on a much more widespread scale than is being hitherto done, I am sure we shall be able to go ahead in the conversion of this land into a land of plenty much more quickly than we have done in the past.

I will end on a note of optimism. It is an exhilarating feeling that one gets when one visits some of these great river valley projects which have been completed or are nearing completion in such a short time after independence and through which our turbulent and untamed rivers are being harnessed to the welfare of the country. Undoubtedly, in implementing such large schemes many mistakes are made many faults and defects come to light. It is only human to err. But we must be vigilant to take steps to see that these are set right and that mistakes are rectified. I hope that whatever has gone wrong will be set right. Nevertheless, through a decade we are progressing; we are going ahead and through the effort of our own people we are able to build these big river valley projects. It is indeed a tremendous and a great thing; I do not want to decry any part of it, but I do say that it needs careful vigilance and particular attention to see that the margin of error is limited. More attention should also be paid to the things that should have prior consideration. More specially do I think that a project like the Ganga barrage project, which will cover the needs not only of one kind, should not be delayed. I hope the hon. Minister will give us an assurance on this point.

With these words, I support the demands.

पंडित बल नारायण 'बनेर' (शिबपुरी) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सिवाई के सम्बन्ध में
बड़े लम्बे समय से दिसकशन चल रहा है ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि अन्न उत्पादन के लिए जल का अपना एक विशेष स्थान है। यदि बीज को पानी न मिले तो वह पृथ्वी में सूख जायेगा और हम कितनी भी आशा लगाये बैठे रहें कुछ मिल नहीं सकेगा। अस्तु देश में अन्न संकट है और उस अन्न संकट से बचने के लिए बीज को जल की आवश्यकता है। इस लिए सिंचाई विभाग का देश में अपना एक प्रमुख स्थान है। सिंचाई के लिए राज्य के द्वारा जितनी भी सहायता मिल सके मिलनी चाहिए, यह बात निर्विवाद है, इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

मैं जानता हूँ कि इस समस्या का राजनीति से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है किन्तु मैं यह भी मानता हूँ जैसा कि कि ऋषियों ने कहा है : “सर्वे धर्माः राज्य धर्मे प्रविष्टाः।” जितने भी धर्म हैं वे सब राज्य के अन्तर्गत आ जाते हैं। तो यह समस्या भी प्रकारान्तर से उसके साथ मिल जाती है। यह राज्य का एक प्रकार से वैश्य कर्म है। ‘कृषि, गोरक्ष, वाणिज्य, वैश्य कर्म स्वभावजम्’। कृषि गोरक्षा और वाणिज्य ये स्वभाव से ही वैश्य कर्म हैं। इसलिए राज्य का यह कार्य वैश्य कर्म होता है। खेत के द्वारा अन्न का उत्पादन करना और उस अन्न उत्पादन में जो जो सहायक साधन हों उन सब को देश में बढ़ाना यह राज्य का परमावश्यक कर्तव्य है। अस्तु इसलिए यह सिंचाई का कार्य राज्यों के लिए सबसे अधिक महत्व रखता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कहना कि इस दिशा में राज्य ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है गलत होगा। मैं जानता हूँ कि अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने की ओर हमारे राज्य का ध्यान सबसे पहले गया है और यह इसलिए गया कि राज्य को मालूम है कि अंग्रेजों ने जब यह देखा कि उनको भारतवर्ष छोड़ना पड़ेगा और स्वराज्य इन लोगों के हाथ में देना होगा तो उन्होंने हमारे सब प्रकार के कोषों को नष्ट कर दिया। उन्होंने हमारे अन्न के कोष को सड़ा दिया और समुद्र में फिकवा दिया और लोगों को भूखों मार दिया। ऐसी भयानक और विषम अवस्था में राज्य हाथ में आया तो उसको धीरे धीरे

धीरे ऊपर उठाया जा सकता है। उस दिशा में प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं, बांध बनाये जा रहे हैं और इनके द्वारा सारे देश में जल पहुँचाने का प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है। किन्तु जितनी प्रगति होनी चाहिए उतनी न होने के कारण जनता में असंतोष पैदा होता है और फिर गड़बड़ी उत्पन्न हो जाती है। मैं कहता हूँ कि ये जो बांध बनाये गये हैं यह बड़ा उत्तम कार्य किया गया है और उनके द्वारा सिंचाई भी हो रही है। किन्तु इन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में इव्य अधिक लगता है और परिणाम देर से निकलता है और जनता की मनोवृत्ति यह है कि वह इधर देती है और उधर लेना चाहती है। उसे पता नहीं कि कब बांध बनेगा, कब नहरें निकलेंगी और फिर कब पानी सिंचाई के लिए आयेगा। इस समय मुझे एक देहाती कहावत याद आती है : ‘कब मरेगी सासू और कब आयेंगे भ्रासू।’ न जाने कब सासू मरेगी और हम कब उसके लिए बैठ कर रोयेंगे। कब ये बांध बनेंगे, कब नहरें निकलेंगी और कब पानी आयेगा। बूढ़ा आदमी तो कहता है कि हम तो ऐसे ही मर जायेंगे तुम्हारे समय में जो हो सो तुम देखना।

जो पार्टी आज देश में शासन करती है उसने जनता को बड़े बड़े आश्वासन दिये हैं, और आश्वासन देने पड़ते हैं यह मैं जानता हूँ। लेकिन वे आश्वासन पूरे नहीं हो रहे हैं। रामराज्य का नारा लगाया गया और कहा गया कि देश में घी और दूध की नदियाँ बहेँगी। लेकिन आज लोगों को अपनी फसल के लिये पानी तक नहीं मिल रहा है और उनके गल सूख रहे हैं। घी और दूध की नदियाँ तो बहेँगी सब बहेँगी, आज तो उनकी फसलें सूख रही हैं। आज यह स्थिति हो गयी है, इसलिए आज सिंचाई को इतना महत्व दिया जा रहा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ये बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें जो चलायी जा रही हैं उनके साथ साथ अनेक छोटी छोटी योजनायें भी चलाने रहना चाहिए। हमको ऐसा काम भी करते रहना चाहिए जिससे कि हमारा दैनिक काम भी

[पंडित राजनारायण "ब्रजेश"]

चलता रहे। जब हम ज्यादा उन्नति कर लेंगे तो ससार में हमारा क्या स्थान होगा इसकी योजना भी हम अपनेमस्तिष्क में रखें लेकिन इस बीच हमारा दैनिक काम ही कहीं बन्द न हो जाये इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। आपको जानना चाहिये कि देश के किन किन भागों में किस किस प्रकार की योजनायें सफल हो सकती हैं, उन भागों में वैसी ही योजनायें लागू की जानी चाहिए। भारतवर्ष में बहुत से ऐसे स्थान हैं जिनकी भूमि समतल है, वहां तो नहरों से काम चल सकता है और नदियों को बाधने से काम चल सकता है। लेकिन जो प्रान्त पहाड़ी और ऊबड़खाबड़ ह, जहां बड़े बड़े पहाड़ हैं वहां पर नदियों को बाध कर नहरे निकालने की कल्पना करना भी व्यर्थ है। वहां तो सबसे आवश्यक यह होगा कि थोड़ी थोड़ी भूमि में पानी को रोक कर पानी का प्रबन्ध किया जाये या कहीं कहीं छोटे छोटे सागर बना कर पानी दिया जाये या खेतों में ही छोटे छोटे बाध बना कर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाये। मैं मध्यप्रदेश से आता हूँ। वहां बहुत बड़े इलाके में नहरे नहीं पहुँचायी जा सकती चाहे कितना भी प्रयत्न किया जाये। कुछ तो वहां भूमि ही ऐसी है कि उसमें पानी नीचे चला जाता है और दूसरी तरफ निकल जाता है, कुछ ऐसा पर्वतीय इलाका है कि जहां नहरे जा ही नहीं सकती और जब वहां इस प्रकार की योजनाये बनायी जाती है तो लोगों को उन पर विश्वास नहीं होता। वहां पर गांधी सागर बना कर पानी पहुँचाने की योजना है। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि कभी कभी शासन आलस मूढ़ कर बैठ जाता है घृतराष्ट्र तो अच्छा हो या किन्तु हमारी सरकार तो कभी कभी बहरी और अच्छी दोनों ही हो जाती है। इस योजना के सिलसिले में लक्ष लक्ष रुपया लग गया और वहां पर बाध बनाने की तैयारी हो लेकिन अभी एक इंजिनियर साहब वहां पहुँचे। और उन्होंने भूमि का शोधन करके यह निर्णय दिया कि यहाँ तो बाध बन ही नहीं सकता।

इस प्रकार जो भूमि बांध के लिए खोबी गयी थी उस पर जो लाखों रुपया खर्च हुआ वह व्यर्थ गया। जनता इसी के लिये रोती है और कहती है कि क्या सरकार के पास इतने भी साधन नहीं हैं कि पहले निश्चय कर ले कि वहाँ कहां बाध बनाना ठीक होगा और इसका सही सही निर्णय कर सके। पहले हमारा पैसा लगा दिया जाता है और फिर कह देते हैं कि यहाँ बाध नहीं बन सकता। इस प्रकार जब पैसा का दुरुपयोग होता है तो जनता को दुःख होता है। मैं हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। कभी हमारे यहाँ फ्लूड आते हैं, कभी अतिवृष्टि होती है कभी अनावृष्टि होती है। इस प्रकार एक ओर भगवान हमसे नाराज होता है और उधर जब पैसा इस प्रकार खर्च हो जाता है और कोई काम नहीं होता तो ऐसी दशा में भ्रष्ट लोग हाथ करे तो क्या आश्चर्य है? आज देश में ऐसी ही स्थिति है। मैं तो हाउस के सामने यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि इन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के साथ छोटी छोटी योजनाओं को भी चलाना चाहिए जितने अधिक स्थानों पर हम कुछ बना सकें और उनमें पानी दे सकें वह हमें देना चाहिये मैं तो कुओं के लिये विशेष प्रार्थना करूँगा।

गांधी जी ने हमारे देश में सत्य और अहिंसा का नारा लगाया था। हमको इन सिद्धान्तों का सबसे पहले अपने घर वालों के साथ प्रयोग करना चाहिए था। लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि दूसरे के प्रति तो हम सत्य और अहिंसा का व्यवहार करते हैं लेकिन अपने घर वालों को मारते हैं और उनसे झूठ बोलते हैं। यह उलटा कार्य यहाँ हो रहा है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि अपने घर वालों को जो वचन हम दे उसका ईमानदारी से पालन करें। आज देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या छोटे छोटे काम चलाने के लिये बैलों की है। हमको बैलों की आवश्यकता है। आज जिस दल का शासन है उसने अपने लिये बैलों का सिम्बल चुना था। बैल तो सिम्बल चुना परन्तु देश

में गाय की जिससे बेल पैदा होता है, हत्या हो रही है। गाय की हत्या और बेल की छाप यह तो ऐसी बात है कि जैसे कोई किसी छोटे बच्चे की माँ को मार दे और फिर उस बच्चे को लेकर भोज मांगे कि इसके लिए खाने को दो। यही हाल हम को श्रीलंका में दिखायी दे रहा है कि गाय की तो हत्या की जाती है और बेल की छाप लगायी हुई है। जब जनता को ऐसे ऐसे जिम्मेदार आदमी घोषा देते हैं तो उसको कैसे विश्वास हो सकता है कि जो योजना बनायी जा रही है वह सफल होगी। इस अवस्था में तो सन्देश पैदा होता है। इससे कैंबरट को भी धक्का लगता है और लोग सोचते हैं कि—आजकल तो झूठ बोलने से ही काम चलता है क्योंकि बड़े बड़े लोग तक ऐसा कर रहे हैं। इधर बेल मिल नहीं रहे हैं, महीने हो रहे हैं, लोगों के पास अपने रेहट चलाने को बेल नहीं है। लोग सोचते हैं कि जब गांधी सागर से पानी आयेगा तब आयेगा, अभी हमको अपने ..ट चलाने के लिए बेल तो मिले। लेकिन बेल महँपे हो रहे हैं। इधर स्थिति यह है कि कुछ आदमियों ने सरकार का रुपया खाना शुरू कर दिया है। कुछ लोग जल कण्ट निवारण के नाम पर सरकार से पैसा ले रहे हैं। मेरे सामने एक ऐसा उदाहरण है कि जल कण्ट निवारण को पैसा ले लिया लेकिन ऐसी जगह के लिए लिया गया जहाँ पर न कोई आदमी रहता है और जिस जगह के पास ही एक नाला बह रहा है। तो इस तरह से हमारा पैसा पानी की तरह बह रहा है और जहाँ उमका उपयोग होना चाहिए वहाँ नहीं हो रहा है। इस कारण हमको पानी मिलता नहीं। यह स्थिति हमारे यहाँ आज हो रही है।

उधर प्रान्तों का यह हाल है कि वे केन्द्र से पैसा खींचना चाहते हैं। वे अपने यहाँ कुछ पैदा नहीं करते हैं और सदा केन्द्र से मांगते रहते हैं। उन्होंने यह पालिसी बना ली है कि वे हर अवसर पर केन्द्र को कह देते हैं कि पैसा लाइये, फिर हम अभी काम चलायेंगे।

केन्द्र को एक प्रकार का बांध बना लिया गया है और प्रान्त नहरें बन गई हैं। हम तो कहते हैं कि इससे उलटा होना चाहिये। प्रान्त केन्द्र को पैसा दें और केन्द्र शक्तिशाली बन कर बैठे और ऊपर से सब काम चलाए। अगर प्रांत केन्द्र से पैसा न लें, तभी मैं समझूँगा कि मेरा राज्य मजबूत हुआ है। आज तो स्थिति यह है कि प्रान्त केन्द्र को खा रहे हैं और अपने यहाँ बजट घाटे का बनाते हैं। वहाँ इस समय उत्पत्ति का कोई मार्ग नहीं है। ऊपर से लेते रहना ही उनका तरीका बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्रान्तों पर केन्द्र का जोर पड़ना चाहिए कि 'स्वयं आत्म-निर्भर' हों—नीचे का कार्य वे करें और ऊपर का कार्य केन्द्र देखेगा। प्रश्न तो यह है कि यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा? केन्द्र कब तक टैक्स लगायेगा? जब जनता के पास देने के लिए कुछ नहीं रहेगा तब केन्द्र कहा से प्रान्तों को पैसा देगा? इधर पार्टी और राज्य अभिय होत जा रहे हैं, उधर प्रान्त वाले खींचे चले जा रहे हैं उधर मुद्रा-स्फीति तंग कर रही है। काप में पैसा नहीं है। विदेशी मुद्रा का झगड़ा हमारे सामने खड़ा हुआ है। शक्कर बाहर भेजने के लिए हमारे पास नहीं है। आज इस देश में गायें जो काटी जा रही हैं, उसका कारण भी यही है कि उनके चमड़े, हड्डी, आते और पसली इत्यादि बाहर भेज कर किसी प्रकार विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त की जा सके। यह किमने दुख की बात है कि जो पशु हम को घी, दूध, चमड़ा और खाद देते हैं, हम उनकी ही हत्या करत हैं। क्या हमारे सत्य और अहिंसा के नारे का यही अर्थ है? क्या बापू ने हम को यह सिखाया था? गांधी जी ने तो हम को यह बताया था कि अगर राज्य को अच्छा बनाना है, तो हम को सम्पत्ति का विकेन्द्रीकरण करना होगा और सत्य और अहिंसा पर अपने आप को आधारित करना होगा। आज हम बड़ी बड़ी पाश्चात्तीय योजनाओं को हाथ में ले रहे हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि उन्हें भी हम को लेना होगा लेकिन हमारा अपना जो प्रकार है वह भी हमारे साथ रहे, उसका

[पंडित जय नारायण "ज्योतिष"]

हम पूर्णतया परित्याग न कर दें, इसका हमने ध्यान रखना होगा। हम को अपनापन भी बिल्कुल छोड़ नहीं देना चाहिए। समय के साथ भी हम स्ट्रयल करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जहां तक समय के साथ चलने का प्रश्न है, हमारे यहां बाघ और नहरों की बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ होनी चाहिए और छोटी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत पशुवध—गऊ हत्या—बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिए। मैं सिचाई विभाग के मंत्री महोदय से भी प्रार्थना करूंगा कि उन्हें भी इस विषय में जोर देना चाहिए। इस हाउस से भी मैं यह प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ठीक है, एक पालिसी बनी हुई है, किसी कारण से वह चलाई जा रही है, लेकिन उन को फिर भी इस सम्बन्ध में जोर देना चाहिए, चुप नहीं हो जाना चाहिए। मुझे यह देख कर दुख हुआ कि कृषि के ऊपर बोलते हुए सेठ गोविन्द दास को छोड़ कर—और उन को मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ—किसी भी माननीय सदस्य ने इस पर जोर नहीं दिया। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह तो कृतघ्नता है, हम को अपने घर में प्रार्थना बात कहनी चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं जो बात कहना चाहता हूँ, उसका सम्बन्ध राजनीति से है। पाकिस्तान में पानी ले लेने, भाला दिलान और पैसा न देने का जो धधा पकड़ रखा है, उस को रोकने के लिए सरकार का कदम उठाना चाहिए। वह हम से पानी न लेना है और उसका पैसा हमको देना नहीं है और इस पर भी बुनिया में हमारे खिलाफ प्रापेरा करता है, प्रचार करता है। क्या हम में बिल्कुल पानी नहीं रह गया है? क्या हम यह सब देखते रहेंगे? हमारा कहना यह है कि सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में जोर का कदम उठाना चाहिए और पाकिस्तान को बता देना चाहिए कि उसकी यह नीति अब नहीं चल सकती है। आज हमारे यहां पाटिल साहब बैठे हुए हैं। एक बार सरदार पटेल न कहा था कि तलवार

का जबाब तलवार से दिया जायगा। वह पाकिस्तान को मिला नहीं है। पाकिस्तान जानता है कि हिन्दुस्तान वाले सिर्फ कहते ही हैं, करते नहीं हैं, इसलिए उसका साहस बढ़ रहा है। इस लिए इस पानी के मामले पर हम को बता देना चाहिए कि हम में पानी है, तुम पानी लो और उसका पैसा न दो, ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है और हम भूल मरने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इस विषय में मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है, उन्हें उस पर दृढ़तापूर्वक डटे रहना चाहिए और पाकिस्तान को इस प्रकार से पानी का दुरुपयोग करने का अवसर न देकर अपने देश के लिए सिचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए और जिस प्रान्त का जितने जल की आवश्यकता हो, उसे वह पहचाना चाहिए।

साथ ही मेरी यह भी प्रार्थना है कि देश में जो पूजनीय विचार है, अगर उन का ध्यान में रखा जायगा, तो स समय जो बड़े बड़े फलझंज आने हैं, उन को भी रोका जा सकेगा, हमारे यहां सोचने का यह भी तरीका है हर एक बात के तीन उपाय हैं—आधि-भौतिक, आधिदैविक और आध्यात्मिक। आज हम जो बाध, नहरे इत्यादि बना रहे हैं, वह तो आधिभौतिक तरीका है। परन्तु यदि हम ने बाध बनाया, नहरें बनाई, लोगों को पानी दिया, बीज दिए, सब सुविधाएँ दी और उसके पश्चात् ऊपर से जोर में ओला गिरे या जोर से पानी गिरे, तब क्या होगा?

पंडित गोविन्द मालवीय (मुल्तानपुर)
अगर खेत सींचा रहता है और उस में पानी है और ऊपर से ओला पड़ता है, तब उतना नुक्सान नहीं होता है, जितना कि सूखा रहने से, सिचाई का प्रबन्ध न होने से, होता है।

पंडित जय नारायण "ज्योतिष". अगर खेत गीला है और रोली लग गई या और कुछ हो गया, तब क्या होगा? ये वैसी प्रकीर्ण है।

"अपूर्णा यत्र पूज्यन्ते, पूज्यानास्तु व्यतिक्रम
नीणि तत्राणि जायन्ते, तेषां दुर्भिक्ष विप्लवम्"

इन देवी प्रकोपो और विपत्तियों को रोकने के लिए हम को देवी आश्वार लेना होगा और उस का एक रूप यह है कि जो हमारा कल्याण करे, हम भी उस का कल्याण करें। धर्म का जाने लीजिए। गाय हमारा कल्याण करती है। वह हम को दूध, घी, खाद, चमड़ा देती है, इसलिए हम को भी उस पर अपन प्राण देन के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए। कम से कम उस की हत्या ता बन्द कर ही देनी चाहिए। पाकिस्तान न गोवध बन्द कर दिया है, तो फिर भारत को सरकार ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकती है ? उस को तो पहले ही यह कदम उठाना चाहिए था। अधिभौतिक उपाय तो हम कर ही रहे हैं। इस प्रकार आधिदैविक उपाय कर के हम देवी विपत्तियों का भी रोक सकेंगे।

Shri Sanganna: I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak at the fag end of the debate

The expenditure on irrigation and power during the First Plan was Rs 569 crores, that is 29 per cent of the total expenditure under the First Plan. In the First Plan the major projects like Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud and DVC were taken up, but no attention was paid to the medium and minor projects. The area brought under cultivation is 3 million acres as against an estimate of 8.5 million acres, and the areas actually irrigated was a little over 4 million acres of land. So, though an attempt was made, much of the land has not been brought under the plough. Against this background, the second Plan is going to be implemented.

Under the Second Plan a correct estimate of the water resources has not been made. As a matter of fact, most of the rivers in far-off places like the tribal areas have not been taken into consideration. It may be a fact that these places are not accessible in the ordinary way, but then

the plans that are being framed under the Second Plan may not be exhaustive because there is no comprehensive data.

Coming to the State of Orissa, there are so many rivers which are not utilised. There are so many big rivers and jungle streams which are perennial in nature, but they are not taken into consideration for irrigation resources. In this connection, I might refer to the District of Koraput which is predominantly populated by the tribal people, where flows the river Indravati, a long and wide river which traverses fertile and rich arable area, but as there are no irrigation facilities the water is going to waste into the Bay of Bengal. Had these waters been utilised, most of the land covered in this catchment area would have been useful.

The people inhabiting this area are mostly hill tribes. Though these people possess waste lands, they are not able to improve their economic condition by any means. Though the Government of India and the State Government have been sanctioning every year lakhs of rupees for the improvement of these people, they are not able to do so. Under the scheme for the assignment of waste land, the Government of Orissa has been allotting every year large lands, but due to lack of irrigation facilities they are not being utilised for the proper purpose. As a matter of fact, these lands are potential enough to produce food crops as well as money crops. Even under the present circumstances, the District of Koraput is able to produce food crops to the extent it is able to contribute to the surplus that is being exported to other deficit areas in the country. As a matter of fact, even this year it has been able to export some surplus of food. So, unless the potentialities of this area are exploited, I think the economic condition of these people who are most backward educationally and economically cannot be brought to the levels of the other States.

Besides this river Indravati, there are other rivers like the Sileru and

[Shri Sanganna],

Saveri which are in the Dandakaranya project area. If the Government of India and the Orissa Government are anxious to implement that project, I think they will have to take into consideration these two rivers. Unless these two rivers are utilised fully, I am sure that project will not be successful. Most of the area covered by these two rivers is fertile and if these two rivers are properly utilised, most of the land in this catchment area can be brought under cultivation.

Moreover, the water that is being released from Machkund project is also joining these two rivers. So, if all these three rivers are utilised fully, most of the land that is now fallow will be properly utilised for greater production of foodstuffs in this area of the State.

There is another river, the Jhankabati, in the southern portion of Orissa State. This is a very useful river, but the Government of Orissa as well as the other State connected with this river are not able to utilise its waters. As a matter of fact, this matter has been investigated, but the Government of Orissa as well as Andhra State are not in a position to bring it under the irrigation system. So, unless the State Governments are placed in a better position in the matter of finance, I am afraid, however big the schemes may be that are drawn up, the irrigation system in the State will not improve. As a matter of fact, the existing irrigation facilities in Orissa are a few and far between. So, if proper attention is not given to minor and medium irrigation projects, I think the water that is now going to waste to the sea will not be utilised for irrigation purposes.

Coming to power, I may say there are two multi-purpose projects, the Machkund and the Hirakud projects, for the exploitation of electricity. Besides these, there is another small waterfall on the river Bagra in the district of Koraput which can be utilised for generating electric power.

This waterfall is situated in an area where most of the population is tribal and so I think it has not been brought to the notice of Government. Had this been done, by this time something might have been done. Under the circumstances, a large amount of money has to be placed at the disposal of the State Government.

The power at the disposal of the State Government is not being utilised because they are not in a position to find the load. Unless some assistance is given to the State Government to set up industries, I think the power at the disposal of the Government of Orissa may not be utilised.

The Machkund project has been commissioned since 1955, but the State is not in a position to utilise its entire quota on account of financial stringency. Had this been properly utilised, I think the whole of Orissa, particularly most of the backward areas, might have been supplied with electricity, and the economic situation would have changed. So, in order to utilise the power that is at the disposal of the State Government, proper financial assistance may be given.

Under the Five Year Plan I think there is no other scheme, except the two I have mentioned, which has been financed and assisted by the Government of India. Only these two schemes have been implemented. They are not sufficient for the purpose, of power required by the State. So I think the Government of India will come to the rescue of the Government of Orissa to utilise other potentialities available in the State of Orissa.

Coming to the problem of floods, I would like to point out that in the year 1955, Orissa was visited by the most unprecedented and devastating type of floods. The damage caused to life and property was so colossal that even the Prime Minister and the Food and Agriculture Minister thought it fit to visit that area. The damage was so much that it can only be imagined rather than expressed.

So far as the Hirakud dam is concerned, it is to be completed at three stages. The dam at Hirakud is now completed, but the other dams at Tikrapara and Naraj have not been completed. From the report of the Ministry, I find that no provision has been made so far to complete these portions. In reply to a question which I put the other day, the Minister stated that no provision had been made for these two dams. Unless these two dams are completed, I am afraid we shall not be in a position to protect the State of Orissa from the floods with the aid of the Hirakud dam.

Coming to irrigation, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that now there is a delta irrigation system being worked out from the Hirakud dam to the coastal areas of Puri and Cuttack. The State Government are struggling hard to complete the scheme, because they do not have the necessary financial resources at their disposal. Unless the Government of India places some financial assistance at the disposal of the Orissa Government for this purpose, I am afraid the delta irrigation system which is worth Rs 15 crores may not be completed within the stipulated time.

Under these circumstances, I request that for the improvement of the irrigation system and for the utilisation of the potentialities of the State of Orissa, the Government of India should see that adequate finances are placed at the disposal of the Government of Orissa.

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री म० ज० जन (कंसल) : माननीय डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जल तथा पशु के साधनों का मुनासिब विकास और फिर उनका मुनासिब इस्तेमाल हो, यह दोनों बातें किसी भी देश के लिये बहुत महत्व रखती हैं। इसलिये इस प्रोग्राम को हमारी दोनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में बहुत ऊँचा स्थान

दिया गया है। इन साधनों का हमारी इस मिनिस्ट्री ने मुनासिब ढंग से विकास किया है या नहीं, कौन सी कमी पर हम अपनी मिनिस्ट्री की कार्रवाइयों को परखें, यह देखने की बात है। अगर इन साधनों का ठीक विकास हुआ है और विकास होने के बाद उनकी ठीक तरह से तकसीम हुई है और फिर उनका ठीक इस्तेमाल होता है तो हमारी यह मिनिस्ट्री बचाई की पात्र है।

जहाँ तक वाटर और लैंड और खास तौर से वाटर के साधनों के डिबेलेपमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मुझे यह कहने में तनिक भी संकोच नहीं है कि हमारी मिनिस्ट्री ने शानदार काम किया है और देश के मुस्तलिफ हिस्सों में कई बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ शुरू की हैं और कुछ तो पूरी भी हो गई हैं और बाकी पूरी होने जा रही हैं। इस हाउस में इन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं का काफी जिक्र किया गया है, और बहुत अच्छे ढंग से जिक्र किया गया है। ये वे योजनाएँ हैं जिन के बारे में हमारे प्रचान मंत्री जी ने ठीक ही कहा है कि वे हमारे इस जमाने के मंदिर हैं।

जहाँ तक इन बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं की कामयाबी का ताल्लुक है, इनके सिलसिले में मुझे यह कहना है कि हमें यह देखना चाहिये कि आया वे इकोनोमिकली एक्सीक्यूट की जा रही है या नहीं, वहाँ पर कोरप्शन तो नहीं है, उनका जिन लोगों को फायदा पहुँच रहा है, क्या वह मुनासिब कीमत पर पहुँचाया जा रहा है, उनको जो पानी मिल रहा है क्या वह मुनासिब कीमत पर दिया जा रहा है।

जब इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को शुरू किया गया था, उस वक्त इनमें बहुत बेस्टेज थी, बहुत कोरप्शन थी, लेकिन आहिस्ता आहिस्ता जैसे जैसे हमें तजुर्बा हासिल होता गया, तो यह मानना पड़ेगा कि बहुत सी कोरप्शन और बेस्टेज कम हो गई। जिस जिस हद तक यह कोरप्शन और बेस्टेज कम हुई है उस उस हद तक मैं मिनिस्ट्री को बचाई

[श्री म० च० जैन].

देता हूँ और उसके साथ ही साथ मिनिस्टर साहब को भी बचाई देता हूँ। यह बात नहीं है कि कोरप्शन बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है या बेस्टेज बिल्कुल खत्म हो गई है। अभी तक भी ये चल रही हैं और इन दो फील्ड्स में काफी सुधार की गुंजाइश है।

इन फायदों को, जो कि इन प्रोजेक्ट्स से हो रहे हैं, आप जनता को किस कीमत पर पहुंचा रहे हैं, इस सिलसिले में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ और मिनिस्टर साहब का इस तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। जहां तक बैटरमेंट लेवी का ताल्लुक है, इस हाउस में कई मैनबर साहिबान मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान इस ओर दिला चुके हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि जो दर बैटरमेंट लेवी की मुकर्रर हुई है, वह बहुत ज्यादा है। मैं आपके सामने इस सिलसिले में पंजाब का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। पंजाब में भाखड़ा डैम जो बन रहा है, वह एक बहुत शानदार प्रोजेक्ट है और यह प्रोजेक्ट ऐसा खयाल किया जाता है, कि दो तीन बरस में मुकम्मिल हो जाएगी। लेकिन भाखड़ा डैम की नहरों से जो जमीन सैराब होगी, उस जमीन के मालिकों पर बड़ा भारी बैटरमेंट लेवी लगाया जा रहा है। जो रेट फिक्स किया गया है वह १८० रुपया पर एकड़ है और मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से इलाकों में उस कीमत पर जमीन ही मिल सकती है। अभी इसकी वसूली वहां पर नहीं हुई और जब वह वसूली होगी तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उसके खिलाफ वहां पर कितनी रिजेंटमेंट होती है। जो फायदा आपने वहां की जनता को पहुंचाया है उसके लिये तो वह आपकी शुक्रगुजार है लेकिन जो रेट Betterment Levy का आपने फिक्स किया है वह बहुत ही ज्यादा है।

दूसरी कमेटी जिस पर मैं इस मिनिस्ट्री को परबन्ना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि जैसे जैसे

ये साधन (resources) डिबेलेज होते जाते हैं, उनका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन कैसे किया जाता है। भाखड़ा डैम के पानी को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करने का ही सवाल लें लीजिये। आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब जानते होंगे कि यह भाखड़ा डैम सात तौर से हरियाना के कुछ इलाके को सैराब करने के लिये बनाया जा रहा है। यह स्कीम ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के जमाने से चली आ रही है। सन् १९४६ के अन्दर इसको अमल में लाना शुरू किया गया। आजादी मिलने के बाद इसको बढ़ाया गया है और बाध की ऊंचाई को और ऊंचा किया गया है। लेकिन अब सवाल इसके पानी की तकसीम का पैदा होता है। अब सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि हरियाना के किस किस जिले को पानी दिया जाये और हरियाना के अलावा आया पटियाले के इलाके का भी हक है, जालन्धर डिवीजन के इलाके का भी इसमें हक है या और किसी इलाके का भी हक है। मैं ने आपकी मिनिस्ट्री की १९४६-४७ की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है और इसको पढ़ने के बाद मुझे तो ऐसा लगा है कि आपका ध्यान इस ओर नहीं है। डिबेलेज रिसोर्सिस को कैसे डिस्ट्रीब्यूट किया जाये, किस किस एरिया को कितना हिस्सा मिले, यह काम गालिबन आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर छोड़ रखा है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इंसाफ करती हैं या नहीं, कैसे पानी को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करती है, इस सिलसिले में हमारी सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान नहीं है। मैं उस बैकवर्ड एरिया से, उस अन्डर डिबेलेज्ड एरिया से ताल्लुक रखता हूँ जहां के लोग कि पानी के लिये तड़पते रहते हैं और तड़प रहे हैं। रोहतक, हिसार, करनाल, मुड़गांव इत्यादि इलाकों के लोग हमेशा ही पानी के लिये तड़पते रहे हैं और इसके बरखिलाफ एक बह इलाका है जिस इसके के कि ६०-७० फीसदी एरिया को पानी मिलता रहा है। हमारे इलाके में मुश्किल से १०-१५ परसेंट जमीन को ही पानी मिलता है। अब भाखड़ा की नहरें

बनी है लेकिन फिर उस इलाके को पानी मिल गया है जहाँ ६०-७० परसेंट जमीन को पहले ही मिल रहा था और उस इलाके के बहुत से जिले महकूम रह गये हैं जिन को कोई पानी नहीं मिल रहा था। यह कहां का इलाका है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। अगर कहीं बेइसाफी होती है तो इसका कारण मैं, समझता हूँ, यह होता है कि पानी की तकसीम में हमारी सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है या उतनी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेती है जितनी कि इसको लेनी चाहिये। इसी तरह से बिजली का सवाल है। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि दिल्ली में बिजली की बढ़ी कमी है। ऋषी भजीव बात है कि दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी हो गई है। लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि जो बिजली भावड़ा नंगल से पैदा की जाती है उसकी तकसीम कैसे हो। अगर दिल्ली में बिजली की कमी है तो दिल्ली के लिये बिजली का इतिजाम आप करे। लेकिन जो बिजली भावड़ा से पैदा होती है और जिम की बहुत सस्त जल्दतर पंजाब के उन इलाकों में है जिन इलाकों में कि पहले कमी बिजली नहीं दी गई है, उनको पहले दी जानी चाहिये। आपने २०,००० किलोवाट बिजली दिल्ली को दी और अब ४०-४५ हजार किलोवाट और बिजली देने की माग की जा रही है। आज हरियाणा के रोहतक, करनाल, हिसार, गुडगांव इत्यादि जिलों को इंडस्ट्रीज के लिये, कंज्यूमर्स के लिये, देहाती इलाकों के लिये बिजली की आवश्यकता है और बिजली के लिये लोग तड़प रहे हैं। उन इलाकों को पहले कमी बिजली नहीं दी गई। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वाटर एंड पावर रिजॉरिसिस् को जो हम डिबेलप कर रहे हैं, अगर इनकी तकसीम मुनासिब ढंग से नहीं की जायेगी, तो यह एक बहुत गलत बात होगी। इससे जो रिजेंटमेंट पैदा होगी उसका आप आज भंडाजा नहीं लगा सकते। वैसे हमारी दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना का यह एक बेसिक उसूल है

जहाँ हमने अपने साधनों का विकास करना है, जहाँ हमने अपने रिसोर्सिस् को डिबेलप करना है, वहाँ इन साधनों का इंडस्ट्रीयूशन भी सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न पर करना है। जो इलाके बैकवर्ड हैं, जो इलाके ग्रंजर डिबेलेप्ड हैं, उन इलाकों की ओर हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये और जो पहले ही से डिबेलेप्ड हैं, उनकी ओर हमें कम ध्यान देना है। जैसा कि यह रिपोर्ट जाहिर करनी है अगर सेंट्रल मिनिस्ट्री इस ओर ध्यान नहीं करती तो फिर वे रिजोर्सिस् गलत तरीके से डिस्ट्री-ब्यूट होंगे और resentment बढ़ेगी। जैसा पंडित ठाकुर दाम जी ने कहा और एक माननीय सदस्य ने भी कहा कि उन इलाकों की जोकि हरियाना में है तादाद काफी है जिन को कि भाखड़ा डैम की नहरों से पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। गुडगांव का सारा जिला है, झझर की तहसील है, करनाल का इलाका है, पानीपत और करनाल की तहसीलें हैं जहाँ पानी की इंटेसिटी मुश्किल से २०-२५ फीसदी होगी। ऐसी हालत में हम यह कैसे उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि इन इलाकों का सुधार हो। इन की जमीनें जरखेज हैं यहा का वा उत्पादन बढ़ बहुत सकता है। अगर इन इलाकों को पानी दिया जाये और मैं समझता हूँ कि दिया जा सकता है, तो फिर कोई बजह नहीं है कि पंजाब का यह इलाका सारे हिन्दुस्तान की ग्रेनरी न बन जाये। मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ कि हरियाणा के इलाके में से २५ लाख एकड़ एरिया को पानी मिलेगा। १८ लाख एकड़ जमीन को हिसार में और ६ लाख उस इलाके को जहा से कि मैं चुना गया हूँ यानी कैथल को। इनके अलावा हरियाणा के बहुत से एरियाज ऐसे हैं जहा पर कि पानी की बहुत कमी है और उनको पानी दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस सिलसिले में मैं एक सजेशन माननीय मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ। आप ने सतलुज पर भाखड़ा का बांध तो बना दिया और उस के

[श्री मू० चं० जैन]

मैं निश्चयपूर्वक कह सकता हूँ कि हमारे बाकी इलाके को पानी दिया जा सकता है लेकिन अगर वहाँ से पानी नहीं दिया जा सकता तो जल्दी से जल्दी जमना पर बांध बांधा जा सकता है। इसका फायदा यह भी होगा कि जो हर साल सैलाब आते हैं और जिनसे दिल्ली और पिछले इलाके भी परेशान रहते हैं, हमारे करनाल, रोहतक, इत्यादि के जिले पानी के अभाव में परेशान हैं, उनसे निजात मिल जायेगा और पानी का भी एक बड़ा भारी स्टोरेज होगा जिससे हमारा सारा इलाका सैराब होगा और उत्तर प्रदेश के इलाके को भी फायदा पहुँचेगा और वहाँ के कुछ जिले भी सैराब हो सकेंगे। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस बाध के बनाने का जिक्र तो नहीं आया है और न इसका सर्वे हो रहा है लेकिन अगर इस पर गौर कर लिया जाये तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छी बात होगी। बहुत बार इस का जिक्र आया है, कि जहाँ जमना नदी मैदान में दाखिल होती है, वहाँ बंध बांधा जाये, इस प्रोजेक्ट पर जल्दी काम शुरू किया जावे।

तीसरी कसौटी जिस पर मैं इस मिनिस्टरी के कामों को परखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि आया जो रिसोर्सिज उपलब्ध किए गए हैं, उनका इस्तेमाल भी ठीक ढंग से हो रहा है या नहीं। डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इस सिलसिले में मुझे बहुत अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो रिसोर्सिज उपलब्ध किए गए हैं उनमें से केवल ३० प्रतिशत का ही इस्तेमाल हुआ है। यह बड़े अफसोस की बात है। वं कौन से कारण हैं कि जिन के होते हुए जब पानी उपलब्ध कर दिया गया है तो उसका केवल ३० प्रतिशत ही इस्तेमाल में आया है और बची बाकी पानी का वे इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सके हैं। हमारे जितने भी रिसोर्सिज डेवलप हुए उन में से ३० फीसदी का इस्तेमाल हो, ४० फीसदी का इस्तेमाल हो या ५०

फीसदी का इस्तेमाल हो तो ऐसी बात क्यों हो। अगर सन् १९५६-५७ की रिपोर्ट को देखें तो आप पायेंगे कि मुस्तलिक रिसोर्सिज के डेवलप करने के रास्ते में जो जो कठिनाइयाँ आई उनका इंतजाम करने की बात सीधी गई लेकिन उन रिसोर्सिज को डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कैसे करे और कैसे उनका यूटिलाइजेशन करे, इस की ओर ध्यान नहीं किया गया है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय खत्म हो रहा है, वह अपनी बात जल्दी समाप्त करें।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ३, ४ मिनट समय और लूँगा और उस बीच मैं मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूँगा। ४ बजे के पहले मैं खत्म कर दूँगा जब कि मिनिस्टर साहब को आप बुलायेंगे।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : ४ बजे तो मुझे एक और माननीय सदस्य को बुलाना है।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : मुझे बोलते हुए अभी केवल १० ही मिनट हुए हैं, ३-४५ पर मैं ने बोलना शुरू किया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको तो छोड़िये, आपने ३-४५ पर नहीं बल्कि ३-४३ से बोलना शुरू किया था।

श्री मू० चं० जैन : सैर जैसी आपकी आज्ञा हो। हाँ तो मैं कह रहा था कि इन रिसोर्सिज का इस्तेमाल और यूटिलाइजेशन क्यों कम हो रहा है और उसकी वजह यह है जैसा कि कल हमारे दोस्त पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव ने बतसाया था कि किस तरीके से एग्जाक्यूटिव इंजीनियर्स और जो नहर के मुहकमे के दूसरे जिम्मेदार अफसरान हैं उनके पास इस बात का रिप्रेजेंटेशन पहुँचता

है कि कला channel में सिल्ट भरा गया है या कोई पुराने रजवाहों की भरमत्त चाहते हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और जैसे कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट में होता था कि जब तक नहर के अफसरान को रिश्बत न दो और खुश न करो तब तक काम नहीं होता था, वही चीज आज भी मौजूद है और जब तक कि कैनाल डिपार्टमेंट के बहुत से लोगों की मुठ्ठी गरम न की जाय तब तक उनका काम नहीं किया जाता ।

यहां सवाल उठता है कि श्री मोर फूड किया जाय क्योंकि हमारे देश को काफी गल्ले की जरूरत है । मसूरी में कान्फ्रेंस की जाती है जिस में यह फंसला किया जाता है कि कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स का सारा ध्यान 'Grow More Food' की ओर हो, जल्दी से जल्दी यह मुकम्मिल हो ताकि हमारे देश का प्रोडक्शन बढ़े । मैं सरकार को यह चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि यह सब बातें सिर्फ रिपोर्ट्स और कान्फ्रेंस तक ही सीमित रह जायेंगी अगर हमारे मुल्क के अफसरान का रवैया नहीं बदला और उन्होंने वही ब्यूरोक्रेटिक रवैया बनाये रक्खा जैसा कि ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के समय में होता था । आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे काश्तकार परेशान होकर काफी धरम तक इधर से उधर घूमते हैं लेकिन उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती और उनके आउटलेट्स ठीक नहीं किये जाते । वे कहते हैं कि आपने जो आउटलेट लगाया है वह नीची लेवल पर है और हमारा खेत ऊंची पर है या गलत जगह पर लगा है इसलिये उसको वहां से हटा कर सही जगह पर लगाया जाये लेकिन उसकी कोई पर्वाह नहीं की जाती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि जहां इस रिपोर्ट में जिक्र आया है कि हमने अपने अफसरों को ट्रेनिंग दिलाने के लिये यह यह किया वहां कोई ऐसी भी ब्यबस्था हो जिससे इन अफसरों को अपना पुराना बूढ़ेन और ब्यूरोक्रेटिक रवैया बदलने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाय । इन नहर के

मुहकमे के अफसरान के लिए रिफ्रेशर कोर्स आदि होना चाहिए ताकि वे सेवा की भावना के भोत प्रोत होकर जहां भी जनता को कठिनाई हो और जहां वे कुछ तबदीली चाहते हैं, उसको दूर कर सकें और स्वयं जाकर उनकी शिकायतों को रफा कर सकें । मैं चाहता हूं कि रिसोर्सेज के डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन और उनके प्रोपर यूटिलाइजेशन का इंतजाम किया जाय । इस ओर Central Ministry का ध्यान बहुत ही कम है ।

प्लूड्स के बारे में मैं कुछ ज्यादा नहीं कह सकता क्योंकि मेरा टाइम ही गया है । नजफगढ़ की झील का ताल्लुक हमारे रोहतक और करनाल के जिलों से भी है । उस झील और नाले में सिल्ट होने से यहां दिल्ली के देहातों को तो नुकसान होता ही है बल्कि उसमें सिल्ट हो जाने के कारण रोहतक और करनाल के जिलों में बरसात के मौसम में पलड आ जाता है और मैं चाहता हूं कि इसकी ओर जल्द से जल्द ध्यान दिया जाय ।

श्री पद्म देव (बम्बा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस दस साल की स्वतंत्रता के अर्से में अपने देश के नेताओं ने देश को आगे ले जाने में जो प्रयत्न किया वह सराहनीय है । इतने बड़े कामों में कहीं न कहीं कुछ कमियां रह ही जाती हैं और यह सही है कि उनकी ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाना चाहिए और ध्यान दिलाया जाता है और हर एक का ध्यान उनकी ओर आकषित भी हो जाता है और यथासभव उन खामियों को दूर करने की कोशिश भी की जाती है क्योंकि अगर ऐसा न किया गया और उस इनाके के लोगों की शिकायत दूर न की गई तो उस क्षेत्र से जुने जाने वाले सदस्यों का चुनाव खतरे में पड़ने का डर हो जाता है और बदनामी तो सब जगह हो ही जाती है और इसलिये वहां के लिए कुछ न कुछ होता ही रहता है और काफी हो भी रहा है लेकिन यह बात हर जगह के लिए नहीं कही जा सकती । जो इलाके

[श्री पद्म देव]

पिछड़े हुए हैं, जैसे हिमाचल प्रदेश का सीमावर्ती प्रान्त या इसी तरह के दूसरे इलाके जो कि सबको से दूर, लीडरो से दूर और हमारे विशेषज्ञों से दूर है, वहां पर अभी बहुत कुछ करने को है। मैं कृतघ्न तो नहीं हूँ यह कहूँ कि बिल्कुल वहां के लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा लेकिन यह जरूर कहूँगा कि अन्य प्रान्तों की अपेक्षा वहां पर बहुत कम काम हुआ है। अगर भारत सरकार की नीति यह है कि देश को समान रूप से साथ आगे ले जाना है और उससे यह समझा जाय कि जो लगडा है और जिसकी दो टांगें हैं दोनों को समान रूप से बढ़ाना है सब तो जो वह समझता लाता चाहती है वह नहीं आ सकेगी क्योंकि अगर इस तरह से सबको बराबर नाप तौल करके विकास किया गया तो जो पीछे है और और लगडा लगडा कर चलते हैं वे कभी तेज चलने वाली के बराबर नहीं आ सकेंगे और उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो आगे है वह और आगे चला जायगा और आर्थिक विसमता जिसको हम समाप्त करना चाहते हैं वह खत्म नहीं हो सकेगी।

मैं हिमाचल प्रदेश में आता हूँ जो एक पहाड़ी प्रदेश है। मैं इससे इन्कार नहीं करता कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का भारत सरकार से पिछले पांच वर्षों में काफी सहायता नहीं मिली लेकिन इतना मैं जरूर निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि वह अपर्याप्त है। हिमाचल प्रदेश और उस सीरेखे। जतने पर्वतीय प्रान्त हैं वहां पर अनाज का हमेशा अभाव बना रहला है। वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी नदिया हैं, नदियों से नहरें निकाली जा सकती हैं लेकिन इस बात से इन्कार नहीं किया जा सकता कि वहां के लोग पानी के लिए भी तरसते हैं। नदिया बहुत नीचे चली गई हैं वहां के पहाड़ों की खोदती हुई और लोग ऊपर रह गये हैं। आप अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते कि कुछ ग्रामों के लोग अपने अपने घरों से ४, ५ मील चलकर पीने का पानी लाते हैं। एक आदमी

घर से केवल इसी काम के लिये रक्का हुआ होता है जो दिन भर पानी लाता रहे। आप अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते कि कुछ इलाकों में जहां ४ मील के फासले पर भी पानी नहीं मिलता, लोग बरसात के दिनों में गड्ढों में जो पानी इकट्ठा हो जाता है, उसको पीने के काम में और पशुओं के काम में लाते हैं।

16 hrs.

मैं ने जैसे पहले निवेदन किया नदिया तो वहां पर हैं लेकिन उन नदियों का इस्तेमाल वहां के लोगों के भाग्य में नहीं है। कुछ लोग शायद ऐसा सोचते होंगे कि वहां नहरें बन ही नहीं सकती होंगी

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members that there are so many voices audible here to the Chair It is supposed that members inside the House are listening to the hon Member who is speaking At least it has to be supposed like that, it may not be the actual fact

श्री पद्म देव चीनी तहसील में एक ब्रकट नाम की नहर बहुत भ्रम में बन रही है लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं बन पाई। हिमाचल प्रदेश में चीनी तहसील बादाम और पिस्ता पैदा करती है और वहां पर मेब, नासपाती, और दूसरे अनेक फल होते हैं। लेकिन वहां पर पानी की बहुत कमी है। कई स्थानों में नहर आ सकती है, बड़ियों में नहीं आ सकती। गर्मियों में वहां बारिश नहीं होती। सदियों में बर्फ बहुत गिरती है। तालाबों के जरिये से पानी इकट्ठा करके सिंचाई का काम किया जा सकता है; यदि कभी ऐसा मौका आये कि भारत वर्ष को बादाम, पिस्ता, अमूर, अखरोट और इस किस्म के फलों की जरूरत हो तो साढ़े तीन हजार मुरब्बा मील का इलाका इस काम के लिये अच्छी तरह प्रयोग में लाया जा सकता है। लेकिन यह स्थान तभी सरकार के ध्यान में आ सकता है यदि कभी कभी हमारे केन्द्र के मंत्री लोग इन स्थानों की यात्रा

करें, वहाँ के लोगों के हलाकत को देखें, उस इलाके को देखें और फिर अनुमान करे कि वहाँ से क्या क्या चीजें प्राप्त हो सकती हैं।

हिमाचल में दो नदियाँ हैं सतलुज और एक और नदी जिस पर जोगेन्द्र नगर का पावर प्लांट बनाया गया है। केवल इन दो नदियों से इतनी बिजली उत्पन्न होती है। हिमाचल प्रदेश के अन्दर हर स्थान पर, हर गाँव में कोई न कोई छोटी बड़ी नदी है। हर नदी से बिजली तैयार की जा सकती है। वहाँ पर बड़े बड़े जंगल हैं और उनकी लकड़ी मौजूद है और वहाँ अनेक प्रकार के मिनरल्स हैं। वहाँ जो लकड़ी पैदा होती है वह नदियों के ज़रिये से नीचे पहुँचायी जाती है। यदि वहाँ पर बिजली का प्रबन्ध हो जाये तो बने बनाये मकान दिल्ली और दूसरे शहरों में धा मकान हैं इन चीजों की तरफ मोड़ा सा ध्यान देने की ज़रूरत है। ऐसा करने से वहाँ के लोगों की मरीबी भी दूर हो सकती है और देश का जो फालतू रुपया खर्च होता है उसकी भी आसानी से बचत हो सकती है।

बैसे भी यह स्थान सीमावर्ती होने से बड़ा महत्व रखता है और आप जानते ही हैं कि इन स्थानों में कई तरह की विचारधाराएँ चल रही हैं। अगर यहाँ के लोगों की दशा को न सुधारा जाये और इन इलाकों के प्राकृतिक साधनों का देश के लिये इस्तेमाल न किया जाय तो देश के लिए इसका अच्छा नतीजा पैदा नहीं हो सकता।

वहाँ का हाल यह है, आप अनुमान नहीं लगा सकते, कि अगर शिमला में अनाज का भाव दस रुपया मन है तो उसे चीनी में पहुँचाने में १५ पया भाड़े का खर्च होता है। इसका मतलब यह होता है कि वहाँ पर २५ पये मन अनाज पहुँचेगा। अगर वहाँ पर नहरों का इन्सजाम ही तो जितना वहाँ के लोगों के लिए आवश्यक है उतना अनाज पैदा आसानी

से हो सकता है। हर साल हिमाचल के लिए अनाज की कमी महसूस होती है और केन्द्रीय सरकार को हमेशा इसके लिए कष्ट दिया जाता है। वहाँ की पानी की व्यवस्था आसमान पर ही निर्भर करती है। यदि वहाँ पर सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाये तो अन्न काफी पैदा हो जायेगा और जो भारत सरकार को फालतू रुपया अनाज की महुवाई के लिए देना पड़ता है वह नहीं देना पड़ेगा। वहाँ पर बड़ी ज़रूरत अन्न की है और वह तब तक पैदा नहीं किया जा सकता जब तक पानी का पूरा प्रबन्ध न हो। आप लोग हैरान होंगे कि हिमाचल में कुछ इलाके ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर लोग अपने लिए पूरी रोटी पैदा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए सदियों में वह अपने बालबच्चों समेत शिमला या किमी दूसरी जगह पहुँच जाते हैं। वहाँ मजदूरी करते और रोटी कमाते हैं और जितनी बचत वे सदियों में करते हैं उसको खाने के लिए फिर अपने घरों को चले जाते हैं क्योंकि “जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि मयीसी”। अपनी पीठ पर सामान उठाकर ले जाते हैं और घर में ले जाकर तीन चार महीने खाते हैं और उसके बाद फिर कमाने के लिये बाहर चले जाते हैं। इस ढंग से चीनी और बरमौर के इलाके में आवागमन लगा रहता है। इसलिए मैं इस माननीय सदन से और नबी जी से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि उस ओर भी ज़रूर ध्यान करे। मद्यपि यह इलाका पहाड़ों से ढका हुआ लकड़ है, लेकिन भारत का अविभाज्य भाग है। उसकी ओर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाये।

Shri S. K. Patil: Sir, I must begin with an expression of grateful thanks to the hon Members of the House for their very keen interest that they have demonstrated in this particular subject. As many as seventy cut motions have been moved and 28 speakers have spoken. If there was time, I am sure another twenty would have taken part. That only goes to show what keen interest all hon Members coming from various

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parts of India take in this important subject of irrigation and power, which is the very basis of our nation-building

Before I come to the details which every hon Member belonging to particular locality or State has unfolded, I do not want to be lost and bogged down in these details because thereby I may not give you a correct picture of the proposition, which, with your permission, I want to give to this House

The hon Members will realise that this is an experiment that we have been trying—I am talking centrally—in the last ten years and it is too early a time for a correct and complete assessment as to the success or otherwise of that experiment. Therefore, before I come to those details, I would give you a bird's eye view in the form of an overall picture, as it appears to me, of the great effort that the country has been making during the last ten years and particularly during the six years and a quarter of the Plan period—five years of the First Plan and a year and a few months of the Second Plan. This is particularly necessary for the proper assessment, as I said, if not appreciation of the great effort. Let us, therefore, not make the mistake of missing the wood in the trees

When I come to the picture, I would draw the attention of the House to what I have styled as the river wealth of this country. We have been talking of many wealths—mineral wealths, gold wealth, silver wealth. Our river wealth is something of which as a nation we can be proud. We have so many rivers and at places where we need them. Sir Jagdish Chandra Bose established the theory that plants have life. That apart, I do not know whether the rivers have got their lives or not. But, sometimes, I am inclined to think that they have both a life and a soul. They are much too alive, they are

not like other inanimate objects and therefore, they have a terrible impact in making the human lives as they are

We are so lucky that we have so many big and small rivers and when they move, sometimes they crawl, sometimes they meander and sometimes they jump into the gorges; all that happens, not because they like to do so or they are fickle-minded; they do it for the good of the community, for the good of humanity. Had they not been so and had they not been meandering and moving and jumping into the gorges, you could not have got all the benefits that you derive from these rivers. Sometimes they are a little angry when they are in floods and sometimes they show their teeth and you become frightened although it is for a short duration

Even floods are necessary sometimes. Had there been no floods, the natural fertilisation would have been impossible. Although floods are excessive and they cause damages—I know that and our annual damage from the floods is somewhere in the neighbourhood of Rs 45 crores, but even then—when you think of damage, you do not think of the good that they do, of the immense good that these rivers do

From ancient times, you will see that all our civilisations—not only in India but everywhere in the world—centred round the rivers. Where would be the Middle-East and all these countries if Father Nile was not there? Where would our civilisation be if the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra and other rivers were not there? Therefore, we must be very grateful to providence that we are possessors of these great rivers, of this great river wealth which we are now exploiting to the good of the millions of our countrymen

When I give you this bird's eye-view—as I call it—I would tell you what all the things that we have done during the last five or six years and

what we intend to do during the Second Plan. There may perhaps be some repetition. Sometimes people quote figures and they are sometimes wrong figures. Not that I am quoting right figures but these are figures based on official estimates which after great pains we have collected together. They indicate what India will be at the end of ten years—that is, at the end of the Second Plan period.

This country was ahead of any other country in the world in the matter of irrigation. The hon. Members must realise that irrigation is not a new subject to India. If there was any country that was irrigated to the last point, India was. India was irrigated; even before our First Plan, you will find by comparison that we had the largest irrigation in the world. That irrigation that we had in India for the most part went over to our neighbour country; it was mostly in the North West and Punjab and seven-eighths of Punjab irrigation system went over to Pakistan. But, that is a different matter. Even with what is left, in the South and in other parts of India, we were leading in the matter of irrigation even before the First Plan began, we had 51·5 million acres of land under irrigation in various parts of the country, particularly in the North and the South.

At the close of the First Plan, the irrigated area was about 65·5 million acres. It rose by fourteen million acres by the major, minor and medium and every other type of irrigation—which necessarily includes irrigation that is not under the charge of this Ministry but that is under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. In my view, it is a very significant rise. It is a little less than thirty per cent over the pre-Plan period. During the Second Plan, we aim at bringing 21 million acres of land under irrigation. The total area under irrigation at the end of the Second Plan would be of the order of 86·5 million acres. That is about twenty per cent more than the first Plan and nearly 33 per cent

more than at the end of the First Plan.

This will be the most impressive performance, provided we are able to fulfil the targets that we have placed before us and there is no earthly reason why we should not fulfil those targets provided there is co-operation between the Centre and the States and provided you create sufficient enthusiasm and inspiration among the people. I am sure that it will be done and at the end of it we shall have 86·5 million acres brought under irrigation which will completely wipe out the food deficit. My definition of food sufficiency is this. Because in a particular year, we have got enough food, it is not food sufficiency. In 1953, we had almost a wide-fall. Because the season was good we had enough of food. But that is not enough. I should take the leanest year and if in that year we do not require any imports, I would call it food sufficiency. I would say that at least food worth about a hundred crores more than the actual needs of the country should be there in the leanest year. If that is to be achieved, I think 86·5 million acres will be a good target to aim at during the Second Plan period.

Now, Sir, We come to the problem of power. In power I could not say that we are a leading country; our country is in fact down below in the gradation. But in that also the performance is very impressive. In the ten years covering both the Plans, we shall be spending an amount of the order of Rs. 687 crores of which 280 crores were spent in the First Plan and Rs. 427 crores are provided for in the Second Plan. At the commencement of the First Plan, we had 2·3 million kws of electricity and during the course of the First Plan, we have added 1·01 million kws to bring the total to 3·31 kws at the beginning of the Second Plan. We have targeted to provide 3·5 million in the Second Five Year Plan, bringing the total quantum of electrical energy in this country to 6·81 million kwts. For a country struggling for

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finance, and with the difficulties that we have got, who dare say that this is not an impressive record? I congratulate all those who have been responsible and will be responsible for this. I have not the smallest doubt in my mind that we shall fulfil our target by the time the Second Five Year Plan is over.

The third thing that this Ministry looks after is the flood control. Floods are good sometimes and sometimes they have got to be controlled. We are very proud in this country that we have got the Himalayas, the tallest mountain with Mount Everest. Everywhere in the world they say that if there is anything that they want to see it is the Himalayas because it is the tallest mountain.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Sir, I rise on a point of order. The hon. Minister should address the Chair and not his colleagues sitting beside him.

Shri S. K. Patil: I think, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, you know it better than being pointed out by a Member of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When I am deprived of this privilege I will point it out.

Shri S. K. Patil: I was talking of Himalayas, before my hon. friend thought of interrupting me. Although it is very tall and is the tallest mountain in the world, the geologists say that it is an infant, and because it has got certain tricks of that infancy from which we suffer, one such thing is that all the rivers that flow from Himalayas carry with them silt and that silt has become a problem so far as irrigation is concerned.

It is not a thing that is new to this country. The silt problem and erosion problem to which references have been made by Members are problems of world importance; they are world problems, international problems and researches are being

made even in countries like America and China where similar problems exist, to find out how to reduce or minimise this silt problem. Therefore, we have got this difficulty. We want to overcome it. Because there is the silt problem or the erosion problem our proposals or projects would not stop.

With regard to this flood control for which we made provision particularly from 1954 on a rather big scale, we have taken over control of turbulent rivers under the National Plan, and up to 1954 funds provided in the First Five Year Plan were of the order of Rs. 17 crores. We could not spend that money. We spent Rs. 10 crores, because plans were not ready with the States as the money is spent by the States and projects are theirs although grants are allocated by the Centre. In the Second Five Year Plan we have allotted Rs. 60 crores for this purpose. The original programme was for Rs. 117 crores, but this had to be pruned and adjusted to Rs. 60 crores, because of the temporary financial difficulties through which we are passing.

Therefore, you see, Sir, that even in the matter of floods the Government is doing its best to see that all this loss of Rs. 45 crores annually should be minimised if not completely prevented. The results are coming, as I shall point out to you as to how because of the efforts that the Government have been making through these projects a certain percentage of flood danger has gone.

Now I come to the question of distribution of irrigation projects. People sometimes talk of big projects, because they are so very spectacular—the Bhakra, the Hirakud, the Damodar Valley and others. But there are hundreds of projects of irrigation and power spread all over the country. The big projects are very big; they are marvels of engineering. Bhakra, whenever I think of it, I feel we can

go on singing its praise all our life time. It is an engineering marvel of which any nation can be proud. Once I had occasion, a number of years back, to go and see the Boulder Dam and the Tennessee Valley. When I saw the Hoover Dam, as it is called, I thought to myself: "Oh! God, would there be a time in my country when our countrymen would also be able to have these engineering marvels and have a dam of that size and dimension?" I little knew that within these ten years that dream of mine would be realised. Here is a dam, one of the biggest indeed in the whole world, 760 feet from the lowest foundations, comparable with the Boulder Dam which is only 728 feet. I am not merely enjoying in the competition that we have passed the Boulder Dam. It so happens that we are even taller than the Boulder Dam and the Grand Coulee Dam which is only 500 feet. There is a Dam now coming in Switzerland, who want to beat us, called the Grand Dixence Dam. That Dam is not yet completed, but when completed it will be 940 feet. That, perhaps, is due to the fact that they have got the advantage of Alps, very very tall mountains where that kind of height is possible.

What I am telling you is, there have been miracles happening before our very eyes. Bhakra, as I said, is according to the new scientific and technical methods. When we look at it we must be proud of ourselves that we have been able to tackle a problem of this dimension as the Bhakra Dam gives us.

Where is the Dam like Hirakud? Go anywhere in the world and you will find that such an expansive scheme, where from one end to the other it is 16 miles—3 miles is the actual dam and about 13 miles of gaps we have filled in order to impound water—which you can drive in a car, and with impounding water of the expanse of nearly 300—288 to be exact—square miles, such a vast blue expanse of water available to you for

irrigation, for navigation, for fisheries or for any other purpose does not exist anywhere else. We are also producing power at Hirakud and some more power will be produced about 15 miles down the Dam.

Nagar Junasagar will be another very very fine Dam in which you can see the work that our engineers are carrying on, and possibly in a most economic manner. They are doing it at Krishna Barrage to which a reference has been made by my hon. friend there. I am not an engineer myself, but I have got a robust common sense to understand one thing from the other. Krishna Barrage has been constructed at the cheapest and most economically possible basis. When it is completed you will find that it will give us more per rupee than any other dam that will come up in the country.

The merits of these things are known to everybody, but there are other projects about which mention has been made by hon. members belonging to that particular territory as to what is to be done about them. The number of new irrigation projects during the Second Five Year Plan—I am not talking of Bhakra and other projects—is about 200 for irrigation and 182 for power bringing the total to 382 spread over all parts of the country. Of these, projects costing less than Rs 1 crore are 265—145 irrigation and 120 power, projects costing between Rs 1 crore and Rs 5 crores are 79—33 irrigation and 46 power, projects costing between Rs 5 crores and Rs 10 crores are 17—10 irrigation and 7 power, projects costing between Rs 10 crores and Rs 30 crores are 16—8 for irrigation and 8 for power and the projects costing over Rs 30 crores are 5.

Now, this is a gigantic scheme, when you look at it, for a country like this, and if there are some mistakes here and there hon. Members will realise that we are very anxious to finish things as early as possible, and in that process we go on making some mistakes also. If the project is not start-

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ed, we are asked why the project is not started and immediately taken into hand. If the project has been started and some mistakes are committed, we are asked why those mistakes have occurred. Hon. Members will realise that we are not High Court Judges who will only look to the civil side of things. We must also see the other side. Where a pat is due, the pat must be given.

They referred to rural electrification. I agree that there must be rural electrification, and pretty fast too. In that we have not got a very convincing record to show, because from 3000 villages which were electrified before the First Five Year Plan began, at the end of the second year of the Second Plan we shall come to about 16,500 villages. There also, you will see that it is not a business of the Central Government; it is the business of the State Governments. We only give the money. Therefore, the initiative must come from the State Governments. If it comes I can assure my friend Shri Mathur that we shall do everything in our power to see that rural electrification, not merely for the showy side of it but also for the side of utility, is taken in hand and done as quickly as possible. The total number of towns and villages electrified during the First Five Year Plan was 2508. This works out at 76 per cent increase in the electrification of towns and villages. Transmission lines laid during the first Five Year Plan period were 19,000 and we propose to have 35,000 miles of transmission lines in the second Five Year Plan, bringing to a grand total of 54,000 miles of transmission lines during the Plan period. Continuous investigations, survey, research, public co-operation, have been seriously engaging the attention of the Government. The funds provided for these schemes during the second Five Year Plan period amount to nearly Rs. 10 crores, and they are merely for research and for things that are necessary and which are very basic indeed. So, the implementation of the Plan

should become very necessary, easy and successful.

Detailed hydrological investigations have started for all important rivers and they will be continued during the second Five Year Plan period. As I have already explained, the variety of rivers is tremendous. We do not know how the rivers flow. Therefore, continuous research has got to be made, and such a research is being conducted. Then a systematic power load survey on a national basis is being made. The establishment of a power engineering research institute is also under contemplation.

That brings me to what we have done for flood control particularly how much benefit these schemes have given us. That benefit, according to the statistics available to me since 1954, is as follows: 5,000 sq. miles in area were protected from inundation and 20 major towns and about 3,200 villages were protected. Embankments constructed since 1954 total 1,600 miles. The percentage reduction in flood risk, because of the major projects already constructed was as follows: DVC—61 per cent; we have reduced the flood risk to almost nothing. The remaining 39 per cent is not much of a risk. In the Gandhi Sagar Dam across the Chambal, it is 37 per cent. At Bhakra, it is 28 per cent. At Hirakud, it is 20 per cent. In Bihar there is the Kosi. That is a classical example of floods caused by silting. Though the embankments have afforded protection to a certain point, the ravage caused by the recent floods has been substantial. The reason for this is that the embankments are not complete. Some gaps have yet to be filled in. The villagers, it is said, feel that unless they get full compensation, they will not permit the embankments to be constructed. Our orthodoxy, our conservative nature, our way of life—all these factors come into operation, with the result that the speed with which we want to do these things is not attained. Therefore, if these Kosi villages

ers are a little suffering today, they have to—perhaps it will be a bad expression—thank themselves. I am very sorry to say that they have not done at least a part of their work; whatever may be the compensation will be decided upon and we shall give them. But the stand taken by certain villagers that unless the quantum of that compensation is known, they are not going to proceed or allow us to proceed with the work is a position which is very untenable today. Therefore, I would ask—I would beg of the Members—who come from Bihar to realise the situation and see that they allow us to proceed. Ultimately, it is good to think of India as a whole. The 15 miles of embankment that remains to be completed should be finished and immediately we should concentrate on the barrage itself so that the river can be tamed just now.

I have never seen a river like that which takes liberty with everything that comes along and in any manner that it likes. Whatever it is, it is a very useful river. We can impound its waters and use it for power and irrigation. All that has got to be done. As I said, for all these projects, we intend spending about Rs. 1529 crores. This is only on the major projects which this Ministry deals with. Along with this sum of Rs. 1,529 crores in the two Plans, the States also are spending substantial amounts for minor irrigation works. Therefore, the total outlay on all these things during the ten years of the Plan period is something of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. I have said that 70 per cent increase is expected to be achieved in irrigation at the end of the Second Plan period and there will be an increase which is almost treble, in the power potential of the country. I regard that as an increase of which any nation could be proud.

I can quite understand the hon. Members who were critical. But I would tell them that they do not

take the whole picture in view. When you look at the mosaic, you must look at the whole mosaic. Then you can understand the art and the brilliance of it. But if you analyse the mosaic thread by thread, you will find how ugly and imperfect it is. That is not the way how the mosaic has to be judged. All the efforts that the Government have been making are of the type of a mosaic which must be looked at as a whole. I am not merely romantically bringing the picture before your eyes. But it is a picture of which we should all be proud. Therefore, when you look at that, I can say that it is something of which everybody should be proud.

May I say without resorting to any exaggeration, one thing? Find out a single country anywhere—comparisons are invidious sometimes, but I do say this—where such progress has been attained in such a short time. I do say with honest pride which every Member of this House also possesses that during the last five or six years, or, until the end of the Plan period, the quantum of nation building activity of this country or this Government has been good, and at the end of the two Plan periods, what this Government would have achieved will be almost unparalleled in the world. No single country during a comparable period of time has done such good to millions of its countrymen as we have been able to do.

I do not wish to take the plaudit of the press or from anybody. But it is a fact; but in our anger sometimes and in our excitement sometimes and in our power politics sometimes, we say things, but we must not forget what good has been done to our country. We have a chain of Governments in this country. There are States; there are other Governments. Supposing they do something very good, I can assure them that I shall be the first man to compliment them. If the Government is bent upon the good of the people, then, what is real-

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ly sauce for the goose will also be sauce for the gander. If it is good, it is good all the way and all the while. Therefore, when you think of it, I say that we are indeed proud of the very excellent record of good work that we have been able to do.

This brings us to another important problem. We have achieved other things apart from the quantum of the irrigation and the electrical energy that we have produced. When these big problems were thought of, we thought how we could start them. "We have no money, no engineers; how are we to do it?" We were afraid whether we had sufficient engineering talents for the big plants like the Bhakra or the Hirakud. We then found that we had sufficient talents, and therefore, we proceeded and we got some engineers from outside. During the past six and a quarter years—I do not say it for the sake of saying and I do not indulge in idle praise—I have seen that the handling of this work has been fine. I am gratified, after personal experience and from what I have been seeing, at the jobs being done by our engineers, and I say that our country must be proud of these boys who have done this work. They have performed a miracle which you never expected of them. They have given their vitality, their enthusiasm and their devotion to the work and, above all, the self-confidence that has been created in them augurs well for the future. In any big jobs that we may undertake, no matter what its dimension, you need not take engineers from outside. You have engineers in your own land. Sometimes, people ask, "why do you bring engineers from outside?" I cannot understand this. I tell you, if we merely bring them because we have no engineers, it is wrong. But knowledge, whether it is technical knowledge, scientific knowledge, is universal. Knowledge has no stamp so that you can say that it has a particular border or be-

longs to a particular country. Knowledge is universal. If there is any engineer skilled in anything anywhere, it belongs to the whole universe. We are bringing those experts not because we have no experts, but for second opinion or third opinion. There is nothing wrong about it. I am looking for a gold letter day or a red-letter day when the Indian engineers will be invited by the progressive countries to give opinions on their plans. Why should we restrict ourselves? I cannot understand it. If we are right in a thing, our assurance can be doubly assured by bringing some others who can give us their opinion. Some asked, "Why is there the French engineer in Chambal?" and so on and so forth. When the French engineer came and said, "You are right", how much enthusiasm we get and how much self-confidence we get? Therefore, I say that although the engineers sometimes come from other countries, their number would be very small. Except for Bhakra and DVC, we have no foreign engineers anywhere. But whenever we want them, we take their opinion and in most cases, in nine out of ten cases, they have endorsed the opinion that our engineers have given. Whenever I go to see these projects and look into the lustrous eyes and faces of these engineers, the boys coming and talking to me, "We have done this; we propose to do that; we propose to generate electricity", when I hear that glorified "we" that stands for the nation, that stands for the self-confidence, for the determination and vitality which they possess, when I hear these words, how very happy I become! I get all the vitamins of life (Interruptions). Therefore, on my own behalf, on year behalf, on behalf of our countrymen, I convey our congratulations to this band of engineers, young and old, who have stood by, the country and done such miraculous work for the last 6½ years. I want more and more of them, for we are having more schemes to which I shall presently refer.

That brings me to some of the most important problems that the House has raised, otherwise also they are important. First of all, I take the canal waters dispute. Every Member of this House is naturally anxious that we want all this water, 10 million acre-feet, which we have been giving to Pakistan. We want this water very badly. I do not want to go into the whole story, but I shall say something about which much has not been said. Personally I believe, and perhaps the Government of India also believe, that so far as this canal water dispute is concerned, so far as the allocation of water between the two countries is concerned, either by any law, equity or by any standard, India is not bound to pay any single rupee to Pakistan.

Some Hon. Members: Hear, hear

Shri S. K. Patil: Now you cheer me. You think I am in a bellicose mood and I should be encouraged. It is not that. When these canals were built in united Punjab—not even united Punjab, it was united India—what was the idea? Punjab was the pioneer in irrigation and canals. The canals were built first in West Punjab, because the rivers were most powerful there, they have got 80 per cent of the waters—Indus, Jhelum and Chenab, as against the 20 per cent of the waters in Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. That is one thing. Besides, the united Punjab Government owned more lands in the western region and they thought they could realise crores of rupees by way of betterment levy. That was why on the western side, the canals were built first. Now, I would ask this question. Supposing there was no partition and Punjab was united, was it not the duty of the united Punjab to see that the eastern canals were also built? Because they got the canals first, they should have spent the money they got out of those canals in order to build canals in the east.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): In western Punjab, they

have not got betterment fee. The canals were built with Government money and no money has been charged from the cultivators. Here we are charging that fee.

Shri S. K. Patil: What they get or what they do not get is a different matter. I am merely giving the reasons. Surely we were under no obligation whatsoever to pay anything in order to help Pakistan to build those link canals, etc., in order to get these withdrawals from the western system of rivers. We were not bound to pay anything. Then, you may ask, "Why did you pay then?" We paid because we are a nation who believe in international goodwill. When this matter became an international matter, when the World Bank also gave its good offices and said, "Let us take this matter out of the vortex of politics, let us consider it on the technical and economic basis and if it becomes necessary, you will have to pay something for those link canals", we readily accepted it. You may ask, "why did you agree?" If we did not agree, possibly this matter would have gone on dragging for years and years. Therefore, we thought that we should buy the goodwill of those people.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have you got goodwill from Pakistan or are you extravagant?

Shri S. K. Patil: We in India believe in unilateral good. My hon. friends should understand that whether the other man reacts or not, you should be good, you should not be bad even for a change, because the other man wants to be bad. Therefore, we took that decision. This is an old decision, I have not taken that decision. It was taken years back. We took the decision that so far as the historic withdrawals which Pakistan was getting from the three eastern rivers were concerned, they should be gradually replaced by the withdrawals from the western rivers, and that cannot be done automatically, unless link canals were built and if it was necessary, even a small reservoir could be built. When the

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1954 proposal of the World Bank was made, we readily accepted it, because we thought that if the World Bank, without any interest in politics, was doing something good, we should accept it.

More than that, there is another reason. It is not merely a question between Pakistan and India, but our people are suffering. They want water and therefore, if this thing is to go on and on for another ten or twenty years, our people would suffer. I may tell my friend, Shri Mathur, that this water is going to benefit particularly Rajasthan, the State from which he comes. I am most anxious to see that not only within my life-time, but within the short time of the second Five Year Plan, the Rajasthan canal becomes an accomplished fact and the Rajasthan people enjoy the benefits of irrigation and power. Therefore, both these things—Sirhind feeder and the Rajasthan canal—are in the immediate programme.

We have told Pakistan, we have told the World Bank, "We have waited long. You wanted us to wait for 5 years from 1954. Those five years will be completed in 1959. But nothing has been done during the last three years. But we have extended that period and given a final date. From now on we shall not wait for more than five years", because we are also today not ready to draw water from those canals. Sirhind feeder and the Rajasthan canal are going to be completed by that time. I can give this assurance to this House on behalf of the Indian Government that nothing will come in the way of having water in these canals as soon as these canals are ready for operation and for drawing water from the three eastern rivers. That is the position today.

As an hon. Member pointed out, this Rajasthan canal is going to be perhaps the longest canal in the world. Where is the canal, the length of which is 500 miles? It can be used for navigation also. He is putting

some ideas into my head, although it will cost more. Even as it is, it will cost Rs. 60 crores and if it is to be used for navigation, it may cost more. We do not want Rajasthan to be a desert any more. If this canal is built, perhaps a million acres will be irrigated. I do not know the exact acreage, but perhaps even 200,000 or 300,000 tons of foodgrains will be produced, which will not only look after Rajasthan, but other parts of India also. That is exactly the position in which the canal water dispute stands.

The World Bank representatives came to India now, and I have made reports to this House from time to time. They have made certain proposals and these proposals are not very much different from the 1954 proposals. If I may say so, they are a little more accurate and precise in the manner of their implementation. The main principle is accepted, namely, that the water in the three western rivers is for complete exploitation by Pakistan, except for the small historic withdrawals and minor future uses that we have got in Jammu and other places. They are negligibly small and Pakistan is not opposed to it. The three eastern rivers, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas, would be for India.

If that principle is accepted, then we go on to the second phase. Engineers sit together and find out as to how the replacement in the canals should be done. During the last few years, Pakistan, have built canals and spent Rs. 25 crores, although they have not taken much water for them. They are aware, perhaps, that India is as good or as bad as they are. Therefore, they are afraid that any moment India might stop withdrawals and they would be in difficulty. Therefore, they have done that, although they do not admit it and they have not come with a bill that so much has been spent. The canals that are built are capable of drawing 5 million acre-feet, half the quantum that they take from the eastern rivers. The problem is therefore not very difficult. The problem would be in very lean

months or the period when the water flow is not very strong and that raises the question of reservoir, etc

Some Members have said, you are soft-hearted and so on. Many epithets have been used. Is it wrong to be soft-hearted? Is it wrong to be soft-hearted even to your enemy? If one loses temper, is it necessary that we should also lose temper? A man who loses his temper, never gets his objective. India does not want to lose its object and so won't lose its temper in this matter. I can assure the House that things are now being precipitated. During the last three months, we have considerably progressed. God willing, we shall be able to solve this matter amicably, not from a political angle, but as I said on the economic and technical basis as the World Bank wants it to be done.

An Hon. Member: What about Ganga Barrage?

Shri S. K. Patil: I shall come one by one to Ganga Barrage.

The House must realise one thing. Whenever they talk of the responsibility of the Government of India, they little realise that Irrigation is not a subject under the control of the Central Government. Everybody comes and tells us, not only these big projects, but even small bunds should be taken up. In this Irrigation and Power Ministry, we do not touch anything which is less than Rs. 10 lakhs. We are a great capitalist Ministry in the language of the other side. All our projects cost more than Rs. 10 lakhs up to Rs. 175 crores as in Bhakra. These are the projects that we look into. How do we come in? Ordinarily, do you mean to say that the States would have tolerated even for a minute the interference of the Government of India? They have got absolute rights because this is a State subject, not even a concurrent subject. Power is a concurrent subject, not Irrigation. We came in with our good offices like the World Bank. We say, look here, these are big projects of Rs. 175 crores and Rs. 100 crores;

you cannot do it, they are inter-state projects and they have got to be looked after by somebody bigger than the States. That is why the Government of India came in. We are using our good offices, giving them loans, guaranteeing their loans. If you tell me that if the Chief Minister of a particular place does not act in a correct manner, I must have a whip hand and do something about it, that is impossible. Even in law, it is impossible. They won't tolerate it for a day.

Many things have been said, why don't you do this or that. It is not in our power to do so. How we can do is, use our good offices, extend our good offices, smile a little more when they come and meet us and so on. That is all. We can't go more than that, or better than that. You will see there are these difficulties. In some cases, by some provisions of an Act, we can limit that power, provided the States agree, to a certain extent as we have done. Beyond that, we cannot go, we have no power. Even in regard to concurrent subjects, you cannot do anything without first taking the States into confidence. You find very often there are difficulties. Sometimes it is said, why a particular Chief Engineer or Superintending Engineer was not appointed for a year, why not do it here and now. If such a power existed, we will do it in a minute. That is not so. When a Chief Minister has got to be appointed, I have to see which.

An Hon. Member: Chief Engineer.

Shri S. K. Patil: I merely did not say Chief Engineer so that the analogy may not be complete. I have got to see which State is interested and what is the view of that State and whether they are going to quarrel. I write to one State, no reply. I write to another State, no reply. Then I write to both the States, no reply. Therefore, it is not really proper for me—I am not speaking for myself alone; my predecessors have been there—to come overnight and say, this Chief Minister has not replied. As it has very often happened, I can

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assure you, wherever there is delay, sometimes unpardonable, I admit, the delay is not due to any slackness on the part of the Central Government. The delay is due to the fact that between two States, the differences could not be compromised

I am telling you the facts. Therefore, you need not expect me to do some miracle. The miracles are there these dams and other things that we are making. But, the miracle of having the States to do as we want is a more difficult miracle than even the construction of Bhakra. On account of these difficulties, it is not always possible for us to go in the manner that hon. Members have suggested.

They ask, what about shortfalls in utilisation. I can understand the gravamen of that charge, very rightly made. I am with you that really it is a matter of shame. Somebody in power, in authority, who knows said that we had a potential of 63 million acres and out of that only 4 million were used and nearly one-third was not used. It is a matter of shame. Because, we have been told and we have been believing that as soon as these irrigation facilities are available, they will be used, foodgrains will be grown, the deficit will go and the country will be flowing with milk and honey and all that kind of thing. I can understand that. This is a thing for which the Government alone are not responsible. My hon. friends are also equally responsible for that. When I say, responsibility, I say so because I have got an appeal to make. Remember, all these projects, when they are physically completed, the work is not complete, we are going to build a new society, a new India. The habits of the people are different. They are conservative. They have other orthodox manners. We have to take them out from their orthodoxy and get them to do something that we want in the larger interests of the country. This problem is as gigantic as the building of the Bhakra dam.

Therefore, what could have been done, what could be done even now is this. At the same moment when we turn the first sod of earth in any particular project, at that moment, your social services in that area must start. This is the work of the political organisations, every organisation. It is the work of everyone interested in social service to train the people and tell them, here, this project is coming, your land will be irrigated, you must be prepared for it. Proper training has got to be given to the farmers who are going to be the beneficiaries of these irrigation projects right from the beginning as to how they have to behave. Their co-operation has got to be sought even in completing the projects. They must be taken in hundreds and thousands to the site and shown the benefits that are going to accrue to them.

There are farmers in the Punjab who know irrigation. There are no difficulties. There are some farmers in the south also. But, in the Tungabhadra project, they have not behaved in a correct manner. There are irrigation facilities there for more than half a century. But, you cannot expect farmers everywhere with a similar mentality that they will take advantage of these facilities right from the time they are made available. That does not happen. We did not do it in the Tungabhadra project. We have to remember that these canals naturally will go through arid deserts or waste lands. The whole idea of having a canal or water is to make the land that is not cultivable into cultivable land. Naturally, these canals go through areas where there are no human habitations. In India, as everywhere else, you will find human habitations always cluster round water, round rivers. Wherever there is a river or water, they live. The people have got to be taken to these areas where the canals are going, where there are lands, and the lands have to be irrigated. That is a colossal task. It is the most difficult work that has got to be done. It can-

not be done through the instrumentality of the Government alone. The work has got to be done through many, many agencies indeed, and that is exactly what is needed. Therefore I would tell you that although the shortfall is there, and we are sorry for it, it is not a question that one party can say against the other party: "Who is responsible for that?". And they want an answer that the Minister is responsible or the Government is responsible for that. Not that I do not want the farmers to take advantage of the culturable land or the water, that was available, but because these factors have existed, and they have got to be resolved.

17 hrs.

That brings me to the question of the betterment levy as well as the water charges. What is this really, the betterment levy as you call it? My hon. friend Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said that in Hissar District the levy is so big that the ryots cannot pay it. I can understand it. I take his word for it. If you want any co-ordinated betterment levy that could be followed everywhere, some kind of uniform system, I am prepared to examine that case and do accordingly, but the very principle of levy is this, that when you better the land, when you fertilise the land and when the price of the land—I am taking rough figures—goes from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 per acre, you have got that unearned income for which you have not worked of Rs. 400. Has not the State a right to have a part of that income? Therefore, out of the Rs. 400 we intercept and mop up a part. It is open to you to say that half of it should be mopped up or one-third or two-thirds. I can understand that. That would be a constructive suggestion. We shall examine this point that in the imposition of this levy, there shall be some kind of a uniform system, although the quantum may vary, because I saw in Andhra in the Circar districts area the price of one acre sometimes ranges from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000. Of course

many years have gone by and I do not say we should levy for that, but do you remember that for a full period of 15 to 20 years they did not pay anything? Now, of course, they get the rich fruits of it. The difference is very great in that case, perhaps it has gone up from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000 but where you go from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 or Rs. 800 or Rs. 1,000 there should be same machinery to find out what is the betterment that has been effected in actual practice, and a part of it has got to be mopped up in the interests of the State and the stability of the national economy, and also to pay up the debts that we have incurred. If that is the proposition, I agree with my hon. friend that that question should be considered, but if he says that the farmers in Hissar District are not going to pay anything—I am sure he will not say that—then surely it becomes an impossible proposition.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: We perfectly agree and we want to pay.

Shri S. K. Patil: That brings me to the Damodar Valley. There you find last year we created irrigation facilities for 100,000 acres. Only 11,000 were used, not because it was the fault of the Government, ours or even the State Government, but because the people were not trained into it. If there is a good rain, why should people buy your water, and therefore they think they can do without it. All that training has got to be given because perennial cultivation must be done, because in the larger interests of the country we should not depend upon any other country for our food and other requirements. That can only be done, as I said, by very efficient social services rendered from the very beginning.

This year we have got facility for 200,000 acres, and the Chief Minister thought that possibly nobody would take it. Therefore for this year he has made it free in order that the people should get accustomed to the use of water, and when they are used to that....

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): The people are accustomed, but the charges are high, so they refuse to take that water.

Shri S. K. Patil: I can assure the hon. Member that we are considering that aspect of it also, so that we shall have some graded charge. I do not mind even if it is free for one year or two years, but have a graded charge so that at the end of five years or six years, whatever is the stipulated period, we give the quantum of water on which the maintenance and the other charges could be had, because there is no question of making any profit there.

Some people will ask: supposing you do not get the money, is the country going to starve because the farmers do not pay the charges? To them I say this: this country does not believe in some other methods by which it can be done. But the fact that we must produce more food, and for that reason more land should be brought under cultivation remains a fact from which we cannot run away. Therefore, this has got to be done. We are examining the proposition in a manner that some kind of unified, scientific and co-ordinated method could be evolved out of it.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): This could have been and should have been done two years ago when the water was available.

Shri S. K. Patil: We would have been much wiser men if we had not committed the mistakes that we committed in our childhood, but when we learn that mistakes are there, there is enough time to improve upon it and do something.

Shri A. C. Guha: I hope the Government is not a child.

Shri S. K. Patil: Government is also a child only ten years old. I can understand the anxiety of hon. Members. Everybody's anxiety is: get things done as quickly as possible, but commit no mistake whatsoever. You

must be a perfect swimmer but without going into the water. How that miracle is going to be performed, I do not understand. Therefore, there must be something half and half. We must be prepared to take some risk and go into the water and puddle about until we become perfect swimmers like the Bengalis and cross the Channel or something like that. This way we have got to proceed.

There were other reasons also why this land utilisation was not complete. The time of the completion of the canals and the distribution did not synchronise. Sometimes the canal water is there, but the canal is not there; sometimes the canal is there, but the water is not there. That mistake was committed. There was also the inertia on the part of the farmers in adapting themselves to the new scientific methods.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is a wrong charge on the farmer.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not call it inertia—do-nothingness or something else. I am not making a charge.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): They want the water, but the charges are too high.

Shri S. K. Patil: If it is merely high charges, we shall see what happens as soon as we have some kind of a unified process. If it is a wrong charge, I shall be sorry and I shall apologise to them. After all, the farmers are the wealth of this country. Nobody would like to disrespect them. It is not their mistake. You have seen in the case of fertilisers also. Although it is good, the people have to be taught how to use them, when to use them.

That brings me to another proposition, which is entirely new. I have not yet consulted my Ministry or the Government about it. How does a farmer in the village know what is called farming? After all, agriculture also is an art. It must be studied and worshipped as an art. A farmer does not become a farmer in a day.

You and I cannot take to farming because we have decided that tomorrow we will take to farming. If the farmer has to be trained in scientific methods, some kind of help must be given to him to train him. What is the help that the Government or anybody gives him now? To my knowledge there is no help whatsoever. He does not know what to use, what fertiliser to use, if there is a pest how to remove it, when to sow and when to reap. They know it by instinct, but that is a different matter, but this new problem has come, perennial irrigation for 12 months, fertilisers and other things. These scientific methods require training.

So far as farming and agriculture is concerned, in the USA and possibly in other countries too, there is a system that for every group of villages with a certain population, there is an agricultural adviser appointed by the Government. He is a kind of encyclopaedia to the people there. He is so good and popular, that whenever in difficulty the farmer comes to him and asks when to do and how to do a thing, how to remove a pest if there is one, what fertiliser is to be used, and gets the benefit of research if there is anything wrong with the soil. We have research stations, but how many farmers know that they have to walk to the research station in order to find out what is wrong with the soil. I cannot blame them. I can blame myself that we have not created facilities. These essential and primary, elementary I would say, facilities should be made available to every farmer at his doorstep. Some such system has got to be devised by which along with the new facilities that we are offering to the peasant, we also offer them the requisite training and education, both going side by side. This is a proposition which is worth considering indeed.

This brings me to a few other things. It was asked: what about economy and efficiency measures. I will not go very extensively into that but we are doing our best. We have now realised that the efficiency quoti-

ent is a bit small, it must go up, and many things have got to be done, but remember, friends, to us also it is a new experience. Five years, six years is not a great experience in agriculture. Whenever we notice trends or habits, we try to attack them in our own manner. That is being done. I will merely enumerate some things that we have been doing just now in order that efficiency and economy measures may be strengthened.

Take, for instance, the question of cost control. We have a special unit for this purpose. The cost in every unit is found out, so that we can compare and contrast and see what is going wrong. Then, there is a separate cost accounting unit. There are seminars for engineers also. Our engineers go to the foreign countries, and foreign engineers come here. And seminars are being held where every type of problem is discussed. Next, there is the question of the optimum utilisation of machinery. Yesterday, my hon. colleague told you how we are doing it by transferring machinery from one project to another and so on. But there also, we are facing troubles and difficulties. And here, I want your co-operation. Even when the machinery is to be transferred, the State Government sit tight over it, and they do not allow the transfer. They have sometimes to be cajoled; we have no power to compel them. We can only effect the transfer with the permission of the State Government, and with the concurrence of the State Government. I am merely saying this, because you are all powerful people here with undoubted influence over your State Governments; why should you not utilise that influence for the national good, so that the development of our machinery should be a successful proposition.

As for standardisation of machinery, technical scrutiny of projects etc., there is the advisory committee of the Planning Commission and so on.

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Then, there was the question of water rates and the betterment charges. I have already replied to that point. Now, I come to the electric grid. People said here, 'Why not create water zones?'. Before I come to the water zones, let me deal with the electric zones first. Hon. Members suggested 'Why not have a zone in the south, a zone in the north and so on?' I can assure this House that we want not only the zonal idea to be there, but we want an electric grid for the whole country, and to that end we are working.

So far as Mysore is concerned, it is rich in electricity. Madras is also coming up in this regard, but it is not so in the case of Andhra Pradesh, because only the other day, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh complained that they had only 10 k.w. per capita consumption, while Madras had got 30 k.w. and Mysore 50 k.w. Surely, 50 k.w. and 30 k.w. and 10 k.w. added together will make 90 k.w. For these three States put together, the per capita consumption will be the mean of these figures and that will be what obtains in Madras. I am not saying that we should merely distribute what we have got in these States, but I am saying that the electric power potential has got to be strengthened. When this is done in the south, when this is done in the north, and so on and so forth, as we are doing everywhere, in the Rihand Dam, in the Bhakra-Dam and so on, why should we not have these things connected in a common grid, so that the entire country could be linked together in an all-India or national grid.

So far as the water zone is concerned, it need not give any trouble; it does not require a zone for the purpose in view. I was rather surprised that people should come and say that some other State does not give them water, although that water would otherwise go waste. Yesterday one hon. Member said that the waters of some of the rivers in Kerala were really going to waste. Surely, we shall look into

this matter; we are prepared to examine that problem. If out of the Kerala State, the waters that go to waste could somehow or other be utilised for the purposes of the Madras State, we shall be only too pleased to do so, and to use our good offices, because I may tell you, in law, we have nothing but good offices. We shall use them both with the Kerala and the Madras Governments, and I am sure the good Government of Kerala will listen to me when such a constructive approach is made to them.

I now come to the tariff in regard to electricity. People say that tariff is sometimes very heavy. You know that we are governed by the Electricity Act. The Electricity Act does not allow us to go beyond six per cent., and as we have seen, that is about two per cent. above the bank rate. Otherwise, it would have been 5½ per cent. Therefore, we could not go beyond that. If there are private companies where no facilities exist, where thermal electricity has got to be produced, and if the rate is a little higher, we cannot tell them to bring it down to 5½ per cent., because they will place their books before us and convince us that it is not possible. But when the grid system comes into existence, all these things will disappear.

My hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty made a particular reference to the electricity that has been taken from the D.V.C. by the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. She said that this was a wealthy company, and she asked why the power had been given to that company. I can tell you that because it is an old company, perhaps it has been given the power; however, that is a matter for the State Government; the Government of India have not interfered in the matter.

So far as the electricity charges are concerned, I can assure the House that the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation gets, out of the electricity supplied from the D.V.C., only about

10 per cent. of the total quantum of what they have; as 90 per cent. of their electricity, they get it from elsewhere.

If you compare the prices, you will find that while we sell Damodar electricity at the rate of .45 anna per unit, the electricity which they get otherwise is at the rate of .35 anna per unit. That means that we sell them even at a higher cost than what they have to pay for electricity from elsewhere. Therefore, the charge that we are selling them cheaper is not really sustainable. Indeed, in these matters, if there are any difficulties, difficulties that are due to the fact that it is at a far-flung place that the electricity has been produced and therefore, the charges are a little higher, the moment that is brought to our notice, we shall try to see that they are in conformity with the minimum of profit that could be allowed under the Act.

As regards soil conservation, a matter which was touched by one or two Members, I could tell them that it is really our biggest headache. All these projects of ours after 20, 30 or 40 years will be simply out of use if we do not do soil conservation and soil consolidation in as scientific and precise a manner as we can. This is not a problem of India alone. This is a problem present everywhere in the world. Even in the United States, even in China, this problem exists in a very acute form. How are we going to solve it? In Hazaribagh, there is a station where soil conservation experiments are being carried on. I was so gratified to see what they were doing. How are they doing it? They are doing it in a wonderful manner. It is not merely done by the government farm; even private farms can profit by what is being done so that soil is conserved and consolidated.

All the knowledge about contour bunds and other things—these have become so scientific now—is available from any other country where soil conservation is being done. We meet them and we take advantage of what they have achieved. This matter

is discussed in seminars, big international conferences and so on so that the best methods that are available for the consolidation and conservation of soil should be available to us. In this connection, I made a mention of the Hazaribagh station where we are conducting experiments.

A reference was made to Sunderbans. I take it out from the speech of the hon. Member for the simple reason that I share her anxieties 100 per cent in respect of the protection of the Sunderbans area. It is a beautiful rice bowl of not only Bengal but of India. I would beg of my Bengali friends to eat a little less rice so that more rice may be available to others. We shall also do something for Sunderbans. Those zamindars who owned those lands were spending a colossal sum—crores of rupees—for embankments etc. We have now taken away those zamindaris and we have become zamindars ourselves—the Government of India. But we are not doing that work which they were doing. Therefore, we have got to have a scheme, and that is engaging our attention, so that such a beautiful place, the Sunderbans, the rice bowl, is protected. We shall protect it in every manner possible. Therefore, as I said, it is actively engaging our attention.

This brings me to one more important question, that is the Gandak river and the Kosi river. I particularly mention it because it has been referred to by some hon. Members, particularly by hon. friend, Pandit D. N. Tiwary. He pointed out that the Gandak is a very nice river. I do not want this testimony. I can assure the House that there is universal testimony that so far as the Gandak project is concerned, it is the best project in India. It will be the most economical project. Gandak is a very very nice river. Indeed, she is a sort of a docile milch cow giving all the milk to anybody and kicking nobody. There are no spate and floods. Therefore, it is wrong to intercept such a river...

Pandit D. N. Tiwary (Kesaria): The unfortunate position is that still it is not being done.

Shri S. K. Patil: That is true. Because it is so very sacred, we are very cautious about catching it and doing all that damage by intercepting it.

But I can tell him one thing. The moment I saw with my own eyes the destruction that the Kosi was really causing, I came to the conclusion that the solution of the North Bihar problem was not the Kosi project but the Kosi plus Gandak put together. One is destructive and the other is constructive. The Kosi is destructive in a manner that we must stop the destruction. If we do not stop it, it will devastate the land. What is the use of irrigating millions of acres of land and allowing the land which is already irrigated to go waste because of the silt?

The Kosi is a whimsical river and she wants to go anywhere she likes; she does not require any permission or licence. She is beyond the pale of law, our law or any law whatever.

Therefore, it is a twin problem. We have got to tackle it as a twin problem. We should stop the destruction caused by Kosi North Bihar and use Gandak for doing the construction of two or more million acres of irrigated land. That is the problem. It is not that it is very difficult, but there are some difficulties. I may take my hon. friend into confidence and tell him that this also requires the concurrence of the Nepal Government. These rivers are very funny international rivers. They do not know national boundaries; they have no nationalism about them. Therefore, they begin from somewhere, go somewhere and there is no relevance whatsoever, just as the Godavari and Krishna benefit the people of the South and the Andhras—they are reaping the fruits—though these rivers start from the State of Bombay, Maharashtra. They do not give us a spoon of water in Maharashtra. They get all the water and become fatter and

fatter as they go down below and they give all the facilities of irrigation or power to the south. I am not jealous of Andhra. Never. We look after these rivers for 200 or 300 miles. I may give a simile. It is just like a daughter being brought up, being looked after and educated and when she marries she goes somewhere. The same is the case with these rivers. They have married and gone somewhere. It is the parental duty. Maharashtra has given rise to these rivers and the whole benefit has gone to other parts. What I am saying is that we shall do everything in our power to see that all these things are viewed in the Indian aspect, in the national aspect and not in the aspect of any particular State. We shall bear that in mind and do something about it.

I have not touched some of the points that hon. Members have raised. I have noted down all those points but it is physically impossible for me to refer to everything that they have said. I have got my eye on the watch.

This brings me to a very serious thing which Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said, about the D. V. C. and other points. I may tell the hon. Member that apart from anything that she says, I am contemplating in the nearest future, perhaps in a month or two or the latest within three months, to change the whole set-up, a change not because there are any scandals but because 80 per cent of the work except the Panchet Hill is finished and we do not require this costly machinery of these 3 Members and their other paraphernalia.

Therefore, when we find that these charges are again and again repeated—I have all my sympathies for all these Members—what can I do? You put yourselves in my shoes and consider this question. I have tried to do things in the best manner for I am at the helm of affairs so far as this Ministry is concerned. These charges are grave if they are true. But, where are they made. They are only made in the columns of newspapers. Not a single honest man or woman

in Bengal had that much courage—man also includes woman but I have also said it to emphasise—to make the charge to us and say that they have got a proof and they can prove them. We have got to read them either from Yugantar or any other paper; we have to enquire into it and we have to collect whatever evidence we can gather. If I do not come to the *prima facie* conclusion that there is no *prima facie* case made out, what would she advise me to do?

There is another aspect. I agree with the hon. Members of this House that corruption must be rooted out. Corruption is not in one department; something is rotten about our national character. Go anywhere and you will find corruption. I am not happy about it. I am not merely saying it. I hold no brief for any corrupt man. What I am saying is, if the national character becomes rotten, there shall be corruption everywhere. My duty and your duty is not to enthuse when there are some examples of corruption but do our best to see that the national character improves and there is lesser and lesser corruption. Everything should be done to root out corruption.

With all that, there is a responsibility that I have got as the head of the administration in the Irrigation and Power Department. Are the officers working under us not entitled to protection of their honesty and integrity? Can any organisation in this world go even for a day if every time any little thing occurs I dismiss or suspend that officer because in some newspaper somewhere a charge is made?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: But if certain charges are made against them by the Public Accounts Committee itself, then they will become really serious charges.

Shri S. K. Patil: My hon. friend knows that I read the report of the Public Accounts Committee. What she says is wrong or her information is wrong. These charges have not been

made. If they were made, surely they form an accusation of the first magnitude and they would be gone into. I can very well illustrate one or two points.

One of these charges is that a T.A. Bill of Rs. 63-4-0 has been made by an officer. These officers and even Ministers do not make their own T.A. bills. It is being done by their P.As. Sometimes mistakes are made. An officer made that mistake. Again and again this is brought up even after this explanation is given. So, I must hang that officer.

Reference was made to 27 boats and eight engines which were bought for Rs. 70,000 without the permission of the financial adviser. My hon. friend, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty will be glad to know that I have gone thoroughly into that case. I say that if I were in the position of that officer, I would have bought them. It is a good deal that he has done. And what did the financial adviser say? He did not say that the price was big. Why did you buy it all together? That is what he asked. You can buy a few and as soon as the other parts are ready then you can purchase the rest. That is what he said. It is for them and it was left to the Board to do whatever they like.

My information is this. Somebody wanted to sell. He is not a retail vendor who is selling bits. He has got an established company and he says: here is this thing; you accept them if you want. It is a deal that you have got to accept or reject them altogether. He bought those 35 units at a cost of Rs. 70,000. It means Rs. 2,000 a piece. You cannot even buy an ordinary barge, much less an electric launch, for Rs. 2,000. It is not as if there is some great thing, something very wrong that has happened.

Then, an officer went to Srinagar and spent Rs. 1,000. That was the charge. Well. He is invited by the Seminar that was held there and he goes there in that capacity. The mere travelling bill of an officer like that comes to that much. Is it his fault?

[Shri S. K. Patil]

If there is even a *prima facie* case for examination, then there is something. There is none and there is very little evidence. Then why challenge the integrity and honesty of my officer? If on such grounds they are to be challenged, the administration will become impossible if I become so reckless. (Interruptions)

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Have you called for the evidence?

Shri S. K. Patil: Where am I to call? When I go to any place, everybody knows that I am there. Many people came and saw me and they asked me, 'Have you read all that?' I have got great respect for that paper and it has been doing patriotic service and I am not against it but the opinion may be sometimes wrong, it may be tendentious and there may be other factors which are responsible for that kind of a thing.

When we are changing the entire stage, not for this reason but for other reasons, we should not waste our time in an enquiry of this description.

Shri Kashiwal referred to Chambal and Kotah Barrage. I have replied why second opinion was taken.

There is one point. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava may be interested in that. He referred to the non-availability of electricity and he wanted electricity in a particular place. I have got that matter in hand. It is not our mistake. It is the old PEPSU Government that allocated all the electricity that was available and some trouble has come. But, even then he need not be very restive. We are doing our best to see that this is done.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I want water for that area.

Shri S. K. Patil: We shall try to give both water and electricity. He wants one thing and I give double.

That brings me to the territory most discussed—Delhi. Some people say why there is not more power and so on. Mention was made about the power set apart—about 110 thousand

kWs. We want to bring in 80,000 kWs in all from Bhakra Nangal and 30,000 kWs a steam plant to be obtained under T.C.M. and I am very grateful to the TCM for making this possible. Then, there is some 20,000 kWs from the diesel engines. Apart from that, I know that the immediate need also is 20,000 or 30,000 kWs more. You do not know how the power needs of this country are developing. Wherever you have something and power energy is created, it is distributed. It is not like irrigation. Immediately the money also comes. Therefore, we must seriously think as to what is to be done about Delhi so that the people of the capital—sometimes they are very garrulous and they have got the help of the newspapers and I must guard my Government against that—may get it. I am doing my best so that adequate quantity of power could be made available to Delhi as early as possible.

Somebody said, why not have irrigation and other things. I want to tell you that I cannot take this narrow view that because we are in charge of irrigation we have nothing to do with water supply and so on. Normally it is so. Technically it is so. India is one and indivisible. Nationhood is one. If the capital suffers for want of water and other things, surely it is our duty to do something. I do not know how exactly I will act, but our Ministry is very very seriously considering whether some water may not be available even to the city of Delhi so that Delhi's water supply would be adequate, and many difficulties which the people of Delhi suffer for paucity of water will not be there. They will not have to suffer all these things. All these things are being looked into and as early as possible we shall do it, although I have no ready-made plan just now.

That, Sir, almost brings me to an end. There may be many other questions.

Shri A. C. Guha: Ganga Barrage still remains.

Shri S. K. Patil: I will dispose of Ganga Barrage in one minute, because Ganga Barrage problem is not a very big problem. It is under the active consideration. If I do not go on trumpeting it from the house-tops, I have always said so in my reply to questions. It is not merely for the pleasure of assuring you that I will do something. That Barrage is under active consideration. Investigations are going on. We know there are difficulties but we will try to overcome them. Hon. Members should not be impatient. In D.V.C. we are giving you the best project. That would be to the benefit of Bengal. The other day I went to Taki and Basirhat because my hon. friend called me. We are not only considering, we shall positively do something. Their little town, Farakka, to which he referred as the citadel of civilisation, will be protected. That requires a little time. I am quite sure my hon. friend may not draw me into a full discussion as to what we are going to do about Ganga Barrage. I can assure my friend that it will be actively looked into.

May I just end by saying that our problems are many and if you want to tackle in a single generation all those problems even Rs. 10,000 crores would not do. For most of the kind expressions, from the same men here and there we have heard some ridicule and criticism. The debate was very level headed and of a high standard. I am happy about that, not that we have done a very great performance, but we have done our duty. I will end in the words of the ex-Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill. When he was asked to reply to an honour that was done to him in France he ended his reply by saying:

"The greatest happiness in life is the consciousness of a duty well done."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will now dispose of the cut motions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the earlier part of his speech the hon. Minister said that he will tell us something about rural electrification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I suppose we will have another opportunity of listening to the hon. Minister.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 67, 68, 69, 122 and 123

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed]

DEMAND NO. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,13,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation & Power'".

DEMAND NO. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 93,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'".

DEMAND NO. 69—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,21,000 be granted to the Presi-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

dent to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Other Expenditure under the 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'".

DEMAND NO. 122—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes'".

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DEMAND NO. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1958, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation & Power'".

17 35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 2nd August, 1957.

[Thursday, 1st August, 1957]

MEMBERS SWORN		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—(contd).		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		6307—42	S.Q. No.	Subject	
S.Q. No.	Subject				
530	Landless workers in Punjab	6307—10	555	Machkund Soil Erosion Scheme	6346
532	Grievances of Railwaymen	6310	556	Hadalsa Dam	6346-47
567	National Federation of Indian Railwaymen	6310—13	557	Siltng of Ganges Bed	6347
533	Foreign assistance for Railways	6313-14	558	Smuggling of Foodgrains	6347-48
534	Fishing grounds	6315—17	559	Multi purpose Schemes	6348
535	Dredgers	6317-18	560	Community Development in Punjab	6348-49
536	Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun	6319-20	561	Export of Frog Meat	6349
537	Astronomical Observatories	6320—22	562	Leprosy	6349-50
538	Ship Building	6322—24	563	Soil Erosion in Bihar	6350
539	Central Tourist Advisory Committee	6324—27	564	Tourism	6350-51
540	Railway parcels	6327—29	565	Andaman Timber	6351
541	Use of explosives in Fishing	6329	568	Anaemia	6351-52
542	Export of Sugar	6329—31	569	Shortage of tickets	6352-53
543	D V C	6331	U S No		
546	Hydel Power plant at Konar (DVC)	6332	417	Production of Tobacco	6353
547	Damodar Valley Corporation Act	6332—36	418	Economy on Railways	6353
544	Grow More Food Campaigns	6336—38	419	Public Call Offices	6354
545	Bongaon-Sealdah Railway Section	6338—40	420	Fisheries in Andhra	6354-55
548	G P O Patna	6340—42	421	Community Development and N.E.S. Blocks in Rajasthan	6355-56
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—		6342—69	422	Survey of Railway lines in Rajasthan	6356-57
S.Q. No.			423	Kotah-Bina Railway Section	6357-58
549	Santa Cruz Air Port	6342	424	Delhi-Dehra Dun Express	6358
550	Infantile Mortality in India	6342-43	425	Construction of Roads in Punjab	6358-59
551	Bharat Tramway Company	6343-44	426	Imports and Exports through Madras and Bombay Ports	6359-60
552	Civil Aviation Employees	6344-45	427	Revision of Pay scales of Mechanical Brakesmen	6360
553	Breaches on Jamuna Bund	6345-46	428	Printogram Service Stations	6361
554	Age-barred Railway Engines	6345-4	429	Burma Railway Official on Training	6361
			430	Anti-Leprosy work	6361-62
			431	Flood control schemes in Kerala	6362-63
			432	N E S Blocks in Manipur	6364
			433	Railway Catering Staff	6364-65
			434	Train Service between Katni and Bina	6365-66

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—(contd)

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
435	T. B. Conference at Moscow . . .	6366
436	Railway accident . . .	6366-67
437	Development of fisheries in Mysore . . .	6367
438	Nipani-Raigarh Rail link . . .	6367
439	De-luxe train to Madras . . .	6368
440	Railway platforms on Tapti line . . .	6368-69
441	Old coaches on Western Railway . . .	6369
442	Janata trains . . .	6369

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE .

6370-93

The Speaker postponed till the 3rd August, 1957, his decision on the admissibility of the adjournment motions given notice of by the following members regarding the sweepers, strike in Delhi and the police firing on the 31st July, 1957.

Sarvashri Sadhan Gupta, Surendranath Dwivedi, Nath Pai, Narayanankutty Menon, Goray, Jagdish Awasthi, Achaw Singh, Supakar, Hem Barua,

ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS AND CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE : (contd.)

COLUMNS

Kamble, Manay, Vajpayee and Pandit Brij Narayan "Brijesh".

Notices of calling attention to matter of urgent public importance given by the following members regarding the same subject were also held over till the 3rd August, 1957.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Balmiki, Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani and Sarvashri Radha Raman and Jadhav.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6393-6510

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, 2ND AUGUST 1957—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Law.