

Third Series, Vol. XLI, No.33

Tuesday, April 6, 1965
Chaitra 16, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(THIRD SERIES)

Volume XLI, 1965/1887 (Saka)

*[April 2 to 19, 1965/Chaitra 12 to 29, 1887
(Saka)]*



Eleventh Session, 1965/1886-87 (Saka)

(Vol. XLI contains Nos. 31 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

<i>No. 33—Tuesday, April 6, 1965/Chaitra 16, 1887 (saka)</i>	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 747 to 754	7823—60
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 755 to 767	7861—70
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1951 to 1998.	7870—7902
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—	
(i) Presence of Indian Ambassador at Nepalese banquet to Chinese Foreign Minister.	7902—13
(ii) Sealing of Indo-East Pakistan border.	8066—86
Re : Calling Attention Notice (Query)	7913—14
Papers laid on the Table	7914
Estimates Committee—	
Seventy-first Report	7915
Elections to Committees—	
(i) National Shipping Board	7915—16
(ii) Estimates Committee.	795
(iii) Public Accounts Committee	7916—17
Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus schemes (Amendment) Bill introduced	7917—18
Demands for Grants	7918—8065
Ministry of Irrigation and Power	7918—8065
Shri Krishnapal Singh	7920—26
Shri Iqbal Singh	7926—31
Shri Karni Singhji	7931—37
Shri Eswara Reddy	7937—44
Shrimati Laxmi Bai	7944—51
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal	7958—64
Shri Karuthiruman	7964—71
Shri Yudhvir Singh	7971—78
Shri Shyam Dhar Misra	7978—92
Shri S. B. Patil	7997—97
Shri Bhajahari Mahato	7997—8000
Shri R. S. Pandey	8002—08
Shri S. N. Chaturvedi	8009—14
Shri K. L. More	8014—17

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav . . .	8017—20
Shri Ram Sekhar Prasad Singh .	8020—25
Shri P. L. Barupal . . .	8025—29
Shri P. K. Deo . . .	8030—33
Shri Gajraj Singh Rao . . .	8033—36
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa . . .	8036—39
Shri Warior . . .	8039—42
Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya . . .	8042—44
Shri N. R. Laskar . . .	8044—46
Dr. K. L. Rao . . .	8046—64

LOK SABHA DEBATES

7823

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, April 6, 1965/Chaitra 16, 1887
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनाज का समाहार

+

- * 747. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री भागवत झा आजाद :
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामचन्द्र उलाक :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्री चडांक :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार आगामी रबी फसल के लिये समाहार योजना लागू करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनाज के भाव क्या रखे गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकारों से इस विषय में परामर्श कर लिया गया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir, in respect

7824

of wheat. It is not proposed to procure gram or other rabi grains.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह बात न्यायसंगत है कि जो किसान चालीस रुपये मन भाव से गेहूं खा रहा है जब उसके पास गेहूं की फसल आई तो आप ने प्रोक्योरमेंट शुरू कर दिया? क्या सरकार ने कीमतें देते वक्त इस बात का कंसिडरेशन रखा है कि साल भर तक वह चालीस रुपये मन गेहूं न खाये और उसके पास उसके खाने लायक गेहूं छोड़ा जाये और उसके बाद प्रोक्योरमेंट किया जाये?

Shri D. R. Chavan: The question is whether it has been decided by the Government to procure wheat in surplus State? Is that the question?

Mr. Speaker: Whether caution would be taken to see that that much at least is left with the farmer which is required for his own need.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Procurement is being made by the State Governments and it is understood that they will take only what surplus the farmer has. In fact they will tap the sources where the surplus is more.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह खयाल किया है कि प्रोक्योरमेंट की जंजीरों में जकड़ने से पहले किसान को इत्मीनान दिलाया जाये कि साल भर में जो गेहूं उसको दिया जायेगा वह रेट उस रेट से दो रुपये मन से ज्यादा नहीं होगा जोकि उसको प्रोक्योरमेंट के वक्त दिया जायेगा ?

नलैकमाकिटीयर्ज जो दुगने दुगने दामों पर बेचते हैं, उनको ऐसा करने से रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कोई कैसे कह सकता है ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह सरकार के हाथ की बात है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने कहा श्रीर ने खयाल रखेंगे ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Is the hon. Minister aware that there are duplicate agencies which are making purchase of foodgrains which are causing great worry to the farmer because many of the business people are purchasing at a very high price and they are afraid that later on they will be doing profiteering again?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This concerns wheat. The Government of India are not aware that there are duplicate agencies or duplication of agencies procuring wheat in Punjab and other States. The Food Corporation is not operating in these areas and procurement is left only to the State Governments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister stated that the matter is under consideration. Should I take it that the price had not so far been fixed by the State or the Central Government and procurement orders have not issued? I would like to know what price do Government contemplate to give to the farmer for procurement?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The statutory maximum prices have not been fixed. So far as producers' prices are concerned, the State Governments have been authorised to announce in October 1964 producers' prices for wheat for 1964-65 which are as under: red variety, Rs. 44.50 per quintal; common white variety, Rs. 49.50 per quintal and superior variety, Rs. 53.50 per quintal.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: Sir, the hon. Minister has said that procurement will be made by the State Governments. It was found that when procurement order was sent and rice began to be procured, due to the fact that money was not paid immediately for the grains, it became scarce in the market and the market rose too high. May I know whether any instructions will be sent that the price of foodgrains procured should be paid at once in cash so that the farmers and he traders may keep the foodgrains and they may not be scared away?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This question relates only to wheat, but even in regard to rice, I am rather perturbed this year, that the people are not paid the prices immediately. So far as my relationship with the State Governments is concerned, I have tried to make available funds as much as they would require, either directly or through the State Bank. I take note of the hon. Member's suggestion in this matter.

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्योंकि अनाजों के समाहार की योजना चालू हो गई है इसलिए क्या सरकार यह बता सकती है कि फसल कटने के मौसम और अभाव के मौसम के बीच जो दामों का चढ़ाव घटाव प्रति वर्ष होता है वह इस साल नहीं होगा ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: All that one can say now is that we hope that that should not happen.

Shri Ranga: Just now the hon. Minister has told us that only the minimum price and the maximum price are fixed and not the regular price at which it has to be purchased. Are we to understand that this is a voluntary procurement or a compulsory procurement and are we to understand that the farmers would be free to sell as much as they can to the Government voluntarily at the price that is offered by the Government and thereafter, if they have

any surplus, they can sell it in the market?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: The three State Governments concerned are doing the procurement operations in a different way. The price that I have indicated is the minimum price that these people get provided the State Governments purchase it. As I mentioned earlier, the produce is surplus only in the case of big producers or farmers, and practically none at all in the case of the small producers. The figures we have offered for obtaining it from the surplus areas are modest enough. But we are not going to siphon off all the surplus they have, which should normally be available for local consumption.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister stated that the producers' prices have been announced in respect of wheat, the prices ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 53 per quintal, and the price for the red variety of wheat being Rs. 44.50. May I know whether this minimum price has any relation with the prevailing price as it is today, and what price will the Government pay to the producers while procuring the grain, and may I know whether it will be compulsory procurement or only when wheat is offered that this price will be paid, and whether there is any other price which the Government is prepared to pay?

Mr. Speaker: He has just repeated the questions which have already been put.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a glut in the paddy market in Tanjore and, if so, what steps do the Government propose to take to procure paddy...

Mr. Speaker: It is not in regard to Tanjore now. Next question.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: On a point of order. The hon. Minister

said that even though this question relates to wheat, he has referred to rice, and he has made a reference to rice, and that is why I put that question.

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Minister refers to it in answer to a supplementary, that does not mean that everyone could put a question about it.

Shri R. Ramanathan Chettiar: There is a glut in the paddy market there.

Mr. Speaker: No. We cannot enter into it now. - Next question.

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में संशोधन

+

* 748. { श्री ५० ला० द्विवेदी:
श्री ५० चं० सामन्त:
श्री ५० रा० तिबारी:
श्री यशपाल सिंह:

क्या बिचि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले ग्राम चुनावों तथा उप-चुनावों में लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम के कार्यक्रम में जिन वृद्धियों और कमियों का पता चला है उन्हें दूर करने के लिए क्या सरकार का विचार कोई संशोधन विधेयक पुरःस्थापित करने का है;

(ख) क्या चुनाव आयोग ने पिछले ग्राम चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रतिवेदन दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(घ) क्या राजनैतिक दलों तथा राज्य सरकारों ने चुनाव कानून में संशोधन करने के लिए कोई सुझाव दिये हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) The Government propose to undertake examination of the question of amending the Election Law after receipt of recommendations of the Election Commission in this regard which are expected to be made in the narrative part (Volume—I) of the Report on the Third General Elections held in 1962.

(b) and (c). A copy of the Report on the Third General Elections in India, 1962, (Volume—II) (Statistical), has already been placed on the Table of the House on the 20th December, 1963. The narrative part of the Report (Volume—I) is expected to be finalised shortly and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received from the Election Commission.

(d) and (e). As a result of the Conference held in September, 1964 by the Chief Election Commissioner with representatives of various parties and groups in Parliament, a few suggestions for the amendment of the election law have been received from some of them. Replies from others are awaited. These suggestions are under consideration by the Commission. There have been no concrete suggestions from the State Governments. The suggestions received by the Election Commission are likely to be mentioned in Volume I of the Report on the Third General Elections mentioned above.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या कारण है कि ग्राम चुनाव को हुए तीन वर्ष से ज्यादा का समय हो चुका है, अभी तक इलैक्शन कमीशन ने कोई प्रतिवेदन नहीं भेजा है ? क्या कारण है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने इस सम्बन्ध में अपनी कोई टिप्पणी नहीं भेजी है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is true that sometime has elapsed, but it is also correct to say that the Delimitation Commission Act was passed in 1962 and the Election Commission has been busy. The Ministry has reminded them to expedite the first part of

the report. We hope the report will be ready in 3 to 4 months' time.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को सरकार ने लिखा था कि वह अपने सुझाव भेजें तब भी उन्होंने सुझाव नहीं भेजे, और यह रिपोर्ट कब तक पेण हो जायेगी ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I said the report will be ready in 3 to 4 months' time.

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether the State Governments had been asked to send in suggestions and they have not done so?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: That seems to be the position.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the grounds made by different parties in election petitions before election tribunals have been scrutinised and any decision taken?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Several grounds are raised in election petitions; it is not possible for us to take all those grounds into consideration.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात है कि मौजूदा नियमों के मुताबिक जब अर्धे लोग वोट देते हैं तो उन का निशान लगाने के लिये चुनाव अधिकारी अकेले जाता है । दोनों पार्टियों के एजेंट्स नहीं जाते हैं, और इस से करप्शन बढ़ता है । तो क्या सरकार ने सोचा है कि जब अर्धे लोगों के वोटों पर निशान लगाया जाये तो दोनों पार्टियों के एजेंट्स को बुलाया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार इस सजेशन पर भी सोच लगी ।

श्री रा० स० तिवारी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि चूँकि जो पोलिंग स्टेशन बनाये जाते हैं वह पांच छः मील की दूरी पर बनाये जाते हैं जहाँ पर कि वोटर्स पहुँच नहीं पाते, तो क्या इस विषय के ऊपर भी विचार किया जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर किया जायेगा ।

**विधि तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्रो
(श्री अ० कु० सेन) :** जरूर किया जायेगा
अगर ऐसा होगा ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that the meeting of the representatives of different parties and groups in Parliament convened by the Election Commission in September 1964 was not attended by representatives of the Congress Party, though they were invited and if so, did the Election Commission meet them separately for this purpose?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have no knowledge of it; I don't think they met them separately.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the fact that in removing disqualifications of members disqualified by the tribunals, glaring examples have been brought to the notice of Government where disqualifications for corrupt practices committed by members of the Congress Party have been removed overnight and those of other parties have not been so removed notwithstanding three to four representations made on this point, is Government considering a proposal to constitute an independent tribunal to consider this question of removal or non-removal of disqualifications?

Shri A. K. Sen: The power to remove disqualification is vested by law in the Election Commission. The Election Commission does not even consult Government. There is no provision that it should Nor should such consultations be ever held. The Election Commission must decide each case on its merits.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is the complaint. Have the Government considered the proposal that this power must not be vested in the Election Commission?

Mr. Speaker: That is another suggestion. We can move an amending Bill.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether Government propose to enact legislation stipulating a time-limit for finalisation of election petitions, and if not, why not?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Under section 90(6) it is said that an election petition shall be disposed of as expeditiously as possible, within six months. One of the suggestions made is that a Judge of the High Court may be made the Election tribunal. That question is under examination, because under article 324, the superintendence, direction and control of the election procedures rest with the Election Commission. The Election Commission has to appoint a tribunal. High Court Judges are appointed by the Government. We are considering the matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I add, Sir, that this suggestion has been made from time to time that there should be a time-limit fixed for disposing of election petitions. All election petitions have been disposed of more or less in six months....

Shri Ranga: No.

Shri A. K. Sen:...excepting those in respect of which proceedings are taken up in the High Court or Supreme Court and stay orders have been obtained. I know of several cases in which proceedings have been stayed by orders of the High Court.

Shri Kapur Singh: The Late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon's election petition is still on. That is not in the High Court.

Mr. Speaker: He has stated that it is a fact. Whether it is Kairon's petition or somebody else's, if interlocutory petitions are pending how could a decision be taken?

Shri Ranga: Even before the arguments in the cases are completed the full term of five years would be over and it would be a very good record for this Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : पिछले तीन चुनावों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या सरकार इस बात पर पुनः विचार कर रही है कि लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनावों में जो खर्च होता है उस रकम को अर्ध से अधिक कम कर दिया जाये ताकि गरीब आदमियों को भी उन में खड़े होने का मौका मिल सके।

श्री श्री ५० सेन : खर्च के बारे में चर्चा तो काफी हो चुकी है लेकिन अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप ने सवाल किया और उन्होंने कहा कि अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है। फिर भी आप कहें जाते हैं कि आप का सवाल खत्म नहीं हुआ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हमारे ला मिनिस्टर साहब तो सेठ हैं वह चुनाव लड़ कर आ जायेंगे, लेकिन जो गरीब आदमी हैं वह कते चुनाव लड़ सकेंगे अगर खर्च की रकम कम नहीं की जायेगी। क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का फैसला आप अपनी पार्टी पर जोर डाल कर करवायें, यहां क्यों जोर डालते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर ला मिनिस्टर साहब को वह सेठ बतलाते हैं तो इस पर क्या एतराज हो सकता है। वह अपने वजीर को ठ कह रहे हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it under the contemplation of the Government to amend the election law in such a way that the election business becomes by and large the duty of the party and not the duty of the candidate who is a party member?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no such proposal. The party as well as the candidate set up by the party have to play their part.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह बात सब लोग जानते हैं कि चुनाव में बहुत बड़ा व्यय होता है और इस से कई बड़ी भारी गड़बड़ियां होती हैं। तो क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि जो व्यक्ति चुनाव लड़ने के लिये खड़े होते हैं, एक या दो जो भी खड़े हों, उन में से किसी को भी अपने चुनाव क्षेत्र में जा कर प्रचार का अधिकार न हो, बल्कि सरकार की तरफ से उन का चित्र या कोई ऐसा पत्र प्रकाशित कर दिया जाये लोगों की जानकारी के लिये।

Shri A. K. Sen: This is a suggestion.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप का कोई विचार है इस सम्बन्ध में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जरूर विचार करेंगे। सभी मेम्बर साहबान सजेशन दे रहे हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ऐसी बात कोई सोच रही है या नहीं। क्या वह इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि पहले तो नहीं सोचा, लेकिन अब जरूर सोचेंगे।

श्री श्री ५० सेन : जरूर इस पर सोचा जायेगा।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Ever since the first general elections and until very recently it was the decision of the Government that none of the parties which put up candidates should be allotted symbols which are the exact replica of the symbols used by the parties in their party flags. What is the reason for the reversal of this decision of Government during the mid-term elections in Kerala by granting the Left Communists a symbol which is identical to their party flag?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is done entirely by the Chief Election Commissioner and I hope Government will never

be asked for an explanation as to why the Chief Election Commissioner decided in a particular way. He must have done so according to the principles laid down for the choosing of symbols. I think we should not interfere with his discretion.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any of the political parties which have made various suggestions to the Election Commission has also recommended that all the political parties which are indulging in communal propaganda or which have got communal representation should be banned and, if the answer is in the affirmative, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Representation of the People Act contains enough provisions for penalising the use of communal slogans and propaganda at the time of elections.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या सरकार चुनावों के दौरान मोटर गाड़ियों के चलने पर रोक लगाने के संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के सुझाव पर विचार कर रही है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: There is no such proposal under consideration.

श्री मधु लिमये : लोहिया साहब ने बजट के समय भी कहा था, पत्र द्वारा भी कहा गया है ।

Shri Ranga: May I know whether Government have been considering the observations that are made during these three years by various election tribunals in order to formulate their Bill which is to be placed before this House and before finalising the formulation of the Bill whether Government, apart from the opportunity that the Election Commission has taken, would also try and invite the views of leaders of political parties not only in this House but those who are in charge of their organisational side outside in the country also so that the Bill would be more satisfactory than otherwise?

Shri A. K. Sen: We have always done that. After the receipt of recommendations from the Election Commission, if we decide upon bringing in amendments to the law in Parliament, we consult representatives of various parties and groups before bringing forward such a Bill.

Shri Ranga: What about the observations made by the election tribunals in different parts of the country?

Shri A. K. Sen: They will, no doubt, also be taken into consideration.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. In answer to a question by my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, the Deputy Minister said that there is no proposal of that kind before the Government. Earlier he had said that the proposals and suggestions received from the various parties and groups of the House are under consideration and it is one of the proposals made by his party and also by my party before the Election Commission. Therefore the answer should have been that the Election Commission is considering this matter and the Bill might or might not embody this proposal.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I understood the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, his question was about the banning of the use of motor vehicles and I still stick to that answer. The question of banning the use of motor vehicles is not under consideration. The proposal is only for limiting their number.

Shri Ranga: His question was different from the idea that he has in his mind. It was in regard to the use of motor vehicles and he is talking about the banning of communal parties.

Mr. Speaker: He is talking about vehicles, not banning of communal parties.

Shri Ranga: He has not given the proper answer.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I gave the proper answer. The question related to the banning of vehicles and I said that there is no such proposal under consideration. The proposal that was made at a conference called by the Election Commission was to limit the number of vehicles. That makes all the difference.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Has the Election Commission or has it not, so far finally submitted recommendations or proposals with regard to this matter? Only when the recommendations or proposals are made can the Government consider the matter.

Shri A. K. Sen: As my colleague has already said, all the recommendations of the Chief Election Commissioner, as and when they are received, will in due course be placed before Parliament. It is too early to say what recommendations will be forwarded to Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is the right answer.

Shri Ranga: But that took so long a time in coming.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : आप ने मेरा नाम बुलाया था, पर दूसरे माननीय सदस्य बीच में बोल पड़े। यह गलत है। इस प्रकार औरों को तो अवसर मिल जाता है पर मुझे नहीं मिल पाता। रंगा साहब ने चार प्रश्न किये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम क्या करें, कभी ऐसी मुश्किल आ जाती है। वह आप को भी बरदाश्त करनी पड़ेगी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं भी खड़ा हुआ था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने बीच में सवाल कर लिया, मैं ने आप को इजाजत भी नहीं दी थी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं भी एक दल का सदस्य हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सही है, बाज दफा मैं नहीं देख पाता।

Juvenile Begging

+

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
 *749 **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes evolved to prevent begging by children;

(b) the places to be covered by the scheme;

(c) the types of vocational or other training to be imparted to make them worthy citizens; and

(d) when this would come into force?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4146/65].

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: May I know whether Government would consider the co-operation of municipalities in reforming some of the children?

The Minister of Law and Social Security (Shri A. K. Sen): Certainly, Sir.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: May I know whether Government would also have poor homes for these children?

Shri A. K. Sen: Institutional programmes are under the consideration

of Government and they will be taken up as and when they are finalised in the Planning Commission. Before any proposals are put into operation Parliament will be informed about it in due course.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that this wonderful scheme is still, in most of the places, only a scheme and that not much has been done....

Shri A. K. Sen: That is so.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: If the answer is in the affirmative, I would like to know what steps Government is going to take to see that some immediate action is taken to put an end to this great evil.

Shri A. K. Sen: We are considering the question.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या दिल्ली के लिए भी कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है, यदि हाँ तो क्या ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : थोड़ा कुछ बनाया गया है। मगर अब तक पूरा काम नहीं हुआ है। उम्मीद है कि कुछ प्रोग्राम बनने से उसे हम कामयाबी से उठा सकेंगे।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : दिल्ली भी तो केन्द्र शासित प्रदेश है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने सदन पटल पर रखा है उसमें बतलाया गया है :

"The implementation of the institutional part of the scheme has been deferred till the emergency is over...."

बहुत से कार्य अब शुरू हो चुके हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बच्चों के इस कार्य को शुरू करने में अब भी क्या रुकावट है और इसको क्यों चालू नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : मैं ने कहा कि इन्स्टीट्यूशनल प्रोग्राम के बारे में काम शुरू हो रहा है, और जब प्रोग्राम बन जायेगा तब तो वह आप के सामने रखा जायेगा।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether non-official institutions like the Ramakrishna Mission and others were requested by the Government to help in tackling this evil?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Government propose to proceed with an integrated scheme covering the whole country. No doubt, non-official co-operation would be welcomed. But any programme to be effective must be on an integrated pattern.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन बच्चों की रोटी रोजी का इन्तिजाम सरकार नहीं कर सकी है और जो बेरोजगार घूम रहे हैं, उनके लिए कानून बनाने का सरकार को क्या अधिकार है ? पहले सरकार उनके लिए रोजी रोटी का इन्तिजाम करे और फिर उनके लिए कानून बनावे।

श्री अ० कु० सेन : अगर किसी कानून से इसका इन्तिजाम हो सके तो माननीय सदस्य बतायें, मैं इस प्रकार का कानून लाऊंगा।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं नहीं जानता कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने देखा है या नहीं, लेकिन स्टेशनों पर और बाजारों में ऐसे लड़के पाये जाते हैं जो जूठा खाने के लिए उत्सुक रहते हैं। क्या उनके लिए स्पेशल कार्रवाई होगी या इन्हीं के साथ उनका भी नम्बर आबेगा ?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is very difficult to categorise the persons who would not be benefited or who will not be tackled by the integrated programme. When the programme is placed before Parliament, all suggestions will be welcomed.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The homes for the care of these children have been established only in cities where

the population is more than 1 lakh. I would like to know whether there is any programme to set up such homes in each district.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: In the beginning, the idea is to confine to cities with a population of 10 lakhs and above; the second stage would be to cover cities with a population of 5 to 10 lakhs and the third stage would be to cover cities with a population of 5 lakhs and below.

Shri Subodh Hansda: I am talking of the rural areas.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The rural area is not under contemplation.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा सार्व किया है कि इस वक्त दिल्ली में कितने बच्चे भीख मांगते हैं ?

श्री अ० कु० सेन : नहीं, अब तक कोई ऐसी संख्या नहीं मिली है ।

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether it is a fact that this problem is very acute so far as our religious places are concerned and, if so, whether the Government propose to tackle this problem in these various religious places?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: It is correct that this problem is more acute in the religious places. It has to be tackled in an integrated manner.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know whether any scientific survey has been made regarding beggary as a problem, the types of beggary, and the correct figure of adults and children involved in this ugly profession?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, Sir.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: May I know whether the Government is aware of organised gangs who kidnap small boys and make them to beg and after begging, they take away all the money and give very little to them and, if so, what steps the Govern-

ment are going to take to check this in Delhi and other places also?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Kidnapping of children is an offence which comes within the purview of the State Governments. Government are aware of this evil.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: What about Delhi?

श्री बागड़ी : यह सारे भारत का मसला है और इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए । जब चीन के मुकाबले का सवाल आता है, तो कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में आबादी कम है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों आदमी भीख मांग कर गुजारा कर रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह तो काम नहीं चलेगा कि जब चाहे, कोई खड़ा हो जाये और जो कुछ चाहे कह ले । इस तरह हाउस में किसी भी तरह आबस्ट्रक्शन नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन कुछ माननीय सदस्यों का यह स्वभाव हो गया है कि रोज़ ऐसा ही किया जाये । हाउस के काम में इस तरह रूकावट नहीं डालनी चाहिए ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यह अगली पंक्ति से शुरू होता है । उन लोगों को आप मौका दे देते हैं और इसलिए दूसरों को भी ऐसा करना पड़ता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को एक सवाल के बारे में शिकायत हुई और उन्होंने अगली पंक्ति की बात कह दी । यह बात मैं भी समझता हूँ । अगली पंक्ति में आप के ग्रुप के लीडर्ज हैं और उन के साथ कुछ रियायत करनी पड़ती है । मैं इस में क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

Shri Ranga: On a point of personal explanation. I am sorry I have not followed all that has fallen from the lips of Shri Prakash Vir Shastri . .

Mr. Speaker: His point is that hon. Members sitting in the front row interrupt the proceedings most.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a question of powers right and your discretion. It is for you to decide.

Shri Ranga: It is the right of every Member to draw your attention to certain inaccuracies and inadequacies in the replies that are given to questions asked in this House, and I do not see any reason why my hon. friend should take any objection to this. I would advise him to have on his side some twenty or thirty Members and to come over here and take our place; we have no objection to that.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वह दिन भी जल्दी आयेगा ।

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : इस स्टेटमेंट में बच्चों के भीख मांगने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा हुआ है । बहुत सी औरतें दूसरों के बच्चे ले कर भीख मांगती हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन को रोकने के लिए कौन सी स्कीम बनाई जा रही है ।

श्री प्र० कु० सेन : सब स्कीमें बनाई जायेगी ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो योजना बनाई जा रही है, क्या इस के सम्बन्ध में गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं और राजनीतिक दलों की सलाह ली जा रही है या ली जायेगी । माननीय मंत्री विदेशों में जाते हैं । क्या उन को वहाँ भी इस तरह बच्चे भीख मांगते हुए मिलते हैं ?

श्री प्र० कु० सेन : सब की सलाह ली जायेगी ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : मंत्री महोदय ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उस में खास तौर से बड़े शहरों में भीख मांगने वाले बच्चों के बारे में व्यवस्था का जिक्र किया गया है । क्या मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि हमारे देश में पूरी की पूरी जातियाँ भीख मांगने का काम करती हैं ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : ब्राह्मण ।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : . . . जिस में उन के बच्चे भी शरीक हैं ? क्या सरकार इस प्रथा को हटाने के लिए कोई मजबूत कदम उठा रही है, जिस से भीख मांगने का रिवाज बन्द हो सके ?

Shri Jagamatha Rao: We have this trouble in a very acute form in the large cities, and we have to tackle that first. Of course, there are professional men who beg, and I do not think that anything can be done in their case. For instance, there are Brahmins who go about begging, but their act does not amount to beggary.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : हालांकि ब्राह्मण भी भीख मांगते हैं, लेकिन यह प्रोफेशन सिर्फ उन का ही नहीं है, दूसरों का भी है । माननीय मंत्री जी ने सिर्फ ब्राह्मणों का ही नाम लिया है ।

श्री बागड़ी : नीची जाति के लोग भी बहुत भीख मांगते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : भीख मांगना कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है, बहुत बुरी बात है, लेकिन भीख किसी कठिनाई के कारण मांगी जाती है । सरकार छोटे छोटे भीख मांगने वालों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार कर रही है, लेकिन चुनावों के मौके पर जो लोग हजारों, लाखों और करोड़ों की भीख मांगते हैं, क्या उन पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जायेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री सिद्धान्ती ।

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि संस्थाओं के नाम पर और साधू-वेश में बहुत से लोग बच्चों को इकट्ठा कर लेते हैं (Interruptions.) और उन को सिखाते हैं कि कैसे भीख मांगी जाती है ? क्या सरकार उन पर कोई रूकावट डालेगी ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a libel on Brahmins.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा खयाल है कि श्री सिद्धान्ती और स्वामी जी की सीट एक जगह कर दी जाये, तो ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : जहाँ भीख मांगना एक परम्परा बन गई है, वहाँ यह भी सत्य है कि लोग गरीबी और भूख के कारण भीख मांगते हैं । क्या सरकार कानून के जरिये कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेगी कि भूख के कारण जो लोग भीख मांगते हैं, उन की रोजी-रोटी का इन्तजाम हो सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह सवाल आ चुका है ।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जो ऐसे भीख मांगने वाले लड़के होते हैं, क्या सरकार उन को काम देने की व्यवस्था कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन सब बातों पर विचार किया जायेगा ।

Shri D. J. Naik: In running trains and also at railway stations, groups of children go on begging....

Mr. Speaker: These are all questions related to beggary; whether they be on platforms or in religious places, beggars are beggars, wherever they may be. What is the question?

Shri D. J. Naik: Do Government intend to take some positive steps to see that begging by children in railway stations and in running trains is stopped?

Mr. Speaker: That might also be considered.

Shri P. R. Patel: Are Government aware that some persons have taken up the profession of collecting money by engaging young children for begging?

Mr. Speaker: That has also been asked.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: In view of the fact that children are

kidnapped, are maimed and made blind also for this purpose, do Government propose to bring legislation to prohibit begging?

Shri A. K. Sen: The existing legislation is enough to punish such offenders, and several persons have been punished.

Laboratories for Testing Rice

***750. Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has taken steps to ensure quality control of rice to be procured or allowed to be sold in the market;

(b) whether testing laboratories are to be set up for the testing of rice in all the States; and

(c) if so, the number of laboratories to be set up State-wise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir. A beginning has been made by the Corporation. The recruitment of qualified quality control personnel and their training has been taken up.

(b) and (c) To start with, laboratories are proposed to be set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala. Their number has not yet been finalized.

श्री द्रा० ना० तिवारी : लैबोरेटरीज में जो चावल टेस्ट होंगे, उनकी कितनी किस्में बनाई जायेंगी और क्या अलग अलग किस्म के दाम अलग अलग होंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: First of all, quality control in rice involves proper classification as superfine, fine, medium and coarse, and then the determination of various refractions such as broken, foreign matter, damaged, discoloured grain, degree of polish and moisture content with a view to finding out whether the lot

7847 Oral Answers CHAITRA 16,
to be purchased is of fair average
quality or not.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी: क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा
प्रबन्ध करने के बारे में सोच रही है कि अच्छी
किस्म के चावल, जिस का दाम अधिक है,
और नीची किस्म के चावल, जिस का दाम
कम है, इन दोनों में मिलावट करके अच्छी
किस्म के चावल के दाम पर न बेचा जाये?

Shri D. R. Chavan: Quality control
is meant for that purpose, for the
purpose of determining the fair
average quality.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना
चाहता हूँ कि क्या क्वालिटी कंट्रोल चावल को
सरकारी गोदाम में रखने के पहले भी
होगा और फिर उस को बाजार में ले जाने
के समय भी होगा, या केवल एक बार होगा,
क्योंकि अगर केवल सरकारी गोदाम में
रखने के समय क्वालिटी कंट्रोल किया जाता
है, तो गोदाम में चावल के खराब हो जाने की
स्थिति में सरकार क्या करेगी।

Shri D. R. Chavan: Quality control
is exercised at all stages: at the time
of procurement, quality control is
exercised; when it goes to the central
storage depot, there also it is exer-
cised; and when it is meant for dis-
tribution, there also quality control
is exercised, under the Prevention of
Food Adulteration Act.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the in-
fringement of regulations of quality
control be punishable by law, and if
so under what law? Or, will Gov-
ernment bring forward legislation to
do so?

Shri D. R. Chavan: No, it is not
a question of bringing any legisla-
tion. I just informed hon. Members
that quality control is exercised at
three stages: at the procurement
stage, when the grain is stored in the
storage depot and when it is distri-
buted in the market. That comes

1887 (SAKA) Oral Answers 7848
under the Prevention of Food
Adulteration Act. As it is applicable
to traders, so also it is applicable to
grains sold by the Government.

Shri Man Singh P. Patel: What are
the main ingredients of this quality
control—either the colour or the pro-
tein content of polished rice?

Shri D. R. Chavan: I have just
mentioned about that.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार चावल
प्रोक्योर करने वाले किसानों को कोई मदद
देना चाहती है ताकि जिस तरह का चावल
सरकार चाहती है उस तरह का चावल पैदा
करके देने में किसानों को सहायित हो ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: At the pro-
curement centres, rice is purchased
from the millers and quality control
is exercised at that stage.

Mr. Speaker: The question is
whether Government would give
suggestions to the farmers also about
the particular kind of rice that they
should produce, so that they might
produce that variety.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : अभी यह बतलाया
गया कि टेक्निकल पर्सनल का ऐपॉइंटमेंट हो
रहा है तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में
चावल स्पेशलिस्ट्स के लिए क्या बेसिक
क्वालिफिकेशन होगी जिन पर कि वह
ऐपॉइंट किये जायेंगे ?

Shri D. R. Chavan: All the persons
who are being recruited are science
graduates and graduates in agri-
culture.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : ग्रामतीर से यह देखा
जाता है कि सस्ते गल्ले की दुकानों का चावल
चोरबाजार में बेचा जाता है और पुलिस
उन मामलों को छोड़ देती है और यह पता
नहीं चलता कि वह सस्ते गल्ले की दुकान का है
या बाहर का है तो इस को डिफरेंशिएट करने
के लिए क्या सरकार कोई कानून बनाएगी
या कोई और उस तरीके की व्यवस्था करेगी?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सप्लीमेंटरी इस सवाल से नहीं उठता है ।

Central Institute for Training and Research in Panchayati Raj

+

*751. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) how the Central Institute for Training and Research in Panchayati Raj is running since its inception;

(b) the nature of research being carried out there;

(c) the number of trainees already trained and from which States; and

(d) whether the persons trained in this Institute will be teaching in State Panchayati Raj Training Institutes?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Central Institute for Training & Research in Panchayati Raj has been running under the auspices of the All India Panchayat Parishad with 100% grant-in-aid from the Ministry, since its inception.

(b) No research work has been undertaken so far by the Central Institute.

(c) 283 trainees have been trained so far from the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, U.P., West Bengal Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Delhi.

(d) Yes. Persons working as Instructors at the Panchayati Raj Training Centres in the States, are

deputed to the training courses run by the Central Institute.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many Panchayati Raj training centres have been opened in the different states and how long it will take to man them with the requisite staff?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are today 107 Panchayati Raj training institutions in various States.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether some complaints have been received recently by the Ministry about mismanagement and financial irregularities in the institutes that are being run?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Some time back there was a complaint against the Director of this institution. An enquiry was made and the allegations were not substantiated. But the Director left, and now a new Director is in charge of the Institute.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पंचायती राज का सेंट्रल इंस्टीच्यूट हैदराबाद ले जाने में कितना रुपया व्यय हुआ और क्या यह इंस्टीच्यूट वहां पर सफलतापूर्वक चल रहा है यदि हां, तो कितने प्रशिक्षक व्यय पर ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It is a question concerning the Central Institute of Panchayati training.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Yes, I am asking about that.

Shri B. S. Murthy: This Institute is in Delhi.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that no research work had yet been started. I would like to know whether Government will include in the research programme the effect of politics upon the Panchayat system.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Institute is run by the All India Panchayat Parishad. In this Institute, as I have stated already, there is no research or study wing, but the All India Panchayat Parishad has a unit of research

and study which is now working under the auspices of the Parishad.

Shri B. K. Das: What are the subjects of study prescribed in this Institute?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The subjects are: panchayati raj, community development, co-operation, social welfare, etc.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : राज्यों में जो शिक्षण केन्द्र खोले गये हैं उनका खर्चा राज्य सरकारों बर्दाश्त करेंगी या केन्द्रीय सरकार वहन करेगी, अगर उनका खर्चा केन्द्रीय सरकार बर्दाश्त करेगी तो उस के द्वारा किस हद तक इस पर रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Training institutions run by the State Governments to train panches and sarpanches are being assisted by the Central Government.

Shri Kapur Singh: I would like to be enlightened as to whether Government view panchayati raj as primarily a matter of skill or of traditional disposition; if the latter, what is the relevance of these institutions and research programmes.

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am not able to catch the import of the question.

Shri Kapur Singh: Shall I give him the import, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Just as he likes. Would he like to repeat it?

Shri Kapur Singh: Do the Government think that with a view to perform one's duties in the panchayati raj, it is a skill that the members of the panchayati raj must learn or do they think that it is some traditional disposition which must be brought out? If the Government think latterly, then what is the relevance of these institution and the research programmes because they are relevant only to mechanical skills and not to traditional disposition?

122 (Ai) LS—2.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): It is both skills and approach.

Shri Kapur Singh: Now the matter is absolutely clear, Sir. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: May I know whether the Government propose sending more Members of Parliament for such training in these institutions for a better understanding of the programme.

Shri B. S. Murthy: In these institutions Members of Parliament are not associated.

Shri Thirumala Rao: The hon. Minister was good enough to give out the list of States from which the trainees have gone. Are all the panchayat Acts governing the various States identical or are they expected to learn something of every Act in all the States under the training scheme?

Shri B. S. Murthy: There are panchayats in almost all the States and only the trainees for the panches and sarpanches come here—not the sarpanches and panches.

Re: S. Q. No. 752

श्री विभूति मिश्र : प्रश्न संख्या 752

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. . . (*Interruptions*).

An hon. Member: No statement has been laid for this question.

Mr. Speaker: He ought to be sure of his ground before he speaks out his answer..

Shri B. S. Murthy: I am sorry, Sir.

लगान की वसूली

* 752. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया है कि लगान की वसूली का काम ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंपा जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No such direction was given. But land revenue is being collected by village panchayats in Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दिया है कि लगान की अर्थात् जमीन की मालगुजारी वसूल करने का काम ग्राम पंचायतों के जिम्मे लगाया जाय साथ ही केन्द्रीय सरकार पंचायतों का उपयोग खाद आदि आवश्यक वस्तुओं की व्यवस्था करने और कृषि उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में करना चाहती है तो क्या यह लगान का काम उनके जिम्मे करने से इस में बाधा नहीं पड़ेगी ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think there will be any difficulty because wherever they collect land revenue they get a share of it.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : बहुत सी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने जो यह काम ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंप रखा है क्या यह सही है कि उन को जो कमीशन मिलना चाहिये आज तक नहीं दिया है और इसके बगैर उनका काम सफर करता है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: No such information has been received by us.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government would try to fix statutorily the share of the land revenue that will be collected in each panchayat and completely entrust the collection to the village officers in order to avoid local factions and politics?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already said that only in the States which have been mentioned just now the panchayats are entrusted with the work. Especially in Madhya Pradesh, only some village panchayats are given this work and not all the panchayats.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I want to know whether they will fix it statutorily.

Mr. Speaker: Now he should be content with that.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : बहुत सी जगहों पर ग्राम पंचायतों का काम इसलिए सफर करता है कि उनके पास पैसे नहीं हैं। क्या सरकार लगान वसूल का एक भाग ग्राम पंचायतों को वापिस करेगी ताकि उनका काम सुचारू रूप से चल सके ?

Mr. Speaker: Some share of the land revenue to be given to the panchayats so that they might run their affairs.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the Minister is aware that the recovery of the revenues by the panchayats has been much better than through the conventional sources, and if the answer is in the affirmative, may I know why the Central Government is not making it obligatory on the part of the various State Governments to see that all the revenues should be collected by the good panchayats?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Every State Government is making certain reve-

nues available to the panchayats and they are progressively being increased by the State Governments as and when they are able to do it.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : : अभी माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि बिहार, गुजरात वगैरह कुछ स्टेट्स में पंचायतें लगान वसूली का काम कर रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि और स्टेट्स जैसे यू० पी० है वहाँ भी इस चीज को लागू किया जायेगा, यदि हाँ, तो रेवेन्यू का कितना परसेंटेज पंचायतों को मिलेगा ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I shall read the figures for some States: Andhra Pradesh, 25 paise; Assam, 15 paise.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उत्तर प्रदेश की बात पूछते हैं कि अगर वहाँ किया जायेगा तो उसका कितना हिस्सा पंचायतों को दिया जायेगा ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: It all depends on how the State Governments give the decision.

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that the Khanna Study Team, a few days ago, have submitted a report to the Government indicating the undesirability of placing public funds at the disposal of panchayats and, if so, may I know whether Government will decide the matter of the collection of land revenue in this context?

Shri B. S. Murthy: May I request him to repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: Whether the Khanna Committee.....

Shri Kapur Singh: It was a Study Team of Auditors. Only three or four days ago they submitted their report.

Mr. Speaker: Whether that Committee has recommended that large funds should not be placed at the disposal of, or in the hands of panchayats, and whether a decision will be taken in that context.

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): That report has just been received and it is still under examination.

Shri Kapur Singh: Would they take the recommendations of that Committee into consideration while they finalise this matter?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shrimati Jamunadevi.

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : जिन प्रदेशों में पंचायतों द्वारा लगान वसूली की व्यवस्था होने जा रही है वहाँ पर इतनी बड़ी जिम्मेदारी का कार्य करने के लिए जो सेक्रेटरी पंचायत में रखा गया है क्या यह सही नहीं है कि उससे ये सारे काम सम्भल नहीं रहे हैं ? यदि हाँ तो पंचायतों का काम तथा लगान वसूली का काम ठीक ढंग से हो, वहाँ जो अधिकारी हैं और जिन की तनख्वाह बहुत कम है, उनकी तनख्वाहों को बढ़ाने का भी क्या विचार है ?

Shri S. K. Dey: That is the only reason why the Central Government is not placing any emphasis for the time being, about the collection of land revenue. The panchayats will be encouraged to do so when we have been able to provide a full-time worker to serve the panchayats as Secretary.

Election to Panchayati Raj Institutions

+

*753. {	Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
	Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
	Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
	Shri P. L. Barupal:
	Shri Samnani:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Committee appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Santhanam to study the methods of election to the Panchayati Raj bodies;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon by Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shinde):

(a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Committee on Panchayati Raj Elections, 1965, has already been laid on the Table of the House on 1st April, 1965. A statement indicating its main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4147/65].

(c) The Report was submitted on 27th March, 1965, and its recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि इसकी सिफारिशें विचाराधीन हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि संतानम समिति की कितनी सिफारिशें सरकार निकट भविष्य में स्वीकार करने जा रही है ?

Shri Shinde: I have already said the report has been recently submitted and it is being examined by the ministry.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : रिपोर्ट जो हमें मिली है और जो स्टेटमेंट है इसको भी देखने से मालूम होता है कि संतानम समिति ने भी चुनाव को इंडायरेक्ट तौर पर बनाये रखने का सुझाव दिया है। यही बात जिला परिषदों के बारे में है। ग्राम तौर से देखने को मिला है कि जो लोग शक्तिशाली होते हैं वे लोगों को जबर्दस्ती गिरफ्तार करके रोक लेते हैं, उन को घरों में बन्द कर लेते हैं और कभी कभी भगा भी ले जाते हैं। यह इस व्यवस्था की खराबी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार पंचायतों के चुनाव सीधे तौर पर कराने का विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-

operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): The recommendations of the Santhanam Committee are being sent to the State Governments, because panchayats are governed by Acts passed by State legislatures. After obtaining their reactions, the Central Government will consider what action ought to be taken. Later on, it is also proposed that these recommendations may be placed before the ministers' conference, which is going to be held very soon.

श्री प० ला० बारूपाल: पहले चुनाव में जब मतदाता मतपत्र डालने के लिए जाते थे तो एक विशेष चिह्न लगाया जाता था। लेकिन इस चुनाव में जो अभी हुए हैं इस चिह्न के न लगाये जाने की वजह से बहुत से लोगों ने फर्जी मत भुगतायें। क्या मैं आशा कर सकता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस व्यवस्था के सुधार के लिए कोई कार्रवाई की जायेगी, चिह्न लगाये जायेंगे ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: As I have already said, these recommendations are being sent by the Central Government to the State Governments for obtaining their reactions.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it a fact that the committees which have gone into the composition of panchayat samitis have revealed that 70 to 80 per cent of the membership of these panchayat samitis are held by the communities which have a very negligible population, while communities which have a major population are given very negligible representation on these samitis?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): Therefore the committee has made a very significant recommendation for inclusion of the representatives of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and others.

धनौरा मण्डी में ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्र

*754. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धनौरा मण्डी (मुरादाबाद) का ग्रामोद्योग केन्द्र, (सघन क्षेत्र) बन्द कर दिया गया है और उसका सामान नीलाम किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इससे कितनी हानि होने का अनुमान है; और

(ग) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में इस प्रकार के कुछ अन्य केन्द्र बन्द किये गये हैं अथवा किये जा रहे हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):

(a) Yes; Sir.

(b) Mismanagement and continuous losses; estimated loss is Rs. 4 lakhs.

(c) No; Sir.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : वैसे तो सभी सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे सबन क्षेत्र एक प्रकार से कुछ लोगों को पालने के केन्द्र बने हुए हैं लेकिन इस केन्द्र में जिस में कि चार लाख की हानि का आप ने अनुमान बताया है, सरकार ने कुल कितना धन लगाया था जिस में चार लाख की हानि उठानी पड़ी ?

Mr. Speaker: What is the total investment?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: A sum of Rs. 13 lakhs and odd was given as loan and a sum of Rs. 10.65 lakhs and odd was given by way of grant.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार ने यह भी जानने का यत्न किया है कि किन लोगों की अभावधानी के कारण सरकार को यह भारी हानि हुई और क्या सरकार ने दोषी व्यक्तियों को दंडित करने की भी कोई व्यवस्था की है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: The grant was advanced by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. When this was pointed out in the Audit Report and also by the PAC, the Commission took over the assets of the Centre. Now an enquiry officer has been appointed to go into the alleged malpractices.

Shri D. J. Naik: The rural industrialisation scheme is in execution in about 45 areas. I would like to know what is the impact of this scheme on the rural economy?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This scheme was started in U.P. in 1954. The 45 projects were started only in 1964. It is too early for us to evaluate the impact of the scheme in those areas.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि उप में अम्मी हजार रुपये के कम्बल बनाये गये और कहा गया कि उनको दीमक खा गई है ? अम्बर चर्खे बनाये गये जोकि वहां नहीं थे ? कागजों पर तो बताया गया कि बनाये गये लेकिन वहां नहीं थे ? क्या यह सब सही है ?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I have no information.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : यदि अम्बर चर्खा वगैरह का सही नहीं है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर के बतलायेंगे कि कौन कौन सी चीजों में हानि हुई है ।

Shri Jaganatha Rao: This centre did not deal with Ambar Charkha at all.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: How many such centres exist in the country and if there is any instance of any other centre having been closed for similar reasons?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I want notice.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Dairy Development

***755. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which Government have fulfilled the scheme of setting up a dairy in each town with a population of one lakh and over;

(b) the percentage of demand catered to where such dairies have been set up; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make good the shortfall, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c).

The requisite particulars are being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu.

***756. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in Goa, Daman and Diu have been specified by the President;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and;

(c) whether it is a fact that in the absence of scheduling of castes and tribes in this Union Territory, deserving persons belonging to this category have been deprived of the benefits of the schemes undertaken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The question of specifying some communities in Goa, Daman and Diu as Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes is under active consideration.

(b) The delay has been mainly due to the fact that there has been no census in these areas so far and that necessary investigations are being conducted to find out whether these communities proposed for inclusion satisfy the criteria for being declared as Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

(c) A provision of Rs. 6.65 lakhs has been made during 1965-66 for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Goa, Daman and Diu and as soon as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are specified, the schemes will be put into operation.

Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies

***757.** { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Tan Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of the Registrars of Co-operative Societies was recently held;

(b) if so, the recommendations made and decisions arrived thereat;

(c) whether the conference has recommended the introduction of crop loan system; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (d). A conference of the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of six states, namely, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh

and West Bengal along with the representatives of some cooperative banks in these states was held at New Delhi on March 15, 1965. The main purpose of holding this conference was to take stock of the progress made in the revitalisation of the credit institutions, including the introduction of the crop loan system and other allied matters and also to formulate necessary measures to overcome bottlenecks. The main recommendations or decisions were:—

- (i) The process of revitalisation including liquidation of dormant or moribund societies and amalgamation of weak societies in order to form viable units should be quickened and completed by the end of June 1966. Preliminary survey to locate viable and weak societies should be completed before the end of June, 1965.
- (ii) The crop loan system as indicated in the Action Programme should be adopted in all states without any further delay.
- (iii) State level and district level conferences should be organised by Registrars in order to make the banks, societies and the field workers fully understand the implications of the crop loan system.
- (iv) The policy of routing taccavi loans through cooperatives in a phased manner should be implemented in all states. In no case should defaulters be provided with government taccavi. The rate of interest on taccavi, where directly given by government, should be the same as for cooperative credit.
- (v) The Agriculture Department and the cooperative financing agencies should be fully involved in the preparation of the draft IV Plan. In making an estimate of the quantum of

credit to be distributed, the various inputs required for increased agricultural production should be invariably borne in mind.

Northern Wheat Zone

*758. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

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

(a) whether Punjab Government have asked the Centre to retain the northern wheat zone excluding Delhi to enable it to fulfil its commitments to the proposed buffer stock; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to this suggestion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) The Government of Punjab had suggested that northern wheat zone might be retained and that Delhi might be separately cordoned off but they were prepared to fall in line with any All-India policy in regard to wheat.

(b) It has been decided to allow the existing zonal arrangements for wheat to continue under which Delhi will continue to form part of the northern wheat zone.

U.P. Roadways Buses

*759. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daji:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi proposes to impose a ban on the plying of Uttar Pradesh Roadways buses into the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to settle the issue?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The buses plying from Delhi to Uttar Pradesh are required to have countersignatures from the State Transport Authority, Delhi, under Section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for operation in Delhi territory but the Uttar Pradesh Authorities have not been obtaining these in the past. The Delhi Administration were not willing to allow this practice to continue beyond 15th March, 1965 and informed the Transport Department, Uttar Pradesh, that the motor vehicle enforcement staff of Delhi would check all vehicles of Uttar Pradesh Roadways entering Delhi, without valid countersignatures, from that date. As, however, the Uttar Pradesh Authorities agreed to discuss all the outstanding questions relating to operation of transport vehicles on inter-State routes between Delhi and Uttar Pradesh and also to countersign the permits of ten Delhi Transport Undertaking buses to operate on the Delhi-Ghaziabad route, the Delhi Administration did not enforce their decision. The Inter-State Transport Commission is making efforts to bring about a settlement acceptable to both the parties.

गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने सम्बन्धी निगम

*760. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार की इच्छा विदेशी सहयोग से गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने सम्बन्धी निगम स्थापित करने की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन देशों से प्रार्थना की गई है और इनमें से कौन-कौन देश सहायता करने को सहमत हो गये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने की सम्भावना के बारे में अमेरिका, जापान, रूस और आइसलैण्ड के सहयोग से विचार किया जा रहा है । सामान्यतः ये देश सहायता करने को सहमत हो गये हैं ।

Escape of Daniel Walcott

*761. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 165 on the 24th November, 1964 and state the action taken on the findings of the Jain Committee Report regarding the escape of Daniel Walcott from India on the 25th September, 1963?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The explanations of the officers who come in for notice in the report of Shri L. C. Jain, who have enquired into the escape of Mr. Daniel H. Walcott from Safdarjung Airport on 26th September, 1963 are under examination.

The question of amending the Aircraft Act, 1934 and the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937 to strengthen the provisions of law to deal with such cases is also under examination.

Price of Milk in Delhi

*762. { **Shri Hukam Chand**
 Kachhavaia:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri P. H. Bheel:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to increase the price of milk sold by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri

Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Government have such proposal in view.

(b) Price revision has been forced on the Delhi Milk Scheme because it is obliged to buy milk at a much higher price, and the cost of collection of milk in a highly competitive market has gone up.

दूध के कार्डों का बदला जाना

*763. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना द्वारा सितम्बर, 1964 के बाद बनाये गये दूध उपभोक्ता-कार्डों को नया नहीं बनाया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री चि० मुन्नाय्यम्) : (क) दूध के समस्त वैध कार्डों को जो दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष के प्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत जारी किये गये थे नया बनाया जा रहा है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Milk Stalls run by Price Rise Resistance Movement

*764. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Delhi Milk Scheme has decided to stop the supply of Milk to the Stalls run by Price Rise Resistance movement; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Milk was supplied to five such organisations. Supplies to Price Rise Action

Committee, Rajourie Garden, are being continued. In all other cases supplies were stopped when the situation improved. Permanent supply of milk to the members of the movement was never intended.

Panchayats to Raise Agricultural Production

{ Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
*765. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Bade:
Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavaia:
Shri Bibhuti Misra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee of the National Development Council have suggested the re-orientation of the Panchayati Raj programme to help boost agricultural production;

(b) if so, the measures suggested for adoption; and

(c) the action taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The Sub-Committee of the National Development Council in its meeting held on 1st January, 1965 suggested that every State should undertake a review of the measures—legislative, organisational and administrative—required to enable the Panchayati Raj Institutions to make the maximum possible contribution to agricultural production.

(c) The Planning Commission has requested the State Governments to undertake the review as suggested by the Sub-Committee, as early as possi-

ble, and communicate the results of the review to the Central Government by the middle of August, 1965.

Milk Supply by D.M.S.

***766. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the supply of milk by the Delhi Milk Scheme on cash-carry cards has been curtailed, if so, the extent thereof; and

(b) whether a number of 'ghost cards' have appeared on account of which it has become difficult to meet the card-holders' demands with normal supplies of milk and if so, the steps being taken to tackle the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In a number of cases, customers themselves have without any authority increased the quantity of milk indicated on their cards. Some unauthorised cards have also been detected. This is why even though the Delhi Milk Scheme has been supplying the quota to the depots, some genuine customers had difficulties in getting their quota of milk.

Steps have been taken to eliminate all unauthorised cards as well as all cases of inflation by customers of the quantity of milk shown on their milk cards. Milk cards are being renewed on the basis of the list of customers and their quota which was in force in September-October 1964 plus milk cards since issued under the orders of the Chairman, Delhi Milk Scheme.

Delhi Transport Authority

***767.** { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Heda:

{ **Shri M. Rampure:**
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have protested to the Delhi Transport Authority over the plying of a large number of private buses on its nationalised routes in the State; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Deputy General Manager, U.P. Roadways, Meerut, reported to the Transport Department of the Delhi Administration in April last year that Contract Carriages (buses) of Delhi, which had been given temporary permits for operation between Delhi and Uttar Pradesh, were picking up individual passengers from various bus stations of the U.P. Roadways. It was reported further that such vehicles were performing trips in excess of the number authorised by the permit and were also deviating from the dates fixed for the return journeys. The State Transport Authority, Delhi, considered the matter at its meeting held on 20th July, 1964 and decided that the permits in respect of such Contract Carriages should be cancelled in cases where conviction of the permit-holder was secured by the Uttar Pradesh Authorities in a Court of law. The State Transport Authority, Delhi, also warned the owners of the vehicles that severe action would be taken in case they infringed the conditions of the temporary permits in respect of their vehicles for inter-State operation.

Bikaner-Biramsar Highway

1951. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the progress of the construction of national highway bet-

ween Bikaner and Biramsar (Rajasthan) has been keeping pace with the scheduled programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The construction of Bikaner-Dungargarh section is proceeding according to schedule. The first stage work is nearing completion, and the road will be completed in all respects in about a year's time.

For Dungargarh-Biramsar section there is provision only for land acquisition in the approved programme of the current plan. Land Acquisition proceedings have been initiated, and no difficulty is being experienced in getting possession of the land.

Harijan Girls' Hostels

1952. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount was sanctioned for the construction of Harijan Girls' Hostels throughout the country during the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the number of such hostels constructed till the 31st December, 1964; and

(c) the total amount actually utilised in this behalf upto the above date?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes, Sir. An amount of Rs. 20.00 lakhs has been earmarked for the purpose. Central assistance is provided for the expansion of existing hostels or for addition of new blocks to them instead of constructing new hostel buildings exclusively for Scheduled Caste girls.

(b) one.

(c) An amount of Rs. 20,000 only has so far been allocated for one hostel building in Maharashtra. The balance of Rs. 19.80 lakhs will be

allocated to various States during the current year.

Tribal Development Blocks

1954. { **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ukey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Tribal Development Blocks have been sanctioned irrespective of the consideration of tribal population in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of such blocks which do not fulfil the general criteria of population laid down for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) and (b). No, except in the case of two Tribal Development Blocks, viz., Dindori and Chhanna. The tribal content of these two blocks on re-assessment has been found to be slightly less than 66-2/3 per cent, i.e. 6.3 per cent and 64.74 per cent respectively. In view of this and in view of the fact that the blocks have already been opened, it is not proposed, as a special case, to re-open the matter.

Backward Areas in Madhya Pradesh

1954. { **Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Ukey:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the tribal areas in Madhya Pradesh due to poverty the people are not in a position to give the required amount of cash contribution for development work;

(b) whether Government have thought of any alternative for developing such backward areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Those who are not able to contribute in cash, can contribute in the form of labour and/or material. Besides, in view of the special conditions obtaining in tribal areas, sufficient relaxation in the extent of People's participation has been made. For instance, in the case of drinking water supply scheme in tribal areas (under Local Development Programme), no participation is at all called for. These schemes are sanctioned on 100 per cent grant basis i.e. without any precondition of people's participation either in the form of cash or in the form of labour and/or material. For other development schemes in tribal areas also, although people's participation to the extent of 25 per cent is generally expected, the condition is suitably relaxed if due to special circumstances even this much of people's participation is not found to be feasible.

The general question of waiving the people's contribution in tribal areas is further engaging the attention of the Government of India.

Tribals of Bastar

1955. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) whether any concrete steps have been taken to uplift the cause of tribals of Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh by way of educating them properly; and

(b) if so, the measures taken for their education and better upbringing?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati

Chandrasekhar (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the Government of Madhya Pradesh and it will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received from the State Government.

Desert Control Scheme

1956. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have asked the Union Government to obtain help of W.H.O. Experts in preparing Desert Control Schemes;

(b) if so, the details of the schemes;

(c) the areas to be covered by the schemes; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

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

Hotel for Tourists

**1957. { Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramakrishna Reddy:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a member of the American Institute of Architects has arrived in India to explore the possibility of setting up a medium up-to-date hotel in India for tourists;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the terms of the contract for building the hotel?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Architect has not submitted any scheme, but a leading Indian hotelier has submitted a brief scheme envisaging the setting up of a large medium-priced hotel in Delhi costing approximately Rs. 1.25 crores. The American Architect, Mr. Martin Guttman, will prepare the design and will also arrange a foreign exchange loan up to 80 per cent of the anticipated investment.

The scheme was received very recently and is being examined.

Co-operative Laws

1958. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made in the co-operative laws of various States in connection with the exemption of relief given to cooperative societies from various taxes namely, Stamp duty, court fees, income tax, agricultural income tax and sales tax; and

(b) the extent to which the co-operative societies are enjoying such facilities in various States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement indicating the provisions in Cooperative Societies Acts of various States is placed on the Table of House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4148/65].

(b) The information is being collected.

Co-operative Loans

1959. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of various types of cooperative loans that have been made available in 1964-65 in the union territories;

(b) the normal requirement of loan of each territory and in what pro-

portion cooperative sector was able to meet such requirement; and

(c) whether any full finance scheme has been launched or is being contemplated for any specified pilot area of cooperative sector and if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The Cooperative Year 1964-65 will be over on the 30th June 1965, and, therefore, the statistics about co-operative loans issued during the year in the union territories are not yet available.

(b) No separate survey has been conducted in the union territories to ascertain the normal requirement of loans and the proportion of such loans met by the cooperative sector. However, the All-India Rural Debt and Investment Survey carried out by the Reserve Bank of India in 1961-62 shows that for the country as a whole the cooperative sector provided about 25 per cent of the loans obtained by cultivating households.

(c) It is not clear as to what the hon. Member means by "full finance scheme". In Madras State a scheme has been in operation which is known as the "full finance scheme". Under this scheme all loans required by cultivators for production purposes are made available to them by the co-operatives. The crop loan system which has been suggested by the Ministry for implementation and which has already been adopted in some parts of the country takes care of all the production requirements of the farmers. All possible effort is being made to ensure that it is adopted in all areas.

Central Road Cess Fund

1960. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated from Central Road Cess Fund for Madras State during 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the works for which this amount has been utilised?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 14.75 lakhs during 1963-64 and Rs. 13.00 lakhs during 1964-65. It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to the Central Road Fund.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Civil Aviation Employees

1961. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
 Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the demands of the Employees of the Civil Aviation Department which were under active consideration of Government have since been considered finally; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The demands involve major changes in the existing pay scales, recruitment policy in respect of various posts etc.; detailed examination thereof is necessary in consultation with other Ministries concerned.

Employees' State Insurance Hospitals

1962. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees' State Insurance Hospitals functioning at present in the country;

(b) the number of such Hospitals proposed to be opened in U.P. during 1965-66; and

(c) the funds allocated for the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao):
(a) Ten.

(b) One.

(c) Rs. 22,34,800.

Airstrip at Bijapur

1963. { **Shri R. G. Dubey:**
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of construction of an airstrip at Bijapur; and

(b) whether plans and estimates therefor have been sanctioned?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A site for the construction of an airstrip has been selected. Further details necessary for the preparation of an estimate for the work are being collected.

Development of Fisheries

1964. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 770 on the 1st December, 1964 and state:

(a) the progress since made for the development of fisheries in India with the economic and technical assistance of Iceland; and

(b) when an agreement is likely to be signed in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). No project report has yet been prepared in order to attract economic and technical assistance from the Government of Iceland.

ग्रामास के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र

1965. { **श्री प्रोफ़ेसर लाल बेरवा :**
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आसाम के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए तैयार की गई योजना पर विचार कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार ने क्या निश्चय किया है और उस पर कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) तथा (ख). 1963 में आसाम के मिजो जिले में क्रियान्वित करने के लिए कुल 5 करोड़ रुपये की लागत का तीन वर्षीय समन्वित विकास कार्यक्रम जिसमें कृषि, संचार, जल सप्लाई और शिक्षा शामिल हैं, योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित किया गया था ।

National Highways

1966. {
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri R. S. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have decided to give financial aid to each State to link National Highway with the municipal areas of the State; and

(b) if so, the quantum of assistance given so far to various State Governments?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Perhaps, the Members refer to the financing of National Highway links in Municipal areas. The decision of the Central Government to give financial aid for maintenance and/or improvement of the National Highway links in the municipal towns with population of 20,000 or more, was taken under Section 8 of the National Highways Act 1956, whereby the Central Government can enter into an agreement with any State Government in regard

to the development and maintenance of portions of a National Highway within municipal areas, and such agreement may provide for the sharing of the expenditure by the respective parties thereto.

2. Under the terms of the agreement, the Central Government will pay for the development of the National Highways within Municipal areas where a minimum road-land width of 100 ft. will be available, and such links will be treated as permanent National Highway links.

3. Where road land width of 100 ft. is not available the portions passing through Municipal areas will be treated as temporary links of the National Highways, and bypasses around such towns will be constructed later on.

4. For the maintenance of both the permanent and temporary links the Central Government will pay at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per mile per year or the actual expenditure incurred, whichever is less. If any expenditure has to be incurred in excess of Rs. 5,000 per mile for the proper maintenance of the links, such additional expenditure has to be borne by the State Government.

5. So far, such agreements have been signed only with the State Governments of Orissa and Rajasthan, who are now getting financial aid from the Centre according to the terms mentioned above.

The length of such links in Rajasthan and Orissa is 18.77 miles and 3.25 miles respectively.

Prices of Rice in Kerala

1967. {
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice growers in Kerala have demanded higher prices for rice;

(b) whether the Kerala Administration have asked for special financial aid to meet this demand; and

(c) if so, the extent therefor and Government's decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, there was a demand from the growers for higher prices for rice. The Government of Kerala, however, did not agree to raise the prices of rice but proposed to subsidize the sale of lime and lime-products to the paddy cultivators of Kuttanad area. Their proposal is under consideration at present.

Whole-sale Co-operative Stores

1968 { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities and towns in the country with a population of over 50,000 so far covered by whole-sale stores under the centrally sponsored scheme for consumers co-operatives; and

(b) the extent to which the capital structures of the whole-sale stores already existing have been strengthened?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) 224. ..

(b) Government have been making share capital contribution to the extent of Rs. one lakh per unit whole-sale store.

Milk Plant in South India

1969. **Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish milk plant in South India

similar to Delhi Milk Scheme and Aarey Milk Scheme in Bombay; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Milk plants are being established in important towns of South India. Large milk schemes on the pattern of the Delhi Milk Scheme are being established at Madurai (Madras State), Bangalore, (Mysore State), and Hyderabad-Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh). The capacity of the plants is being designed according to the population of the city/town. In the case of Madras, a milk scheme with a cattle colony on the pattern of the Aarey Milk Scheme has been established.

(b) Does not arise.

Capacity of Sugar Industry

1970. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
 { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:**

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the Times of India dated the 23rd January, 1965 about inter-Ministerial differences on licensing additional capacity in the sugar industry; and

(b) if so, how far the report is correct?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). There were no such differences.

Calcutta-Assam Steamer Service

1971. { **Shri Bibhuti Misra:**
 { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of **Transport** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has demanded a meeting between the representatives of the Government of India and

Pakistan to settle the financial question effecting 5000 Pakistani workers, serving in steamers plying between Calcutta and Assam; and

(b) if so, the terms of settlement that was arrived at, subsequent to the strike of Pakistani members of the crew, immediately after the Chinese invasion and seeking to paralyse the movement of goods?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Pakistani crew of Joint Steamer Companies (now Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited) went on strike in East Pakistan on 9th October, 1962. The strike was called off after protracted negotiations on the 4th December, 1962. A copy of the Memorandum of Settlement entered into between the Company and its striking crew is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-4149/65]. According to the Memorandum of Settlement, two issues are to be referred to a Committee consisting of representatives of the management and crew with the representatives of both the Governments of India and Pakistan being present either as participants or as advisers. Both the Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to the proposed reference.

The meeting to discuss these issues will be held on the 8th and 9th April, 1965 at Calcutta.

Strike by Flotilla Crew

1972. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to State:

(a) whether it is a fact that the flotilla crew of the Bombay Port Trust went on a day's token strike in January, 1965 to press their demand for overtime allowances as laid down in the Minimum Wages Act, 1948;

(b) if so, whether they had given any notice to the Port Trust authorities before resorting to such means; and

(c) the reasons for not paying the overtime wages according to the Minimum Wages Act, 1948?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The strike which took place on the 15th January, 1965, lasted only for a few hours.

(b) Yes. But the strike was launched when the conciliation proceedings conducted by the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay, were in progress.

(c) The union responsible for the strike, the Bombay Port Trust General Workers' union had demanded that:

- (1) the dock flotilla crew on 12 hour shifts, consisting of 8 hours normal duty and 4 hours overtime, who had to work continuously for 24 hours at a stretch at the time of weekly change-over of shifts, should be paid overtime at double the ordinary rate of wages for the period beyond 12 hours, and
- (2) a special compensatory allowance granted to certain employees of the Port Department of the Port Trust for working on the twelve Port Trust holidays should be treated as part of the "ordinary rate of wages" for computing overtime under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948,

with retrospective effect from the 1st March, 1951.

As regards (1), in the past the workers concerned were treated as having worked in two shifts of 12 hours each, since the shifts fell on two different calendar days and two different calendar weeks and were allowed a continuous rest interval of 24 hours in the following week. This system had been in force, with the tacit consent of the crew concerned, for a number of years. Therefore, the Port Trust could not accept the demand for payment of double overtime.

As regards (2), the Port Trust had been treating the allowance as a compounded overtime in view of the fact that it was not practicable to grant the employees the twelve holidays. Later, on the advice of the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Bombay, the Port Trust agreed to treat the allowance as wages for purposes of overtime under the Minimum Wages Act from the 1st August, 1964.

Fare Meters for Auto-Rickshaws

1973. { Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 413 on the 8th December, 1964 regarding fare meters for auto-rickshaws in Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government have received the test report from the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes.

(b) The concerned firm (Messrs International Instruments Ltd., Bangalore) has been asked to incorporate a few modifications in the fare meter. Further action will be taken after the firm supplies the modified version of the meter for re-checking.

चुनाव चिह्न

1974. { श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० ना० तिवारी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दोनों संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट और प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टियों ने चुनाव आयोग से प्रार्थना की है कि उन का

चुनाव चिह्न 'झोंपड़ी' नियत कर दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). प्रजा समाजवादी और समाजवादी दलों के विलयन से बने संयुक्त समाजवादी दल को, सितम्बर, 1964 में "झोंपड़ी" प्रतीक आवंटित किया गया था। प्रजा समाजवाद दल ने 5 फरवरी, 1965 को निर्वाचन आयोग को सूचना दी कि उसने संयुक्त समाजवादी दल के नाम से, समाजवादी दल के साथ अपने विलयन को रद्द कर दिया है और उसने फिर से "झोंपड़ी" प्रतीक दिये जाने की मांग की। संयुक्त समाजवादी दल ने, अपने को पहले से ही आवंटित "झोंपड़ी" प्रतीक को छोड़ने में आपत्ति की है। यह विषय निर्वाचन आयोग के विचाराधीन है और अब तक कोई विनिश्चय नहीं हो सका है।

Model Highway Bill

1975. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Town and Country Planning Organisation has suggested the amendment of Model Highway Bill prepared by the Ministry of Transport to incorporate a provision for the appointment of Highway authorities both at the Centre and in the States; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the discussions held on the subject at the Fifth Conference of state Ministers for Town & Country Planning at Bombay in February, 1965. Copies of the resolutions passed at that Conference have been forwarded by the Ministry of Health to the various

status of State Highway Acts and the ed recently. Those resolutions indicate, *inter alia*, that the Conference after having considered the present status of State Highway Acts and the scope of the National Highway Act and taking note of the need to establish a suitable agency to lay down and enforce standards of roads, traffic control signs, widths, visibility distances, etc. and also the need for preventing ribbon development along National and State Highways, resolved that:

(i) the State Governments may enact, as soon as possible, State Highway Acts on the lines of the Model Bill circulated by the Union Ministry of Transport and set up State Highway Authorities who could be entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring uniformity of traffic control devices, traffic signs, standards of roads, as well as control over ribbon development;

(ii) the Central Government may consider enlarging the scope of the present National Highway Act with a view to bring within its purview the control of all developments along National Highways so as to Preserve and protect the function of the National Highways and to ensure enforcement of traffic signs, road standards, etc. on National Highways.

Necessary action on these recommendations will be taken by the State Governments in so far as they are concerned. As regards National Highways, the Government of India are already processing a proposal for the enactment of separate legislations for regulating development along National Highways by way of removal of encroachments on National Highways and restricting ribbon development along these Highways.

"Freedom From Hunger" Campaign

1976. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Freedom from Hunger Campaign Committee of Nottingham donated about £4,000 to India for the purchase of a van to be used in India to instruct the villagers on the best methods of preparing and cooking local foods; and

(b) if so, whether the van has been purchased and how it is being utilised?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Nottingham Committee of the Freedom From Hunger Campaign has offered to supply a van estimated to cost £2,500 in connection with the establishment of a mobile food and nutrition extension service in India. The offer has been accepted. Delivery of the van is expected in a few months.

Sugar Mills of U.P.

1977. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of cane prices which have not been paid by the sugar-mills of Uttar Pradesh to the cane growers who had supplied sugarcane to the Mills upto the 28th February, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri D. R. Chavan): Out of the total price of Rs. 49.73 crores for cane purchased by the factories in Uttar Pradesh upto 28th February, 1965, Rs. 4.45 crores were not paid upto that date.

Development of Sugarcane Cultivation

**1978. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

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

(a) whether the Central Government have given any financial help

to Orissa for the development of sugarcane cultivation in that State during 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total acreage brought under sugarcane cultivation in the State during the same period; and

(d) the total production of sugarcane in Orissa during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No separate grant is sanctioned scheme-wise. A lump-sum amount of Rs. 68.84 lakhs was, however, sanctioned as grant for Agricultural Production Schemes including Sugarcane Development Schemes during 1964-65.

(c) and (d). Information regarding production as also firm estimates of area will become available in the All-India Final Estimates of Sugarcane 1964-65 sometime in June, 1965. However, the area under Sugarcane in Orissa during 1964-65 at the 2nd estimate stage is estimated at 39,600 hectares.

Assistance to Orissa

1979. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:

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

(a) the amount of money given by the Central Government to Orissa State for carrying out programmes of (i) Animal Husbandry, (ii) Dairying and Milk Supply, and (iii) Fisheries in that State during 1964-65; and

(b) the amount of money actually spent so far on the above schemes in Orissa during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha when received.

Landing Craft Tractor

1980. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 406 on the 24th November, 1964 and state the details and nature of the structural changes found necessary to be made in the Landing Craft Tractor so as to make it suitable for carrying heavy logs of timber in the Andaman Islands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The required details and nature of the structural changes found necessary to be made in the Landing Craft Tractor so as to make it suitable for carrying heavy logs of timber in the Andaman Islands are as under:—

- (i) Construction of the bridge;
- (ii) Provision for crew accommodation;
- (iii) Strengthening the hull wherever considered necessary;
- (iv) Decking the hull with wooden planks; and
- (v) Installation of the steam crane for loading and unloading logs.

Dum Dum-Calcutta Hali-Taxi Service

1981. { Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for operating Hali-taxi service from Dum Dum Airport to Calcutta;

(b) if so, when this will be introduced; and

(c) whether any fare will be charged for that; and

(d) if so, the amount to be charged?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (d). To examine the proposal for operation of

Helicopter service between Airports and City airlines offices, Indian Airlines Corporation has undertaken an opinion survey to ascertain airline passenger preferences. The details regarding fare etc. will be considered after the need and popularity of such a service have been established.

Plan for Rural Areas

1982. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has suggested to the Planning Commission for formulating an integrated plan for rural areas to ensure betterment of the village people; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Planning Commission thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These suggestions are under consideration by the Committee on Social Services of the National Development Council.

Food Situation in Tripura

1983. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Tribals of the upper parts of Kailasahar, Dharmanagar and Amarpur Sub-Division in Tripura have been facing serious food crisis and the Government of Tripura is not taking effective measures to protect those affected Tribal Jhumias; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Due to failure of Jhum crop in Hill areas shortage of rice is reported to have occurred in the Tribal areas of Kaila-

sahar, Dharmanagar and Amarpur Sub-Divisions. It is, however, not correct that the Tribals in these areas are facing serious food crisis and that the Government of Tripura is not taking effective measures to protect the affected Tribal Jhumias. Rice is being supplied to these areas through fair price shops set up in the affected areas. Special Jhumia settlement scheme on weekly payment basis is being implemented and test relief work is undertaken, whenever required.

Agartala—Calcutta Air Service

1984. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special flights of plane to and from Agartala—Calcutta were arranged this year to provide facilities to the Gaṅga Shāngatri of Tripura during the last 'Uttarayan Sankranti Festival';

(b) Whether any representation has been received from the people of Tripura for providing special plane to the pilgrims of Tripura during this holy occasion; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. One extra flight was operated on the 13th January, 1965.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Corporation received a request to operate special flight Calcutta|Agartala|Calcutta on 11th, 12th and 13th of January, 1965—two flights each day. As extra schedule on one-way load basis was uneconomical, the flights on round trip charter basis at a cost of Rs. 3,000 per flight were offered. The organizer of the Pilgrims movement was not agreeable to this rate. He took one flight on the 13th January, 1965. However, about all the normal flights were operated with 28 seater aircraft with a view to providing extra seats for the benefit of the Pilgrims.

The possibility of operating scheduled flights with DC-4 aircraft was explored but due to the runway not being fit enough to receive a DC-4 aircraft this idea had to be dropped.

अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955
के अन्तर्गत मामले

1985. { श्री रामानन्द शास्त्री :
श्री कजरोलकर :
श्री राम हरलाल यादव :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या सामाजिक सुरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन सालों में दिल्ली राज्य में अस्पृश्यता (अपराध) अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत कितने मामले दर्ज हुए हैं;

(ख) इन में से कितने मामले ऐसे हैं जिन में अपराधियों को अदालत ने दंडित किया है या उन में आपस में राजीनामा करा दिया है;

(ग) क्या इस अधिनियम का उल्लंघन करने वालों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ कर्मचारी भी हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सामाजिक सुरक्षा विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) आठ ।

(ख) दंडित एक; राजीनामा चार; खारिज एक तथा अदालत में चल रहे चार ।

(ग) तथा (घ). हां, एक । पुलिस ने अदालत में चालान पेश कर दिया है ।

सिंचाई का आयोजन

1986. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले साल संयुक्त राष्ट्र अमरीका के तीन विशेषज्ञों के एक दल ने भारत का दौरा किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसने सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिये थे; और

(ग) सरकार की उस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). दल की मुख्य सिफारिशों का सम्बन्ध निम्नलिखित बातों से है :—

- (1) कुशल जल प्रबन्ध द्वारा कृषि उत्पादन में अधिक से अधिक वृद्धि करने के लिए पुरानी तथा नई सिंचाई परियोजना के क्षेत्रों में उपयुक्त कृषि योजनाएँ बनाना, जिनके अन्तर्गत नालियों का निर्माण और रख-रखाव, खेतों की तैयारी, सुघरे उपकरणों का प्रयोग, प्रदर्शन फार्मों की स्थापना करना आदि शामिल हैं ;
- (2) वर्तमान नहरी क्षेत्रों में अनुपूरक सिंचाई के लिए कप तथा नालियों का निर्माण; और
- (3) भूमिगत जल के सर्वेक्षण के कार्यक्रम में तेजी लाना ।

इनमें से अधिकांश बातों के बारे में कार्यवाही की आवश्यकताओं का केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारों को ज्ञान है और वे इन दिशाओं में कार्यक्रम चला रही हैं ।

General Election to Orissa Legislative Assembly

1987. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by the

Chief Minister of Orissa on the 12th March, 1965, at an annual function of the Utkal University that he did not want the extension of the life of the present Assembly to the General Elections in 1967 but wanted the Assembly elections to be held in May, 1966; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): (a) No, Sir. Neither the Government of India nor the Election Commission have any information about the statement said to have been made by the Chief Minister of Orissa on 12th March, 1965.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi-Calcutta Air Service

1988. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air service from Delhi to Dum Dum (Calcutta) via Kanpur-Banaras and Patna is likely to be stopped from 1st April, 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several representations protesting against this have been received; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Due to poor load factor between Kanpur|Banaras, Kanpur|Patna and Kanpur|Calcutta a service Delhi|Kanpur|Lucknow|Banaras | Gorakhpur has been operating since 1st April, 1965 instead.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Hill areas

1989. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allotted to each of the Governments of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh during 1964-65 for the development of hill areas; and

(b) the reasons for the disparity, if any, in the allotment of such funds?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Agriculture (Shri Shah Nawas Khan): (a) A provision of Rs. 4.92 crores and Rs. 8.80 crores has been made in the Annual Plan of Punjab and Himachal Pradesh respectively for 1964-65 for integrated development of hilly areas. Out of this, amounts of Rs. 1.07 crores and Rs. 2.35 crores are for Agricultural Development for these States respectively.

(b) It is not possible to compare the outlays for Himachal Pradesh and hilly areas of Punjab as the entire area of Himachal Pradesh is hilly whereas Punjab is only partly hilly.

Cooperative Farming Societies

1990. { Shri Gopal Datt Mengi:
Shri Samnaai:
Shri Abdul Ghani Goni:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of co-operative farming societies functioning in the country at the end of March, 1964;

(b) the total number of farmers involved in such farms;

(c) the average production of rice and wheat in these farms and also the maximum quantity of foodgrains produced in any single unit during 1963-64; and

(d) how these figures compare with the average production by individual farmers during the same period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The total number of cooperative farming societies functioning at the end of March, 1964 was 3,762.

(b) The total membership of these farms was 74,558.

(c) and (d). Data regarding the average yields of rice and wheat on these farms and the maximum quantity of foodgrains produced by any single unit are not available. However, data being collected by a Committee of Direction appointed to make an assessment and evaluation of the programme is expected to give an indication of the performance of selected cooperative farming societies in regard to production. The report of the Committee is awaited;

Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes in Uttar Pradesh

1991. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of Social Security be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Central Government to the Uttar Pradesh Government under the Scheduled Castes Welfare Scheme during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount spent so far by the Uttar Pradesh Government under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Social Security (Shrimati Chandrashekhar): The required information is given below:

(a) The Third Five Year Plan allocation for Scheduled Castes in Uttar Pradesh, inclusive of grant for the scheme of post-matric scholarships, is Rs. 1014.57 lakhs.

(b) The total amount anticipated to be spent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh upto 31st March, 1965, is Rs. 575.97 lakhs.

Plans for Charter Purposes

1992. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation be pleased to state whether Government have any proposal for purchasing small 4 to 5 seater aircrafts of the Bonanza, Cessna or piper types both single engine and twin engine for charter purposes?

The Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Kanungo): The Question of going in for smaller aircraft for charter purposes, particularly to cover small groups of tourists, is under consideration.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में सुन्दर वन का विकास

1993. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या साख तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सुन्दर वन (पश्चिम बंगाल) के विकास के लिए डच विशेषज्ञों की सहायता लेने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

हिन्दी में हवाई यात्रा टिकट

1994. श्री प० ला० बाळुपाल :
१ असमानी :

क्या पर्यटनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का विचार राज भाषा हिन्दी को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये दोनों विमान निगमों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले टिकटों को हिन्दी में छापने का है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :
टकटों को हिन्दी में छापने का, इस समय,
कोई विचार नहीं है ।

कोचीन-बम्बई उड़ान

1995. श्री मधु लिमये : क्या असैनिक
उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को केरल विमान
यात्री संघ अथवा इंडियन एयरलाइंस कारपो-
रेशन के कोचीन कार्यालय के वर्तमान
कोचीन-बम्बई उड़ान के पर्याप्त न होने के
बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट अथवा अभ्यावेदन मिला
है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मार्ग पर भार
कम करने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही
करने का विचार है ?

असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) :

(क) और (ख). कारपोरेशन को ऐसे
अभ्यावेदन मिले हैं और उसे यह बात भी
मालूम है कि बम्बई/कोचीन मार्ग पर प्रतिदिन
की एक फ्रेण्डशिप उड़ान द्वारा उपलब्ध की
नयी क्षमता अपर्याप्त है । कोचीन विमान
क्षेत्र, वाइ काउण्ट चालनों के लिए अनुपयुक्त
होने के कारण इस क्षेत्र में अधिक बड़े विमानों
को चलाना आरम्भ करना सम्भव नहीं हो
सका है । एक अतिरिक्त फ्रेण्डशिप सेवा
चलाने के लिए फालतू क्षमता उपलब्ध नहीं
है । क्षेत्रीय मार्गों के लिए अतिरिक्त विमानों
के उपलब्ध होते ही कारपोरेशन अतिरिक्त
सेवाओं की व्यवस्था करने की कोशिश
करेगा ।

Arya Nagar Cooperative Store, Delhi

1996. **Shri P. L. Barupal:** Will the
Minister of Community Development and
Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Arya Nagar
Co-operative Store of Paharganj, Delhi
decided by a resolution to wind up the
store;

(b) the date on which its liquidation
was decided by the Delhi Administra-
tion;

(c) the reasons for the intervening
delay; and

(d) when the liquidation proceed-
ings are expected to be finalized?

**The Deputy Minister in the Minis-
try of Community Development and
Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):** (a)

(a) 9.12.1961.

(b) 14.1.1964.

(c) The resolution dated 9.12.1961
of the store was not received by the
Cooperative Department. It was only
on receipt of a report from the Ins-
pector of cooperative societies dated
27.12.1963, that the store had ceased
to function that the matter was exa-
mined and orders were passed for
liquidation.

(d) The liquidation proceedings are
going ahead. Action is being taken
to collect the assets and dispose of
the liabilities. It is not possible to
indicate the time by which the pro-
cess will be finalized.

Delhi State Consumers' Co-operative Stores Federation

1997. **Shri P. L. Barupal:** Will the
the Minister of Community Develop-
ment and Cooperation be pleased to
state:

(a) the date on which the liquida-
tion of the Delhi State Consumers'
Cooperative Stores Federation was
ordered;

(b) the action so far completed
regarding the liquidation of the
federation;

(c) the steps taken by the Deve-
lopment Commissioner to ensure ex-
peditious finalization of its liquida-
tion;

(d) the cause of the delay in this
case; and

(e) whether one of the Inspectors
of the Co-operative Societies was as-
sociated with the administration or
management of this Federation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy):

- (a) 19-6-1962.
- (b) (i) Examination of accounts by the Liquidator.
- (ii) Recovery of Rs. 45,976 from sundry debtors.
- (iii) Proportionate refund of share money to five member cooperative societies.

(c) The Development Commissioner had been reviewing the progress of action periodically and issuing necessary advice to the Liquidator.

(d) Delay has been caused by difficulties encountered in the recovery of assets.

(e) Yes, Sir, from 26-5-1960 to 15-1-1961.

Delhi Roads

1998. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to an article in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the 21st January, 1965, captioned 'Roads that continue to be a nightmare'; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto for improving the state of the roads in the Capital?

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The roads in the Capital are mainly in the charge of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. These roads were originally not designed to meet the present-day intensity of traffic and generally need strengthening and widening. The Government are alive to this problem. A Committee called the "Committee on Traffic in Delhi", appointed by the Ministry of Home

Affairs in June 1962, went into this question and made recommendations which are being implemented.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO A MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

- (i) PRESENCE OF INDIAN AMBASSADOR AT NAPALEASE BANQUET TO CHINESE FOREIGN MINISTER

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The participation by the Indian Ambassador in Kathmandu in the banquet given by the Government of Nepal to the Chinese Foreign Minister."

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, some time before the arrival of the Chinese Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, in Nepal, the Ambassador of India in Nepal sought our instructions as to whether he should attend banquets etc. to be given by His Majesty's Government in the Chinese Foreign Minister's honour. We instructed the Ambassador to accept the invitations of His Majesty's Government to functions arranged by them, but not other functions including those arranged by the Chinese Embassy in Kathmandu.

This has been our general approach in such matters in the past. When the Prime Minister of China visited several countries in Asia and Africa during the period from December, 1963 to February 1964, our Heads of Missions in those countries had asked for instructions and similar instructions were sent to them at that time.

China has committed aggression on our country and remains in ille-

gal and unjust possession of large portions of our territory. The Government of China spare no pains in maligning our Government, country and people. As a matter of policy, therefore, our representatives abroad do not accept invitations to functions arranged by the Chinese except in Peking, where we maintain a representative accredited to the Government of China.

When, however, the Government of a friendly country invite our representative accredited to them to a function arranged by them in honour of a visiting Chinese dignitary, our instructions to our missions are that the invitation should be accepted, as an act of courtesy to the government of the country to which they are accredited. The refusal of such invitations could be regarded as an act of discourtesy to the host country, which should be avoided.

With our neighbour Nepal, our relations are particularly close, cordial and friendly. Government consider it entirely proper that our Ambassador in Nepal responded to His Majesty's Government's invitation as he did. As I said earlier, he did so under Government's instructions.

Shri Kapur Singh: This question was earlier raised on 30th March 1964 on the floor of this House by means of a question by Shri Hem Barua and other Members in connection with a similar kind of incident at Cairo. At that time, the late Prime Minister was good enough to inform this House of the standing instructions on the subject, which stated that our representatives abroad should neither offer hospitality nor accept hospitality from members of Chinese Missions. The hon. Minister of External Affairs has now clearly dilated on the standing instructions, which are unexceptionable technically, as far as they stand. But, in this context, I would like to ask him whether our political representatives abroad are wholly ignorant of the subtle art of diplomatic megrim to indicate on such occasions that it would afford them no pleasure to

participate in honours extended by others to Chinese dignitaries?

Mr. Speaker: Government have mentioned the whole policy which they are pursuing. Now, what more does he want?

Shri Kapur Singh: It is technically correct. But I just want to know whether its implementation cannot be subjected to the gentle art of diplomatic megrim.

Shri Swaran Singh: Certainly, we expect our Missions abroad to act in a very diplomatic manner within this policy.

Shri Kapur Singh: Sir, shall I explain what is diplomatic megrim? He does not seem to understand it.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): In the light of all that has happened till now, has not the time come when Government should reconsider the position and amend their instructions in such a way that without offending the host country our representatives would be able to excuse themselves from such functions?

Shri Kapur Singh: This is diplomatic megrim, if I might submit.

Shri Swaran Singh: We adopted this policy and even the hon. Member agrees that this appears to be a correct policy. If the suggestion that is made is that we should reconsider it, I do not think that the policy as such should be reconsidered because it is not so much the question of our attitude towards China but towards the countries to which our missions are accredited.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : यह बड़े शर्म की बात है कि दस हजार आदमियों को मारने वाले चीन के साथ हम जियाफ़्त कर रहे हैं ।

Shri Solanki (Kaira): When Marshal Chen Yi arrived in Kathmandu, certain Indian journalists, although

[Shri Solanki.]

they had the passes for entering the airport, were refused admission there. May I know what was the reason for that even in Kathmandu?

Mr. Speaker: That would be a different thing altogether.

Shri Solanki: They were covering the function.

Mr. Speaker: Whether our representatives ought to have attended it or not is the only question here.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Is the Government so oblivious of the historic pledge taken by this House on the 14th November, 1962, or has it become such an invertebrate wonder that it develops cold feet where Chinese dignitaries are concerned; in post-prandial speeches at this banquet did the Chinese Foreign Minister praise, maybe rightly so, Nepal's non-alignment policy but vilified India by saying that India, though apparently non-aligned, is really aligned; and was the banquet given by President Nasser to the Chief of the German Democratic Republic, Herr Ulbricht, not attended by our Ambassador in Cairo though GDR is a friendly State; if so, what are the reasons for these anomalous and egregious standards?

Mr. Speaker: He knows himself the distinction.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I do not; let him explain.

Mr. Speaker: We have not recognised the GDR.

श्री मधु लिमय (मुंगेर) : उन्होंने कोल्ड फीट की बात की है उसका जवाब भ्राना चाहिये ।

Shri Swaran Singh: About the first part, really I do not know whether a reply is necessary; but I would say that there is no question of cold feet

at all. We are pursuing a policy which is a correct policy and I have enunciated that policy. If in the course of a function somebody makes a speech which is not to our liking, that does not mean that we should not attend such function; and, at our functions we can make any speeches that we like. Therefore, if we adopt this as a policy that we are not going to attend any function or we are not to participate in them anywhere if any speech of any type is going to be made against us, I do not think it will be a very wise thing for us to do.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. May I tell the Minister that at many foreign capitals in Europe and America, such incidents take place sometimes where there are diplomatic functions; and on one occasion Mr. Khrushchev made a speech that was deemed as hostile to Britain and America, their ambassadors walked out of the function? Here they are boneless wonders, and get cold feet. That is the right description of the Government. Have they got any courage and guts?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): Could we not have a clarification? The answer does not...

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Disgraceful conduct. Shameless.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): You are shameless.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I repeat, shameless. I did not say, "You are shameless". The Government is shameless.

श्री बागड़ी : जो हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर कब्जा करके उसे बरबाद कर रहा है उसको हम ऊपर से उड़ कर जाने की इजाजत दें ?

Mr. Speaker: Would this end here?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What does he mean by saying, "You are shameless"? I said, the Government is shameless. The Government is an impersonal entity. For this it deserves the highest condemnation.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members indulge in such invectives....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not; he provoked me.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member himself.....

श्री बागड़ी : सारे हिन्दुस्तान को तो हम उठा रहे हैं चीन के खिलाफ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात को मैं बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकता। जब चाहते हैं मेम्बर बोलने लगते हैं। मैंने पहले भी इशारा किया, एक दफे हो गया, दो दफे हो गया, आज भी हो गया। हर रोज यह होता है कि कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ऐसे हैं जो मुझे बोलने नहीं देते और काम में आस्ट्रक करते हैं। यह एक दिन की बात नहीं है, हर रोज की बात है और रोज इस तरह कार्रवाई चलती है। इस चीज को बर्दाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता। हाउस को इस पर खास ध्यान देना होगा। श्री कामत सवाल कर रहे हैं, मैं उनको जवाब दे रहा हूँ। मैं खड़ा हूँ, दर्म्यान में और लोग खड़े हो जाते हैं, जब मैं बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह भी कोई कानून है कि कामत जी सवाल पूछ रहे हैं और मन्त्री महोदय की तरफ से जवाब नहीं आ रहा है। आप हमेशा उनको क्यों बचाते हैं?

श्री फ० गो० सेन (पूर्णिया) : वह माननीय सदस्य क्या बोलते हैं, हमें पता नहीं लगता।

श्री बागड़ी : अगर मैं आपके हुक्म के बाद बोलूँ तो आप मुझे कह सकते हैं कि मैं काम में स्कावट डालता हूँ। एक कायदा है, कि मेम्बर अपनी बात कहता है, आप उसे

रोक देते हो तो उसको रुक जाना चाहिए। मैं अगर आपके रोकने के बाद बोलता होंक तब तो आप कहें कि मैं रोकने के बाद भी बोलता हूँ। मैं एक बात कहता हूँ कि आज सारे देश को तो चीन के खिलाफ उभारा जा रहा है जिसने हमारी जमीन पर कब्जा कर लिया है और दूसरी तरफ चीन के साथ ज्यादा उदायी जाती हैं। इस बारे में देश के दिमाग में जो गलतफहमी है उसे साफ कर देना चाहिए। मैंने यह बात कही है। अगर आपने रोका होता कि यह बात न कहो और फिर भी मैं कहता तो यह गलत होता।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यह सुन कर हैरानी है कि मैंने उनको कभी रोका नहीं और वह मेरे रोकने के बाद कभी बोले नहीं। मुझे इस बात से बड़ी तसल्ली हो गयी कि आप मेरे रोकने पर बोलते नहीं। मैं इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और आयन्दा भी मनाकर रहूंगा इस बात के लिए।

श्री कपूर सिंह : सारा सदन आभारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा सदन तो आभारी है, मगर इस तरह काम नहीं चल सकता। मैं इस बात को देखता चला आ रहा हूँ कि जब यह माननीय सदस्य देखते हैं कि मैं नाराज होने लगा हूँ और शायद आगे ऐक्शन लूँ तो बैठ जाते हैं। तो यह ट्रिक रोज नहीं चल सकेगी। इसका क्युमुलेटिव इफेक्ट देखना होगा। इस चीज को एक दफा से लिमिट नहीं किया जा सकता। यह आपका तरीका हो गया है रोज का, यह कहाँ तक चल सकेगा। इस बात को मैं नहीं चला सकता और मैं हाउस से दरखास्त करूंगा कि अगर वह काम चलाना चाहता है तो इस पर ध्यान दे।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) : मैं आप का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब मैं खड़ा हूँ तो कोई मेम्बर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता।

श्री गुलशन (भट्टा) : मुझे कुछ भर्ज करना है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब उनको नहीं बोलने दिया तो आपको कैसे कह सकता हूँ।

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : मैं कुछ भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले मिनिस्टर साहब से जवाब ले लेने दीजिए।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to ask the Minister to clarify the position?

Mr. Speaker: I am asking him.

Shri Swaran Singh: About the function in Cairo, the distinction is quite clear. This was in honour of dignitary of a country with which we have not got diplomatic relations.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I still implore you to consider that my question has not been answered?

श्री शिव नारायण (वांसी) : आपने त्यागी साहब को रोक दिया और दूसरे लोग खड़े हो रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने त्यागी साहब को बुलाया है।

श्री त्यागी : मैं जनाब से यह भर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने कई बार यह महसूस किया है कि जनाब को तकलीफ होती है अगर हाउस में उस ढंग से और उस कायदे से काम नहीं होता जैसी कि आपकी इच्छा है। मैं अक्सर मेम्बरान अपोजीशन से मिला हूँ और मैंने पाया है कि एक एक मेम्बर आपकी इज्जत करता है। आपके हुकम पर, जनाब भाली, अपोजीशन का हर मेम्बर भी सर झुकाता है, आज तक किसी ने आप पर अंगुष्ठनुमायी नहीं की है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप जो कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं कहें।

श्री त्यागी : मैं यह भर्ज करता हूँ कि हाउस का हर मेम्बर आपकी इज्जत करता है। मेरी राय है कि आप विजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुला लीजिए और उससे मशविरा कर लीजिए और जो वह फैसला करेगी हाउस के सब मेम्बर उसको मानेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर) : त्यागी जी ने जो कहा उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। त्यागी जी सरकार को भी यह संकेत दे दें कि सरकार की तरफ से जो जवाब दिए जाएं वे सन्तोषप्रद हों। प्रश्नों को टालने की कोशिश न की जाए। अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो सदन में यह स्थिति पैदा नहीं होगी। लेकिन अगर सरकार इसी प्रकार सवाल को टालती रहेगी तो फिर भी यह स्थिति बनने की सम्भावना हो सकती है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I request you to direct the hon. Minister to answer the point raised by me? I said that in all these....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह जो त्यागी साहब सवाल उठाया है उसके बारे में कुछ मेम्बर साहिबान कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। स्वामी जी, आपको क्या कहना है?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह विषय बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। जब सरकार की ओर से असन्तोषप्रद उत्तर आते हैं तो हमें बोलना पड़ता है। हम यह अनुभव करते हैं कि इससे आपको कष्ट होता है लेकिन हमारा आशय आपको कष्ट पहुंचाने का नहीं है। अगर इस प्रकार असन्तोषप्रद उत्तर आते हैं और उन पर हमारी कोई भी प्रतिक्रिया नहीं होती है तो इसका यह अर्थ समझा जाता है कि हम भी उन के साथ अन्याय में शामिल हैं। इसी लिए हम बोलते हैं। किसी की इच्छा आपको कोई कष्ट पहुंचाने की नहीं है।

श्री गुलशन : आपने हाउस में यह नियम बनाया हुआ है कि जिस मेम्बर के नाम में खवाल हो और जिसके उस पर हस्ताक्षर हों

वही बोले । लेकिन मैंने देखा है कि अक्सर दूसरे मेम्बर भी खड़े होकर बोलने लगते हैं । इसका कारण यह है कि सन्तोषप्रद उत्तर नहीं आते । इसलिए जो नियम आपने बना अगर उनका पालन करना है तो गवर्नमेंट को चाहिए कि वह भी सहयोग दे और ठीक उत्तर दे । हम आपके साथ हैं ।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I now request you very earnestly to ask the hon. Minister to clarify the position? For, as I said, as far as I know, in most sophisticated capitals of the world where there are trained diplomats who know their job well, this has happened; it has happened in Washington, it has happened in Moscow, and it has happened in London and in Paris where after a banquet or some such function.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kamath is pursuing his earlier question. But I am worried by the point raised by Shri Tyagi.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I thought that that had been disposed of. That was why I raised my point, because the hon. Minister did not clarify that part of my question.

Where the diplomats who attended a function felt offended by any remarks made by any dignitary against their country, they had no hesitation in walking out of the function; they have done it in Moscow, in Washington and other places. But our people have developed cold feet under instructions from Government.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is incorrect that our diplomats develop cold feet in such situation. There have been occasions where when any remarks had been made against India, protests had been lodged; and these protests have been lodged on many occasions in different parts of the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is only paper protest. Why should they not walk out of the function?

Shri Swaran Singh: Even here, if there had been any clear pointer or India had been mentioned, certainly our Ambassador was expected to exercise his discretion and to lodge a suitable protest. But this should be left generally to the discretion of our Ambassador who might be attending such a function.

I agree to the general proposition which Shri Kamath has stated that if in any functions or in any meetings any statements are made which are against our country then certainly our Ambassador should make a proper protest either by a statement or by leaving the function depending upon the circumstances. There is no controversy on this principle, which I accept, and our Ambassadors are expected to follow this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why do they not walk out? They have no guts and no courage to do so.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): The average Indian citizen has set up a high moral standards by refusing to hobnob with the Chinese, whereas our Government's official representatives are actively co-operating and fraternising with the Chinese even after the Chinese have attacked us. In the context of that, may I know how do Government reconcile this double standard with the actual facts as they are today?

Shri Swaran Singh: There are no double standards. No one is hobnobbing with the Chinese, nor is it correct to say that they are co-operating with the Chinese. Attending a function arranged by a friendly country, to which our ambassador is accredited, is neither hobnobbing, nor does it amount to co-operating, with the Chinese. So this suggestion is unwarranted.

Shri Hem Barua: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Now the answer has been given.

Shri Hem Barua: An Indian citizen does not go to a Chinese function or any function arranged in their honour....

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing more to be said.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that we can also attend these functions, that is, Indian citizens can also attend these functions?

Mr. Speaker: He will resume his seat. **Shri Yashpal Singh.**

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सच है कि चीन में जगह जगह वहां पर नेपाली चीनी मैदी संघ बने हुए हैं और वह नेपाली चीनी मैदी संघ की संस्थाएं हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान के एम्बेसेडर को बुलाती हैं और हिन्दुस्तान के एम्बेसेडर इनमें जाकर हमेशा बीच में बैठते हैं क्योंकि वह चीन की और नेपाल की मैदी कायम करना चाहते हैं और क्या ऐसा करना उनके लिए उचित है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मुझे वाकफियत नहीं है लेकिन मेरे ब्याल में ऐसा नहीं है कि वे वहां ऐसे किसी जलसे में जाते ।

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): The External Affairs Minister will answer it.

Mr. Speaker: At 5.30 p.m. the External Affairs Minister would answer it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let the Rehabilitation Minister also be present then.

12:22½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF CENTRAL WAGE BOARD FOR THE HEAVY CHEMICALS AND FERTILISER INDUSTRIES

The Minister of Labour and Employment (Shri D. Sanjivayya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. WB-12(1)/64 dated the 3rd April 1965, regarding appointment of the Central Wage Board for the Heavy Chemicals and Fertiliser Industries. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4143/65.]

NOTIFICATION AMENDING DELHI MOTORS VEHICLES RULES

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F.19(9)/64-PR(T) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 17th December, 1964, making certain amendment to the Delhi Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4144/65].

ROLLER MILLS WHEAT PRODUCTS (PRICE CONTROL) SECOND AMENDMENT ORDER

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri D. R. Chavan): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Roller Mills Wheat Pro-

12.22 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

Mr. Speaker: There was another call attention notice by many Members. **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri** is the first signatory. It was calling the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of the sealing of the India-East Pakistan border. I got letters this morning also. I have referred it to the Minister. The Members want an immediate answer to be given, because the situation is worsening. I have asked the Minister to make a statement at 5.30 p.m. today. Would it be all right?

ducts (Price Control) Second Amendment Order 1965, published in Notification No. GSR 492 dated the 24th March 1965, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4145/65].

12.23 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-FIRST REPORT

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to present the Seventy-first Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Rehabilitation—Reception, Dispersal and Rehabilitation of New Migrants arriving in India from East Pakistan since 1st January 1964.

12.23 1/4 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) NATIONAL SHIPPING BOARD

The Minister of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Shipping Board to be reconstituted with effect from the 8th June 1965".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) (a) of section 4 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve

as members of the National Shipping Board to be reconstituted with effect from the 8th June 1965".

The motion was adopted.

(ii) ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May 1965, and ending on the 30th April, 1966".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May 1965, and ending on the 30th April, 1966".

The motion was adopted.

(iii) PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1965, and ending on the 30th April, 1966".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1965, and ending on the 30th April, 1966".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Morarka: I beg to move:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 1965 and ending on the 30th April 1966 and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that they do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May 1965 and ending on the 30th April 1966 and communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha.

The motion was adopted.

12.25 hrs.

COAL MINES PROVIDENT FUND AND BONUS SCHEMES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Jaganatha Rao): On behalf of Shri A. K. Sen, I beg to move

for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948".

The motion was adopted.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: I introduce the Bill.

12.25 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**—Contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 72 to 74, 135 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which five hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating which of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND NO. 72—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,47,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 73—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,31,000 be granted to the Presi-

*Published in Gazette of India ex-traordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6-4-65.

**Moved with the recommendation of the President.

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, 1966, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 74—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,84,79,000 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, 1966, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTIPURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,27,53,000 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, 1966 in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND NO. 136—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,56,77,000 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, 1966 in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

These Demands are now before the House.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Though I must say that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has done some good work during recent years, a lot more remains to be done.

The position as regards irrigation in the country is that out of the total cultivated area of 328 million acres in 1960-61, the net irrigated area was 60.2 million acres, which is 20 per cent of the total cultivated area. Out of this, the area irrigated by Government canals is only 22 million acres, which is seven per cent of the total cultivated area. The area irrigated more than once was only 8.7 million acres, which was only a small fraction of the total cultivated area. I must say that this is a very disappointing state of affairs. Government should think of remedying it.

In the Third Plan the target for irrigation potential, of major and medium works, was placed at 24.47 million acres, but only 16.4 million acres have so far been achieved. It is expected that by the end of the present Plan, another two to three million acres will be irrigated. Therefore, we shall still be short of the target.

It is obvious, therefore, that the major and medium irrigation works cannot solve our problem of irrigating the entire cultivated area. What is necessary is that we should turn our attention to minor irrigation works. Minor irrigation works are the only way of solving this problem.

I understand that the Government of U.P. has, during the present year, constructed about 91,000 new masonry wells, or has helped the cultivators to construct this number of masonry wells. Other States are also either constructing masonry wells or tanks and minor irrigation works.

This brings us to the problem of generating adequate electric power for pumping water from these minor irrigation works. As regards this, our present position is rather disappoint-

[Shri Krishnapal Singh.]

ing. I would like to give the figures of a few countries. Some years back, Lord Birkenhead wrote a book in which he prophesied that India or the sub-mountainous regions along the Himalayas and other mountains in India would become the most highly industrialised parts of the world. We are far from achieving that stage. The United States of America generates 943,053 million kw of electric power. For the United States, the installed capacity in thousand million kW is 208,760. For UK, it is 42,490. For USSR it is 82,461, while production in USSR is 369,275 million kW. Even China generates 58,500 million kW while India generates only 25,815 million kW. The installed capacity for India is 6,712 in thousands of kW. We are still very far behind what we are to achieve. It appears from the report of the Ministry that the progress of most of the works had been held up due to want of adequate materials and want of foreign exchange. These two bottlenecks should be removed as early as possible and this important work should be speeded up at the earliest possible opportunity.

There is another important point about the cost of the electrical energy that has been produced. No figures are given as regards the comparative cost of power which is generated in this country, and in other countries. I remember to have read an article some years back in a magazine edited by the late Dr. Meghnad Saha in which the author said that the cost of generating electricity in India was the highest in the world which means that the cost of power supplied for industrial and agricultural purpose would also be the highest. I would like to know what the present position is.

So far as my State is concerned, they charge a uniform rate of 14 paise per unit at present which I dare say is extremely high. I understand from the report that the Ministry is proposing to reduce the charges to 9 paise per unit. Then there are certain other difficulties with which the consumer is faced, such as the minimum charges.

Even an agriculturist has to pay this minimum charges. Current is not always supplied in time. Sometimes current is supplied in April or May, just before the rain starts. If the cultivator is unable to consume any current during the monsoon, which he could not possibly do, then he has to pay the minimum charges. Some sort of trouble is there with regard to the line installation charges. The consumer cannot always afford to construct his own line which is very costly. Therefore, he has to request the Government to construct a line for him and when the line is constructed the consumer has to pay the cost in instalments. It so happens that if a line is constructed for one particular consumer, the Government on the application of the other consumers allows other connections. Then, when the connections are allowed, it is not always decided by the Government to reduce the cost which the original consumer pays. It takes a long time. He has to go on making representations and for years correspondence goes on and the consumer is put to a loss. I, therefore, hope that the Government will take these points into consideration.

Some of our projects which are very important have got to be taken up—in South India, Nagarjuna Sagar and Sri Sairam projects; in Rajasthan, the Rajasthan canal which is going to carry water to the desert and so on. I understand that in Gujarat, they are very much neglected; so also in Orissa. There are so many other projects as will surely be in a vast country like ours. Madhya Pradesh has a number of rivers which could be exploited and power generated and water used for irrigation. It is time that we took up this work seriously.

The other point, a very important point, is with regard to electrification of rural areas. Out of 5.5 lakhs of villages, so far less than 40,000 have been electrified and we are told in the report that by the time of the birth centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, one

lakh villages will be electrified. I do not know why we should impose a limit on rural electrification. It will be difficult for these States which are constructing minor irrigation works or even for individual cultivators to pump water and irrigate their crop if electricity is not made available to them. Therefore, the work of electrification of the rural areas should be speeded up and we should try to see that as many villages as possible are supplied with electric current.

Now a very important point which has been agitating the minds of our countrymen, especially the countrymen of the rural areas, is the question of floods. In 1963 they caused a damage of over one hundred crores of rupees throughout the country. The exact figures are not available to me for the country but in Uttar Pradesh alone, the damage caused to crops was well over Rs. 18 crores; 3.31 lakhs of houses were either destroyed or damaged and over 2,000 cattle and 300 human lives were lost. The amount of discomfort and injury to health which was caused by water-logging in the flooded areas was enormous. The cause of these floods in most cases is the silting of rivers which have become shallow and cannot hold all the water during the rainy season. Then, there is the question of canals, roads, railways which interrupt the natural drainage in the country. Unfortunately, when roads, railways and canals are planned, adequate arrangements are not made for drainage of water with the result that during the monsoon vast areas of the country are flooded or become waterlogged. Water cannot flow. The reason is that the bridges and culverts are not broad enough to permit the flow of water to the lower areas. Therefore, what is required now is that a correct assessment should be made and as early as possible the drainage improved. Some new drains have been constructed, but they are not adequate. A lot will have to be done. We have heard a lot about the floods in Delhi. Delhi being the capital probably attracts greater attention. But in my constituency alone, a large area than the

entire area of the Union Territory of Delhi was flooded last year. If one goes there, one would find that at several places water is collected even at present. In one place I found that a new jheel of about six to seven miles in length and a mile in breadth has been formed by these floods, and the cultivators who were rather prosperous, who owned more than a hundred bighas of land, were working on the railway as labourers and have had to dispose of their cattle because they cannot feed them and they cannot feed their families. Very good land has been submerged under water. I therefore hope that this question of drainage, construction of new drains and the improvement of drainage on roads, railways and canals will be taken up as speedily as possible. The people are very anxious; even at present, when the rains are two to three months away, the people have already started feeling that they would again be put to loss, that their cattle would be destroyed, that their houses would fall and they would have to move away with their families. I therefore hope that the Ministry will tackle this problem satisfactorily.

According to the report, the Ministry admits that adequate funds are not available. They need about Rs. 300 crores for the construction of the necessary drains and other measures, but only about Rs. 25 crores have been placed at their disposal. I would like to emphasize on this Ministry as well as on the Ministry of Finance that they should allow sufficient funds for this very important purpose, which would alleviate the sufferings of the large number of people, and save the country from incurring losses. It will be an investment; every year, as it is, revenue to the tune of crores and crores of rupees has got to be remitted and taccavi and gratuitous relief has to be given.

I shall now say a few words about this relief. The relief is so small and is so insignificant that when I worked out the figures for Uttar Pradesh, I found that it came to just Re. 1 per head of the people who are affected

[Shri Krishnapal Singh.]

by floods. With one rupee, he cannot possibly construct a house; he cannot possibly purchase grain or good seeds for the next crop. Therefore, if relief is to be granted, adequate relief should be given.

There is one other aspect of this relief. When taccavi is given or any other relief is distributed, the entire money does not reach the man for whom it is meant. It is known to everybody that when this money is collected, not only the proper amount, but some thing extra has got to be paid by the man who accepts this relief. So, I hope that this important aspect will receive the attention of the Ministry.

The only other point which I may mention here is waterlogging and the subsoil water which has risen in certain parts in Punjab as well as in Delhi and near about Delhi, in South India and in quite a number of other parts of the country. Due to the construction of canals and due to the heavy rainfall, subsoil water has risen with the result that most of the good land has been rendered unculturable. Unless some arrangement is made for improving the water-level of subsoil water, it will become difficult to go ahead with our schemes. It could be done either by pumping or by improving the drainage. This problem has now become more and more serious. I therefore hope that the Ministry will pay adequate attention to this problem and improve the conditions of some of the very good lands which have been affected in the last few years by this problem.

I again repeat that the Ministry has done some good work, but there is quite a lot of work which remains to be done. Most of our projects which were conceived formerly have proved to be uneconomic. Therefore I say that although all the important projects should be taken up, all those which have been taken in hand should be speeded up, we should pay greater attention to minor irrigation works. Minor irrigation works are the only way by which we can solve our pro-

blems of irrigation. I hope that the Minister will pay adequate attention to this very important subject.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. As far as the last year is concerned, this Ministry has done good work. Many schemes have been included, and the work that has been done on all other schemes is nearing completion, and some new power stations that have been established have also begun to generate power. All this gives us hopes for the growth and prosperity of India as a whole.

Wherever these schemes have begun to take effect, they could be commented upon, and we could commend the efforts of the Government. But still, the time has come when we should study the bottlenecks that are coming. We should find out whether these bottlenecks are in relationship between one State and another or whether they are in respect of foreign exchange due to which things are stagnant and so on. I say this because there are so many inter-State disputes. So, this is the time when we should take some measures. We should create, on an all-India basis, permanent river boards, which should be under the control of the Government of India. The old Acts cannot help us in the matter of river disputes. But those Acts can be and must be amended, and the Government of India should take up the inter-State river water disputes and the inter-State water resources under their control and they should develop the schemes according to the national policy and not benefit one State or another. The States are at loggerheads. One State says that its water has been taken away; another State says that its lands have been taken away. And there are so many complications like this. Now is the time, when the fourth Plan is to commence, that the Government of India should take up the matter.

Secondly, as far as the potential is concerned, it was estimated as 25

million. Now, it has come to 19 million. We may, however, create only 16 million. That is not a good progress. Whatever the difficulties, it is for the Ministry to come to the House and request for help. Whether the difficulties are with regard to the foreign exchange or more money, or any other resources, they must come up before the country and this House and tell us. What is more, they must push up the work on hand, because the whole prosperity of the peasant and the whole prosperity of the rural areas depend on this Ministry. If the Ministry lags behind, practically the whole of rural India will lag behind. There can be no denial of the fact that if the peasant does not get water, he cannot be prosperous.

Then I come to another important point which is the international Indus water treaty. The first phase of the withdrawal should be completed on the 31st March, and that date has gone by. With the completion of the Trimu-Islam link in Pakistan, we should withdraw our waters in the first phase. If there is any difficulty, the Minister should come before this House and tell us. Otherwise, as far as Pakistan is concerned, it is giving a lame excuse that it has completed the canal but the contractor has not handed it over. The areas from which I and Maharaja Karnisinghji come are the worst sufferers. We agreed, because it was a national agreement and we did not grudge. But the time has come to withdraw the water under the first phase. If still Pakistan persists, they must send the reply that under the treaty, at the most they can have water for one year and they should not be given more time under any circumstances, because the sufferings of the people of Punjab and Rajasthan, of Ferozepore and Ganganagar, are immense. When crops mature, water recedes and the output becomes very less. So, firstly we should withdraw the water and secondly when the treaty is going to end in 1970, we should have created the potential to withdraw the whole water. The Government of India is not doing

a national duty. The Beas dam is progressing, but it is not according to schedule. I do not know whether we will be able to complete the Beas dam and Thein dam in time. It is an international agreement and its obligations and repercussions should be realised. Thein Dam and Beas Dam are most urgent and they must be completed according to schedule, so that by 1970 or at the most 1973, we should be able to take the whole water which is due to us. No water should go to Pakistan after that. It should be taken as a national measure. The hon. Minister should not say that the Planning Commission or some other department does not agree. These projects should be given highest priority in the circumstances in which we are placed.

The biggest problem of Punjab is waterlogging, because of the creation of so many canals, roads, increase of rainfall, etc. To remove that problem, the Punjab Government has taken up a programme of drainage, which is quite comprehensive and big. The Centre has given Rs. 16 crores for the third plan. But they have spent Rs. 16 crores in the first two years and now they are spending more than Rs. 20 crores from their own resources. The Government of India should help them. Waterlogging is a national problem and not the problem of one State. The premier State of India, the granary of India, is being ruined because of waterlogging. More land is going out of cultivation than coming in every year. The Punjab Government have no resources. They have spent Rs. 20 crores from their own resources, because of the pressure from the people; they cannot be indifferent to the sufferings of the people. For drainage, they have spent Rs. 20 crores and they require more than Rs. 20 crores still for this year. That money should be given as *ex-gratia* grant or any other grant, so that they can complete all the projects in their drainage programme.

There is no money for maintenance and repairs of existing drains and

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

bridges. There are so many bridges connecting the villages, and resources are not enough. The Government of India should help them in this also. Otherwise, if they are not maintained properly, the money spent already will be a waste. So, more money should be provided to Punjab in the fourth plan, so that the facilities already created may be maintained. If we put the flood water from these drains into the canals which go into arid areas where there is not much rainfall, it will be useful. For example, if you put the flood water from the Chandbhan Drain into the Sirhind Canal, Gang Canal and Rajasthan canal, that can increase the storage at Gobindsagar as well as the storage at the Beas dam. We should link up these drains in such a way that flood water may be removed from places where it is dangerous and utilised in another place for beneficial purposes.

Coming to electricity boards, I do not think they are functioning well in the present context. We have created them as autonomous bodies with old rigid ideas copied from USA, where the whole situation is different from ours. Pressure has come on the electricity board for rural electrification. The time has come to change the functioning of these boards totally; if we cannot do away with them, because they are a bottleneck in our progress. We are producing steel in the country which is not economical, because it cannot be economical in the beginning. How can it be economical to take electricity to the villages for tubewells? How can the electricity board say this or that is not economical and be a bottleneck in our progress? We should have an open mind and take big decisions. The time has come to review the functioning of the electricity boards. Generation and distribution of power may be given to them. But as far as development work and taking electricity to villages is concerned, it is not profitable and they cannot have resources from them. The State Government is not helping.

We have got a big programme of rural electrification. That is the hope of rural India. True, it is not a paying business, but even in America, Russia, Britain and in any other country of the world, it is not a paying business. How can it be paying here? India is a poor country where we have high construction and maintenance cost, red-tapism, officialdom and so many bottlenecks. (*Interruptions*).

We are hoping to complete the electrification of 1 lakh villages on the centenary of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday. That is a big programme for which we require Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 crores. From where can it come? The Government of India should give a grant to the State Government for rural electrification. We should tap the resources of LIC for this purpose. Why not LIC help in the development of rural areas? They are giving loans to anybody, even to companies which are not genuine, companies whose management cannot be relied upon. LIC can give loan to the State Government and the State Government can give loan to the State electricity board for rural electrification. That is the only hope for completing this target of 1 lakh villages. We should tap the resources of both the Central and State Governments and make rural electrification cheaper. Why could we not have wooden poles or some other cheaper variety of poles so that rural electrification might be completed in due time? Moreover, other resources may also be tapped to complete it in time.

13 hrs.

The biggest bottleneck in the way of quicker rural electrification is State Electricity Boards. I would say that the whole problem of rural electrification should be taken away from the purview of the State Electricity Boards. It is a developmental work which cannot be performed by an autonomous body; in fact, their functioning is anti-developmental, if I may

say so. I would suggest that the rural electrification work should be taken up by the State Government and once it is over it should be handed over to the State Electricity Board.

Then I come to my area which is the worst sufferer I am referring to Ferozepur and Kagra districts. We have suffered because of the Indus Water Treaty and the Rajasthan Canal. The Rajasthan canal which is an inter-State project, passes through Ferozepur but the benefit will go to Rajasthan. Not a single acre of land either in Ferozepur or in Kangra will be benefited by this scheme. On the other hand, their lands will be submerged by the construction of the Rajasthan Canal. So far as the colonisation of the affected people is concerned, even though so many reminders have been sent, nothing has been done so far.

I will give only one instance. About 14 or 15 years ago land was taken over for the Harike pond. Yet, not even a single oustee has been given any alternative land for the last 15 years. Then, land was taken over for the construction of the Ferozepur feeder canal, which was for the benefit of the Gang Canal. Not a single oustee of Ferozepur has been given any land for the last 15 years. So also, in the case of Rajasthan Canal, 2 lakhs of people of Punjab will be affected, either in Kangra or in Ferozepur district. As it is an inter-State project, if it is the intention to improve inter-State relations, the Rajasthan Government must be compelled to re-settle these people on the newly-irrigated lands in Rajasthan. After all, they are rural people and they are not accustomed to running business or industry. Their only way of livelihood is by cultivation and so they must be given land.

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): Mr. Speaker, I shall confine my remarks on the Ministry of Irrigation and Power on the subjects that afflict Northern Rajasthan, part of which that deal with the water shortage situation

and, surprisingly enough, part of which that deal with floods.

The question of providing irrigation facilities and drinking water has been brought up year after year, at least for the last ten years, by me on the floor of this House, as also in the consultative committee meetings. The question of providing irrigation facilities is very very important, particularly in the context of our sad position on the food front, but the question of providing drinking water on humanitarian grounds is a question which is of absolute necessity in a welfare State. We profess our great concern and anxiety about India's teeming millions and their sufferings. Some of the problems that we in the desert face are very well known to the hon. Minister opposite and to my brother members here, because I have spoken at length on this subject year after year. I would once more like to remind them that there are some parts of Rajasthan where water, I mean underground water, is brackish and so the water coming out of wells cannot be drunk, and it is because of this that people have to travel vast distances, sometimes as much as 10 to 20 miles, just to get notable water which they can drink. Rainfall here is scanty and there are no lakes. This matter was brought to the attention of the hon. Prime Minister and this House by me particularly when the Rajasthan Canal Project appeared on the drawing boards many years ago. The people of this area have learnt to suffer and suffering for them is not new. But when the project for the life-giving waters of the Rajasthan Canal came about and the project emerged from the drawing board stage, it naturally gave us an opportunity to place these difficulties before the House and the Government as a solution was within sight.

Sir, as you know, this particular areas draws its entire water supply for drinking purposes from rail-borne carriages from Bikaner. During the tenure of Shri Hafiz Mohammad the number of rail-borne carriages was

[Shri Karni Singhji]

increased so that the villagers in the afflicted areas could get a little more of drinking water. But my request now is, that now the Rajasthan Canal will be reaching close to a point from which a lift channel can be taken for both irrigation and drinking water, simultaneously, an assurance be given to the House and to all of us by the hon. Minister that this scheme will now definitely materialise.

I will just quote to you from the observation that the late hon. Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, made when I once spoke on this subject, Prime Minister Nehru said:

“One aspect which has not been forgotten in the Plan but which came before me more vividly is that in some parts of the country greater amenities should come to the people—little things, say, water supply in Rajasthan. The thought of it is irritating that people cannot get good water yet. In some places they have to go miles to fetch their water. Whatever Plan there should be—of course, in the Plan it is certain that every village should be given pure water and, may be, by the end of the Plan this will be done—greater importance should be attached to the common, basic necessities of human life which everybody in India should have.”

When this problem was once more raised and I discussed it with my friends in the lobbies, they said that I should now approach the hon. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. I have very great respect for the hon. Prime Minister, but I would like to inform the House that, as far as meeting the Prime Minister is concerned, now it is easier to climb Mount Everest than to meet the Prime Minister. I tried to meet him in November and I told his Secretary that I would be here for a whole month and whichever time suits the hon. Prime Minister

on any day would suit me. But they told me that there were men on the waiting list since August. If Members of Parliament are kept on the waiting list from August to meet our own Prime Minister, the Prime Minister of a free country, what chance do we stand of bringing our problems before him? I would only say this much, that Ministers should not lapse into some of the failings of the British and princely India. India is now a free country and it must be possible for public representatives, the representatives of the people, to meet their Ministers. I can only say this much that during the time of Prime Minister Nehru it never took more than three days to meet him if anybody ever wished to see him after asking for time.

Now, as a result of the recognition of the problem on the part of the late Prime Minister Nehru, a meeting was convened at my request by Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim and it was resolved that a speedy solution be found to mitigate the sufferings of humanity. But, in spite of that, much of this project remained on the drawing boards. In 1963, again at my request, another meeting was convened by the Irrigation and Power Ministry in which the officers of the State and Central Governments participated. It was accepted that the possibility of a lift channel from Mile 48 on the Rajasthan Canal should be examined. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, whom I requested, also wrote back to me to say:

“As far as I can foresee, it should be possible to supply water from the Rajasthan Canal to the area around Lunkaransar. I need not assure you that I will take up the proposals with the Central Government and will definitely see to it that adequate and permanent arrangement for the supply of drinking water is made in that area. Steps are

under way to carry out a comprehensive survey of the problem."

To implement the assurance of the Chief Minister a sub-division was set up. They have prepared a scheme which is under scrutiny of the Canal Board of Rajasthan.

The crux of the problem is that the Canal is now approaching mile 48 and it is expected that by next year this time the digging of the Canal will be completed at this stage. I would request the hon. Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us whether irrigating this area to the extent of, say, about 2 lakh acres by a lift channel will be part of the plan and whether as a result of this irrigation scheme drinking water will also be available to the people in the desert.

I would like to mention here that there was a time when a little difficulty arose as to whether the Ministry of Irrigation and Power would handle this matter or the Ministry of Health because drinking water came under the latter. I must say with much regret that the hon. lady Minister of Health, who toured this desert area last year, came and put up a project that was going to cost something in the region of Rs. 10 crores. The contention of the Health Ministry was that if water was to be supplied to any part of the desert, it had to be pure filtered water. I have nothing to say in this regard. If the country can afford to give filtered water even to the desert areas, it would be most welcome; but as far as the priorities are concerned, we would prefer to have any sort of drinking water rather than wait for the filtered water which may not come for the next 20 years or perhaps the project may be shelved as a result of that. But a great deal of delay has been caused between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Health and I do hope that now that we have a dynamic minister, like Shri Rao, a

speedy solution to the problem will be found.

The Rajasthan Canal Project is coming under the Central Government and there is something about this in the Demands for Grants in which it says that it will be taken over by the Centre by the 1st April. I believe that there is some delay in this matter and I would request the Minister to speed up this thing.

Another observation I wish to make is about the Pong Dam the construction of which has to be speeded up; otherwise the Rajasthan Canal will not be perennial. Now that our country is facing a food problem, it is imperative that the Rajasthan Canal is made a perennial canal and that the Pong Dam work is speeded up.

As far as the Ghaggar floods in northern Rajasthan are concerned, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister who himself conducted a tour of this area and saw the hardships that the people are facing. A very large amount of food-stuffs is wasted yearly as a result of these floods and the Suratgarh farm itself was damaged this year and in previous years. But the floods this year were perhaps the worst. They went right into Pakistan territory. The hon. Minister is very much alive to the situation and I do hope that he will be able to get a move on with the scheme to solve this problem.

I do not want to take too much time of the House. I would very much like to support my hon. friend, Sardar Iqbal Singh, who has dwelt at length upon the Indus Water Treaty and the question of withdrawing the water that we can legitimately withdraw from Pakistan. I do not see why we should keep on giving water to Pakistan when we already have a food problem in our country. I hope, the Government would consider that matter seriously.

(Shri Karni Singhji)

I will now conclude by thanking Shri Rao for all that he has done for the people of Rajasthan and for the people of our country. We have very great confidence in his ability and we know that he has a dynamic personality. He is one man, I know, in the Cabinet who can put his finger on the problem in one minute and I sincerely hope that the problems of irrigation, flood control and drinking water will be solved expeditiously.

Shri Eswara Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of irrigation and power has been recognised by each and every country in the world and much more so by countries, like ours, whose economy is still undeveloped. The masses too are evincing greater interest in irrigation and power, more than in any other subject, because they are definitely aware that any marked improvement in their development entirely depends on water and power. After all, it is on the strength and stability of these two wheels the chariot of economic development takes its strides. Whenever our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was to inaugurate any irrigation or power project he used to rise to poetic ecstasies in praise of these modern temples.

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Fortunately for us we have at the head of this important portfolio an eminent engineer, a dynamic person and a man of integrity. Projects have grown with him and he has simultaneously grown up along with them. The seriousness and sincerity that he attaches to his job is simply astounding. But, I have got my own doubts and fears as to the amount of work he could turn in the present set-up of the Government, because however eminent a driver may be, he cannot go ahead as he

likes with limping bulls and an outdated and rotten chariot at his disposal.

As we are in the last year of the Third Five Year Plan we have to take into consideration the targets, the achievements, the failures, omissions and commissions of the Ministry during the Third Five Year Plan. It is not denying the fact that something substantial has been done. We have got great, magnificent dams and power-stations, real feats of engineering, to our credit; but, what is undone is also vast—it is not small. Had there been correct planning, a proper approach to planning, serious implementation, tenacity to keep to the schedule and advance mobilisation of key materials, certainly we would have done much more.

Against the Third Plan target of creation of 30 million acres of irrigation potential, it is expected that the achievement would be only 20 million acres of irrigation potential. It is still more staggering and depressing to see that out of 44 million acres to which water was ensured to be supplied in all the three Plans, only 20 million acres are expected to be irrigated.

Regarding electricity also, it is the same position. Out of 13 million kilowatts expected to be achieved in the Third Five Year Plan, only 11 million kilowatts are going to be achieved, and out of the additional 20,000 villages to be electrified only 13,000 villages are going to be electrified.

The reasons for this shortfall are many and varied and one of them is chronic shortage of foreign exchange; another is short supply of key materials, like cement and steel. Take, for instance, cement. I think, the Central Water and Power Commission is the sponsoring authority for cement. It has to supply cement for all major and medium projects

to the States; but it is unable to meet even half the demand of the States.

Regarding minor irrigation projects also, the position is the same. Public announcements go forth saying that they are giving top priority to agricultural production and they give directives also to the States to give top priority for agriculture in the allocation of cement, but in their circulars to their Departments of Civil Supplies, agricultural is ranked fourth in the order of priorities. On the other hand, all buildings of Government of various kinds are going on unhampered, whereas even wells are unable to be completed for want of cement.

Thirdly, the original estimates of all these projects have gone up. Our Engineers' estimates have proved to be, most of them, incorrect. In the case of almost all the projects, their costs have grown abnormally. Take, for instance, the Nagarjunsagar project. The original estimate was Rs. 90 crores but according to the revised estimate the cost is going to be Rs. 140 crores. The same thing has happened in the case of Farakka Barrage project. The original estimate was Rs. 56 crores and now it is Rs. 66 crores and it is feared that it may be doubled by the time it is completed. To crown all these things, there is the bad financial position of the States. Many States are unable to meet with the rise in the cost of these projects and it is here that the Centre has to come to the rescue of the States in the interest of the nation and in the interest of the masses. As a result of this abnormal rise in the cost and the lack of sufficient financial assistance, the construction is dragging on not for years but for decades. As a result of this, the yields are not accruing in time and the benefits are also delayed. So, I urge upon the Centre that in view of all these things, they should come forward to take one major project in each State if the food crisis has to be

tackled. We have to increase our agricultural production. If the humiliation of importing foodgrains from foreign countries has to be wiped out eternally, the Centre has to seriously consider my suggestion. I think every Member of the House, irrespective of the party affiliations, will support my suggestion that the Centre should take one multi-purpose project, one major project, in each State and complete it by the end of the Third Plan. I think the Government also cannot reject it on any ground of principle. The Centre has already invested some money in Bhakra and it does also share the cost in respect of D.V.C. and also the Farakka Barrage. Whatever it may be, one thing is definite that the Centre has decided to take up the Rajasthan canal project and, if the report is true it would come into effect from 1st April, 1965.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru): He is afraid to take up the Nagarjunsagar project. If he does so the people will say that he is partial to Andhra.

Shri Eswara Reddy: I do not grudge for this. I heartily welcome the Centre for taking up the Rajasthan canal project. I only say that you may extend this thing to all other States and take one major project in each State.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Specially the Nagarjunsagar project.

Shri Eswara Reddy: I am also thinking of asking one thing. There are some industries in the public sector. Irrigation is also equally important as any industry. Then why should not major irrigation projects to have a placed in the public sector? Why should there be a discriminatory attitude towards irrigation? The Government has realised that there should be increase in the agricultural production and in this context the Government should come forward and find finances—it has to

[Shri Eswara Reddy.]

find finances at any cost—and see that one major irrigation project is taken up in each State in order to overcome the food crisis.

As regards electricity, I am glad to note that the Planning Commission has come with a suggestion to the Centre to undertake the responsibility of planning and setting up electricity undertakings in various regions. It has got many advantages, such as, standardised designs, bulk purchase, best locations and avoidance of separate consultants, etc. But I am surprised to find that some States are reluctant to this idea. I hope the Government will pursue this and convince those States about the usefulness of this proposal made by the Planning Commission.

Regarding rural electrification, at present, the proportion of electricity used for irrigation purposes is very small, namely, 6 per cent and it is very much less in the Eastern States. Poor Assam stands at the lowest level.

Shrimati Yashoda Reddy
(Kurnool): What about your State?

Shri Eswara Reddy: It is more than that.

Then, only 13 villages are going to be electrified in the first three years of the Plan. The case of West Bengal is very peculiar. Though its per capita consumption stands at the highest in India, about 170 K.W. or so, only 1 or 2 per cent of the rural area is electrified. It is a very sorry state of affairs to see that only 44,000 villages are going to be electrified during all the three Plans as against 5.6 lakhs of villages in our country. The Ministry has to take serious note of this gap if the agricultural production is to be boosted up in our country.

I also hear that 50 per cent of land under tubewells in U. P. has not been

utilised because of high power rates and the U. P. Government is incurring a loss of Rs. 4 crores in the maintenance of tubewells. So it is not enough that by merely lending loans to State Electricity Boards this can be solved. Farmers have to be supplied with pump sets on a large scale and minimum guarantees have to be done away with and the electricity rates have to be brought down so as to be within their reach.

I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to another unpardonable flaw in their activities against nature's calamities. Of course, they have the Flood Control Board and it is doing something in the direction of controlling the floods. But the flood is not only the one aspect of the vagaries of nature. There is also famine. Famine is the permanent visitor in various regions of many States. About the miseries of famine-stricken, the less said the better. Their miseries are aggravated in the recent period as a result of the abnormal rise in prices also. It should have been the elementary duty of the Centre to come to the rescue of these famine-stricken areas who are the most impoverished and famished lot of our country. No. State could tackle the problem on its own. The Centre has to come to their rescue. I charge this Government of callous indifference and negligence to these famine-stricken areas. There is no use of bluffing the people by saying that we have done something and we have made provisions in the Plan and so they may meet it to some extent. All those provisions are for all the areas. No specific significance is attached to the famine areas. The people of these areas are not demanding or putting forth any luxurious or unattainable demand of your welfare society, the socialistic pattern of society, or your democratic socialism. They are damn afraid of your ghost of socialism. They are simply asking the right and opportunity to exist and

the conditions to be provided to live there.

I, coming from such an unfortunate area as Rayalaseema, would like to tell the Government how lightly they look at these famine areas. For instance, I may take the example of the Tungabhadra High Level Canal. It was as far back as the early years of the 20th century that the project was conceived to irrigate four famine districts of Rayalaseema through a high level canal from the dam constructed on the River Tungabhadra. But when the project was taken up in 1945, the high level canal was mercilessly deleted, and only the right and left bank canals were taken up. After great pressure from the State and great agitation from the people there, the Centre at last accepted the scheme for the high level canal in 1958. But unable to understand, the depth of the feelings there and the urgency of the situation there, they split the high level canal project into two parts, and the first stage is still dragging on. I would request Government to take up the second stage immediately in order to mitigate the sufferings of the people. In right earnest; they can begin the second stage also along with the little incomplete work of the first stage from the very first year of the Fourth Plan, so that dislocation may also be done away with.

This second stage of high level canal would irrigate some parts of Anantapur and some parts also of my Cuddapah district, where the weir at Gandikota which will be constructed would irrigate about 70,000 acres.

In regard to the DVC I would like to say one thing. The need for reorganisation has been accepted, but I do not know what difficulties the Ministry is facing in reorganising it. The delay in reorganisation is only causing loss of efficiency and leading to demoralisation among all categories of employees. I also deem it my duty to bring to the notice of Government some allegations that I

have received against this corporation. I would cite only some of them. I may also tell the Ministry here that some of these allegations had been referred to during the recent budget discussion in the West Bengal Assembly by many of its Members the first is inefficient and incompetent top management. The second is the gross misuse of autonomy in the field of appointment, promotion and extension of services. The third is too many supervisory posts and a top-heavy administration. The fourth is the corrupt practices of the Chief Engineer (Electrical), the Additional Chief Engineer (Electrical) and the Power System Engineer. The fifth is the misdeeds of the deputed personnel. The sixth is the misuse of vehicles for personal use. The seventh is the absence of a modern accounting system. The eighth is the unsatisfactory performance of three West German generators. The ninth is the denial of bonus and the tenth shifting of the headquarters from Calcutta to the Bihar area. I would like Government to be seized of the matter, and I would request them to set up an impartial inquiry committee consisting of persons possessing of technical and administrative calibre set right matters in time.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्रीम. हमारे माननीय सदस्य ने आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है। हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे खाने पीने की चीजें कम हैं। एप्रीकल्चर हमारी मदर इंडस्ट्री है। उस मदर इंडस्ट्री के लिए बिजली और पानी बहुत आवश्यक है। बिजली और पानी उसके शरीर और प्राण है। बिजली उसका शरीर है और पानी उसका प्राण है। आज इस शरीर और प्राण पर बहस चल रही है।

कुछ सालों से जब से डा० राव इस में आए हैं, बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ है। दिन रात वह काम कर रहे हैं। दिल लगा कर और सच्चे दिल से वह काम कर

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

रहे हैं। वह इस काम में बहुत दिलचस्पी भी ले रहे हैं। लेकिन फिर भी देखने में आ रहा है कि कुछ संवारा नहीं जा रहा है हमारे यहां पर।

मैं उनको जो अच्छा काम उन्होंने किया है उसके लिए बधाई देती हूँ। यह सही है कि सब का दिल पानी और बिजली की तरफ होता है और दुनिया की तरक्की का दारोमदार ही बिजली और पानी के ऊपर है। मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बाद पापुलेशन और आमदनी के लिहाज से आंध्र प्रदेश का ही नम्बर आता है। इन दृष्टियों से उसका नम्बर तीसरा है। लेकिन दुख के साथ मुझे कहना पड़ता है कि पावर के मामले में हम सबसे पीछे हैं। साउथ की जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं मद्रास, केरल, मैसूर आदि उन सबमें आंध्र स्टेट बड़ी है। उगाने में भी वह सब से आगे है, पैदावर के लिहाज से भी वह उन सब में आगे है। लाखों टन फुडरेंज हम वहां उनको सप्लाई करते हैं। लेकिन बिजली हमारे पास नहीं है। बिजली के मामले में हम सबसे पीछे हैं। हमें इस लिहाज से और इस बारे में बहुत अच्छा ट्रीटमेंट नहीं मिला है। कोशिश तो हुई है लेकिन ट्रीटमेंट अच्छा नहीं मिला है प्लान तो बनाया गया है लेकिन...

श्री बाजी (इन्दौर) मिनिस्टर
आपका है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : इसलिए तो मैं बोल रही हूँ। प्लान अच्छा नहीं था। हमारा प्रदेश इसकी वजह से बहुत पीछे रह गया है। पर कैपिटा पावर का परसेंटेज आप देखें कि आंध्र में क्या है। वहां 21 किलोवाट पर कैपिटा है। ब्रिटेन से उत्तर प्रदेश वाले भी हमारी तरह से ही पीछे हैं। और वहां पर 19 ही है, हम से भी कम है। मुझे उनके साथ पूरी हमदर्दी

है। ये जो इस लिहाज से पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, इनकी तरफ आपका विशेष ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

यह आशा की जाती है और यह कहा भी जाता है कि आंध्र प्रदेश खूब फले खूब फूले। यह भी कहा जाता है कि वहां बहुत पैसे वाले लोग हैं। यह बात कुछ हद तक सही है कि पैसे वाले लोग वहां हैं। लेकिन व बहुत ही कम हैं। कृष्णा गोदावरी के कुछ जिलें हैं जहां पैसे वाले लोग हैं, अमीर लोग हैं। आंध्र प्रदेश के तीन हिस्से हैं, रायलसीमा तेलंगाना, और सरकार। सरकार में बहुत नदियां हैं लेकिन वहां बाढ़ भी बहुत आती है। हर साल वहां बाढ़ें आती हैं और लोगों को मुसीबतों का शिकार होना पड़ता है। गुंटुर और कृष्णा जिलें में पिछले वर्ष इतनी भयंकर बाढ़ आई कि करोड़ों का नुकसान हो गया। पांच करोड़ रुपये का वहां पीछे नुकसान हुआ था माल खराब हो गया था। हमारे प्रदेश में वहां बहुत भयंकर बाढ़ आती है। यह भी सही है कि वहां पैदावर बहुत अच्छी होती है और सब को वह प्रदेश खाने के लिए देता है। वहां पर नदियां बहुत हैं। वे वहां पर इस प्रकार बस जाती हैं जैसे ससुराल में लड़की बाढ़ें जो आती हैं उनसे बचाव का प्रबन्ध आपकी तरफ से किया जाना चाहिये। जब बाढ़ आती है तो पानी बहुत फैल जाता है और बहुत ज्यादा तबाही होती है। जो कोस्टल एरिया है वह बहुत लम्बा है। तीन सौ मील लम्बा है। हर साल पानी का बहना और हर साल जमीन को तैयार करना, हर साल उस पर खर्च कचना यह सब एक स्ट्रीन हो गया है। मैं पुछना चाहती हूँ कि आपने फ्लड कंट्रोल के लिए क्या क्या किया है हमारे लिए पिछले साल हमने वगावत की थी, बहुत कहा था और हमारे राब साहब पंडित जी को प्लेन में ले गये थे और ले जा करके तमाम इलाका उनको दिखाया था जहां बाढ़ आई थी। उन्होंने उनको उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार

आदि के तमाम प्रदेशों में घुमाया था प्लेन में। वहां भी बेहद बाढ़ आती है। जब हमने बगावत की तो इन्होंने फरवरी में जा करके कमेटी बिठाई। उस कमेटी पर छः लाख रुपया खर्च किया है। दस महीने के बाद उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दिसम्बर में दी। अब पता नहीं उस रिपोर्ट का क्या हुआ, क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं। क्या फैसले किये गये हैं। यह भी पता नहीं कि रिपोर्ट में क्या है? फ्लडज फिर आने वाले हैं। सभी प्रान्तों में वे आयेंगे। लेकिन अभी तक आपने कोई काम ही शुरू नहीं किये हैं, किसी नतीजे पर ही आप नहीं पहुंचे हैं। कब आप निर्णय लेंगे और कब आप उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करेंगे? जल्दी से आपको इनका फैसला करना चाहिये। फ्लडज को जब तक आप कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक हमेशा नुकसान पर नुकसान होता रहेगा। जितनी आप कमाई करते हैं, वह सारी आप इन फ्लडज में गवां देते हैं। सब बराबर हो जाता है। आपको देखना चाहिये कि कब फ्लडज आते हैं और कब आप अपने प्लान तैयार करते हैं और कब उनको इम्प्लेमेंट करते हैं। अब फिर फ्लडज आयेंगे और फिर आप कमेटी बिठावेंगे। इस तरह से काम कैसे चल सकता है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। क्या कमेटियां बिठाना ही आप का काम रह गया है? आपको चाहिये कि आप इनको रोकने में कोई ठोस कदम उठावें।

सरकार में तो नदियों के बहने की बात है, फ्लडज आने की बात है। लेकिन रायलसीमा और तेलंगना में हमेशा अकाल की स्थिति रहती है। वहां एक दो नदियां बहती हैं लेकिन कोई बांध नहीं है, कोई रिजर्वारियर नहीं है, कुछ नहीं है। तेलंगाना और आंध्र का किसान बहुत अच्छा है, बहुत तकड़ा है, बहुत मेहनती है। कोई उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकता है। पर एकड़ जितना वह पैदा करता है उतना शायद ही कोई करता होगा। लेकिन उसके साथ

आज सौतेली मां की तरह से व्यवहार हो रहा है। आपका टागेंट कुछ नहीं बना है। करोड़ों रुपया आप खर्च करते हैं लेकिन टागेंट आपके पास नहीं है। आपकी मिनिस्ट्री को पैसा भी कम मिल रहा है। इतने पैसे से आप के टागेंट पूरे नहीं होंगे। जो टागेंट्स थे इर्रिगेशन के वह सिर्फ 52 परसेंट पूरे हुए हैं। पावर के भी आप के टागेंट पूरे नहीं हुए। इस के लिए आप को काफी काम करना चाहिये और काफी पैसे देने चाहियें।

एक बात मैं और देखती हूं कि अब टागेंट पूरा करने की बात आती है तो आप कहते हैं कि आप के पास सामान नहीं है, फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं है, स्टील नहीं है, सीमेंट नहीं है। लेकिन यहां पर आप देखिये कि लोगों के बड़े बड़े बंगले बन रहे हैं। रह क्यों होता है। जब लोग भूखे होते हैं तो लोगों को आप को कोट या शेरवानी नहीं देना चाहिये, खाना देना चाहिये। आप के पास इर्रिगेशन की चीजों के लिये सामान नहीं है, लेकिन बड़े बड़े बंगले बन रहे हैं। इस पर जो खर्च आप का होता है उस को कम करना चाहिये। पहले जो गाय दूध देती है उस को चारा खिलाना चाहिये। अगर दूध नहीं होगा तो क्या बच्चों को होटल भेज दोगे। इस तरह से हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता। प्लैनिंग के बारे में भी हम इस तरह से क्यों नहीं सोचते हैं।

हमारे देश में बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स बन रही हैं। इस तरह के बड़े बड़े हाथियों को हमारे सामने रक्खा गया है। जो आदमी किसी चीज को रख नहीं सकता उस को वह चीज दान में देना भी ठीक नहीं है। किसी भी गरीब आदमी को घोड़ा दान देना उस को सजा देने के बराबर है क्योंकि वह उसे खिला नहीं सकता। हमारे यहां भी बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स की प्लैन्स हैं। हमें भी नागार्जुन सागर का हाथी दे दिया गया। उस की कीमत

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

रोज बढ़ती ही जाती है। वह पूरी नहीं हो रही है लेकिन कीमत बढ़ती जाती है। उस का पूरा होना हमारे नसीब में नहीं है। पता नहीं यह काम कब होगा। पहले इस के लिये 92 करोड़ रु० का एस्टिमेट था, वह बढ़ कर 140 करोड़ रु० हो गया है। उस में 72 करोड़ रु० खर्च हो चुका है, लेकिन वह बनेगा कब नहीं मालूम। कहते हैं कि आंध्र प्रदेश का बजट बहुत बढ़ रहा है। यह सही है लेकिन सरकार को सोशल काम बहुत करने पड़ते हैं। उसके पास पैसा बचता नहीं है क्योंकि वहां पर फ्री एजुकेशन, ओल्ड एज पेंशन आदि बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। लेकिन पता नहीं सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यहां बैठ कर क्या करती है। सेंटर के पास नदी नहीं हैं, नाले नहीं हैं। नदी और नाले तो प्रदेश में हैं। इसलिये उन को पैसा मिलना चाहिये लेकिन वह पैसा भी सरकार नहीं देती है। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर नागार्जुन सागर के लिये सर साल 10 करोड़ रु० या 5 करोड़ रु० दिया जाये तो यह काम हो सकता है। आप हम लोगों को खैरात नहीं दे रहे हैं, दान नहीं दे रहे हैं लोन दे रहे हैं। लेकिन लोन देने के लिये भी आप तैयार नहीं हैं। मैं इस को बहुत बुरा समझती हूं। प्रोजेक्ट बनी नहीं लेकिन 72 करोड़ रु० जो खर्च हो गया है उस के लिये सूद ले रहे हैं। और अब आप के पास लोन देने की भी ताकत नहीं है। हम किस से जा कर मांगें।

आप को मालूम होना चाहिये कि हम हर साल 300 करोड़ रु० का खाना बाहर से मंगाते हैं। अगर हर साल 5 या 10 करोड़ रु० कर के आप हम को पांच साल के अन्दर 50 करोड़ रु० दे दें तो हम आप को आप की जरूरत का चौथाई ग्रैन दे देंगे जो कि आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं। मैं इस बात को द बे से कह सकती हूं, आप हम को 50 करोड़ रु० दें तो बीजिये तो हम यह टागेंट पूरा कर देंगे

और जो अनाज आप बाहर से मंगाते हैं उस का चौथाई हम दे देंगे।

आप देखिये कि हैदराबाद गवर्नमेंट, जो कि पुरानी स्टेट थी, गरीब स्टेट थी, वहां पर पथरीली जमीन है। वहां पर तीस साल पहले, सन् 1934 में तुगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट शुरू की गई थी। वह अब तक खत्म नहीं हो सकी है क्योंकि आप के यहां कोई काम नहीं होता है। मेरा मतलब यह है कि चूंकि आप पैसे नहीं देते इस लिये काम नहीं होता है। मैसूर स्टेट गरीब स्टेट हैं। रायचूर है, गुलबर्गा है, बीदर है, यहां सब गरीब लोग हैं। उन को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। आपके महकमे के लोग इंटेलिजेंट हैं, होशियार हैं, फिर भी काम जल्दी नहीं होता है। सेंटर को इस में मदद करनी चाहिये। आंध्र है, मैसूर है, मद्रास है, पानी के मामले में इन सब से हमारा क्षेत्र गरीब है। इस लिये सेंटर को यह काम करना चाहिये, लेकिन आप चुप बैठे हैं। जो कुछ आप को खर्च करना चाहिये वह नहीं होता है।

हमारे यहां तालाबों से इरिगेशन होता है। रायलसीमा और तेलंगाना में लिफ्ट इरिगेशन होता है, तालाबों से होता है और वेल्स से होता है। लेकिन हमारे यहां पावर नहीं है, क्योंकि हम को सन्निडी नहीं मिलती है! हमारी मांग यह है कि हम को आप 2 या 3 करोड़ रु० दे दें। आप ऐसा कर दें तो हम जरूर आप की ताकत को बढ़ा देंगे। लेकिन आप तो व्यापार भी नहीं करना चाहते। आप को पैसा लोन के रूप में देना चाहिये क्योंकि इस से आप को ही फायदा है। हम आप से मुफ्त नहीं मांग रहे हैं, आप से धन्धे की बात कर रहे हैं। अगर हमारे यहां लिफ्ट इरिगेशन ठीक हो जाये तो आप को ज्यादा अनाज मिलेगा। हमारे यहां लिफ्ट इरिगेशन की स्कीम तैयार है। पीने के पानी के बास्ते जो मांजला स्कीम बन रही है हैदराबाद

के लोगों के लिये उसे सन् 1963 में पूरा हो जाना चाहिये था, लेकिन हम लोग सन् 1964-65 में आ गये हैं फिर भी वह पूरी नहीं हुई है। पीने का पानी भी नहीं दे रहे हैं आप लोग। लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन के वास्ते पैसा मिलना चाहिये। हैरादबाद में और तेलंगाना के गांवों में एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन नहीं है। वे बीमार बच्चे जैसे हैं। बीमार बच्चों को डाक्टर अच्छी खुराक देता है, इंजेक्शन देता है, लेकिन आप के पास बैंकवर्ड एरियाज के लिये कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। मेहरबानी कर के इसके वास्ते कुछ डिस्केशनरी फण्ड्स रखिये। रायलसीमा है, बिहार है, असम है, जहां के लोग बहुत गरीब हैं वहां की उन्नति के लिये आप मनमाने ढंग से पैसा दीजिये।

मैं एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के नमूने का एक सुझाव देना चाहती हूं। आप देखिये...

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट की बात अलग है यह इर्रिगेशन के ऊपर है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : मैं इर्रिगेशन के सम्बन्ध में ही कहना चाहती हूं। हमारे यहां बहुत से एलेक्ट्रिक मोटर वैल्स चलते हैं। लेकिन गांवों में ऐसा होत है कि वहां हर एक आदमी ट्रेड नहीं होता। मैं एक महीने में देख रही हूं कि वहां पर मोटर खराब रहते हैं जिस से बिजली बन्द हो जाती है। इस के लिये हर ब्लाक में ट्रेनिंग का काम चलाने के लिये आप सन्सिडी दीजिये। प्राइमरी वर्कर्स को ट्रेनिंग दी जानी चाहिये। हमारे यहां एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स होते हैं। उन के लिये आप जरा सी सन्सिडी दे दीजिये जिस में हर ब्लाक्स में वहां आदमी ट्रेन किये जा सकें। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया जायेगा तो पावर के होने से लोगों का बहुत नुक्सान होता है बिजली पा कर के लोग अपने बैल बेच डालते हैं। अगर किसी भी वक्त पावर बन्द हो गई पानी नहीं मिल पाता है। इस के कारण हमारे यहां दस हजार एकड़ पड़ी सूख गई। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने के वास्ते भी आप कुछ रकम रखिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Member may now move their cut motions to Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, subject to thier being otherwise admissible.

Shri Sarjoo Pandey (Rasra): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose river schemes be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to take public opinion into consideration while formulating river schemes. (7)]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Ananda): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Multipurpose river schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to implement Narmada Valley Project at the earliest possible date (8)]

"That the demand under the head Multi-purpose river schemes be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement multi-purpose river schemes (9)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

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

[Failure to have uniform electricity rates in the country. (10)]

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of developing medium irrigation works (11)].

[Shri Narendra Singh Mahida]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shortage of power particularly acute shortage in the State of Gujarat (12)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take measures for generation of Hydro-power as thermal power is far costlier than Hydro-power. (13)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to co-ordinate Central and State Electricity Boards (14)].

Shri Sarjoo Pandey: I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to control floods (15)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take flood control measures (16)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Slow progress of electrification in villages (17)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of

the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate arrangements for irrigation in the country (18)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check malpractices in Irrigation Department (19)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of drainage works in the country (20)].

Shri Warrior (Trichur): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite construction of the Sabarigiri Hydel Project (38)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply cement, iron and other materials in time to avoid stoppage of construction of Hydel and Irrigation and Projects (39)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite the Idikki Hydel Project in Kerala State (40)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to establish Thermal Plants in Kerala State (41)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to meet the entire expenditure by Central Government for measures to protect the Kerala sea coast from sea-erosion (42)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take steps to establish the Southern Power Grid without any delay (43)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to guarantee supply of enough power to Kerala State from Neyveli Power Station (44)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a master plan for irrigation—flood control and control of soil erosion (45)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the rates of power consumed for agricultural purposes (46)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the rates of power consumed by small industries (47)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation

and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enlarge the scope of rural electrification (48)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot more funds for soil conservation in Kerala State (49)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand and improve the activities of the Peechi Research Institute, Kerala (50)].

(xiv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot sufficient foreign exchange for Hydel Projects in Kerala State (51)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to examine the record of delegations sent abroad (52)].

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for inclusion of the Upper Indravati Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan (61)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the electric charges for agriculturists (62)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation

[Shri P. K. Deo]

and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Undesirability of pursuing the Manibhadra barrage project on the Mahanadi (63)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for providing flood protection embankments along the Tel and the Udanti rivers (64)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of having an all-India electric grid (65)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for expanding the rural electrification programme (66)].

Shri Karni Singhji (Bikaner): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for lift irrigation in and supply of drinking water to the brackish water area of Northern Rajasthan (67)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take over Rajasthan Canal by the Centre (68)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for linking Rajasthan Canal to the Kandla port (69)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for speeding up the work on Pong Dam to bring about early perennial supply to the Rajasthan Canal (70)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for speeding up of Rajasthan canal (71)].

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल (जयनगर) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आज एक ऐसे सवाल पर विचार कर रहे हैं जिस के बारे में हमारे दिवंगत प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने जो अभी स्वर्ग में हैं जो कुछ कहा था उस की दो लाइनें मंत्रालय के वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में सब से पहले लिखी हुई हैं। वह एक ऐसे महापुरुष की बात है जिस को कहे बगैर मैं अपनी बात को प्रारम्भ नहीं कर सकता।

पंडित नेहरू ने कहा था :

"I wonder if one could find better two words (than Irrigation and Power) to express what we want in India."

That was the noble, great feeling of that great soul when he was here. So long as he was alive, he worked for that.

तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विरासत में उन्होंने हम को दी है उसको हमें पूरा करना चाहिए। उन्होंने इस मंत्रालय को जो काम सौंपा है वह भारत के लोगों की गरीबी 'hunger-want' को दूर करने का है। इस और

पिछले १७ सालों से बराबर बड़े बड़े काम होते चले आ रहे हैं इस में कोई शक नहीं है। अभी जो उन्होंने लिस्ट दी है उसमें केवल २८ बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं के नाम दिये हैं। मैं तो उस लिस्ट को पूर्ण नहीं कह सकता। नाम भी अच्छे हैं। काम भी हुआ है। लाखों एकड़ जमीन पर सिंचाई करने का प्रोग्राम है। ये २८ और अन्य जो बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएँ हैं मैं उनको जवाहर मंदिर कहता हूँ। मेरा सुझाव है कि इनका नाम रिपोर्ट एलफावैटीकल आर्डर में दिया जाए और यह भी बताया जाए कि इन पर काम किस क्रम से (क्रोनो-लॉजिकली) होने वाला है या हो रहे हैं।

अब मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने राज्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कई अन्य अन्तर्गतों ने बिहार का नाम लिया है और अभी हमारी माननीय बहिन श्रीमती लक्ष्मी बाई ने भी उसका नाम लिया पिछड़ेपन की बात करते समय यह बहुत पिछड़ा प्रदेश है। जब हमारे माननीय सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री श्री राव साहब वहाँ गए थे और बहुत से गांवों में घूमे थे तो वहाँ के लोगों की हालत को देख कर उनकी आँखों में आँसू आ गए थे कि इस देश में ऐसा भी इलाका है जिस के लोग इतने गरीब हैं। वहाँ की जमीन उपजाऊ है और फिर भी वहाँ के लोग अब भूखे रह रहे हैं।

वहाँ पर कोसी योजना चल रही है, गंडक योजना भी शुरू हुई है और सोन बराज का काम भी चल रहा है उस गरीब राज्य में मगर एक छोटा सा काम पश्चिमी कोसी नहर का अभी तक रुका हुआ है। यद्यपि इन्होंने बहुत कोशिश की है, कोसी बराज तैयार किया गया है, पश्चिमी एवं पूर्वी नहर रेग्युलेटर दिए हैं, वाटर (रिसोर्सोज) पोटेंशियल भी तैयार है, फिर भी देर हो रही है। इस से लोगों में बड़ी चिन्ता है और बीस लाख लोग इस उर्वर भूमि में डा० राव की तरफ देख रहे हैं। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री शास्त्री जी जब पहली बार नेपाल को गए थे तब भी इस काम को

काफी आग बढ़ाया गया था, और हमारे 'विदेश' मंत्री सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह साहब ने भी इस काम में बहुत मदद की, लेकिन सब से ज्यादा काम डा० राव साहब ने किया है। जब आप ज्यादा ध्यान देने लगे हैं तो नेपाल और बिहार के तीस लाख लोगों को आशा है कि नेपाल में बीस हजार एकड़ में सिंचाई होगी और बिहार के सहरसा और दरभंगा जिलों में भी साढ़े सात लाख एकड़ में सिंचाई होगी ऐसा रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा है। आज कल बिहार में बड़ी चर्चा चल रही है कि शायद इसी महीने के आखिरी हफ्ते में उसका उद्घाटन श्री नेपाल नरेश करेंगे। इस मौके पर मैं नेपाल नरेश के प्रति सारे भारत की ओर से कृतज्ञता प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि इस इंटरनेशनल प्रोजेक्ट के चालू होने से दोनों देशों में और भी गाढ़ी अटूट मित्रता हो जाएगी।

मैं दरभंगा जिले से आता हूँ। मैंने देखा कि वहाँ ४७ लाख आदमी—देश का एक प्रतिशत—गरीबी में रह रहे हैं यद्यपि उनकी जमीन उपजाऊ है। सहरसा जिले को कोसी ने बरबाद कर दिया था मगर अब इस मंत्रालय के सतत प्रयास से वह और पुरनिया, मुंगेर जिलों का इलाका बहुत अच्छा बन रहा है। इस सम्बन्ध में अगर मैं पश्चिमी नहर के सम्बन्ध में एक शब्द न बोलूँ तो मैं अपना सच्चा कर्तव्य नहीं निभा सकूँगा। इस क्षेत्र में भारत नेपाल सीमा पर स्थित लदनिया और लोकहा के दो प्रखंडों के दो इलाके बहुत गरीब और पिछड़े हुए हैं लेकिन ये इस पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के कमांड एरिया में नहीं आते। जब मैं उधर गया तो लोगों ने कहा कि १२ करोड़ ४७ लाख रुपया इस योजना पर खर्च होगा और इस रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि १२ करोड़ तो इस पर शायद अब और खर्च किया जाएगा। शायद लिफ्ट इर्रिगेशन के द्वारा नेपाल को पानी दिया जाएगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस छोटे से इलाके के दो लाख की आबादी को भी कमांड एरिया में

[श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल]

ले लिए जाए और इसको भी सिंचाई के लिये पानी दिया जा सके तो इस एरिया की भी कुछ उन्नति हो सकेगी। डा० राव साहब ने वहां के लोगों की हालत देखी है और अगर कमांड एरिया को बढ़ा दिया जाए तो लदनिया और लोकहा प्रखंडों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

इसके साथ सो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप लोगों ने पश्चिमी कोसी नहर के कार्यान्वयन के लिए सतत प्रयास किया है उसके लिए केवल बिहार ही नहीं मित्र देश नेपाल के सतरी जिला के निवासी भी आपके ऋणी हैं और हमारे राज्य के सुयोग्य सिंचाई मंत्री श्री महेश प्रसाद सिंह जी ने भी हाथ बंटाया है। लेकिन एक बात मैं जरा दबी जवान से कहना चाहता हूं। बिहार सचिवालय के कुछ कर्मचारी इस योजना में देर लगाना चाहते हैं, ऐसा न हो कि उनका प्रयास सफल हो जाए और योजना में देरी हो जाए। मैंने इसलिए यह बात माननीय मंत्री जी को तथा इस सदन को कहना उचित समझा ताकि इस काम में बाधा न डाली जा सके।

अब मैं आगे बाढ़ नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। इस दिशा में आप ने बहुत प्रशंसनीय काम किया है। केवल बिहार में ही नहीं, आपने इस दिशा में असम में और दूसरे इलाकों में भी काम किया है। आपने इस काम के लिए योजनाएं बनाया हैं और उनको कार्यान्वित कर रहे हैं। आपने देखा कि उत्तर बिहार में और अन्य इलाकों में भी जहां बहुत नदियां हैं, वहां उर्वर भूमि होते हुए भी बाढ़ के कारण बहुत नुबसान होता है। आपने देखा होगा कि किस प्रकार बाढ़ के कारण इन इलाकों में बालू भर जाता है। और इस तरह पचासों गांवों उजड़ गए हैं। मैंने अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी से अनुरोध किया था कि आप भी यहां की दयनीय अवस्था को देखें तो यहां के लिए बहुत कुछ हो सकता है। मगर उन्होंने कहा और हमें आश्वासन दिया

कि डा० राव साहब सब कुछ कर रहे हैं, विश्वास रखिये। हमको मालूम है कि आप उस प्लड एफेक्टिव एरिया के लिए सन 66-67 से काम शुरू करेंगे लेकिन अगर बाढ़ इस बीच आ गयी तो सन 1965-66 में यहां के सौ और बीसा गांव बाढ़ के कारण बालू से भर जा सकते हैं उजड़ जा सकते हैं। तो इस ओर जल्दी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है।

अब मैं ग्रामीण विद्युत की ओर आता हूं। वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सन 1969 तक अर्थात् गांधी जन्म दिवस शताब्दी के समय तक देश में और एक लाख गांव को बिजली दे दी जाएगी। जब आप गांवों को यह पावर देंगे तो उनको बिजली से पैदा होने वाली अन्य सुविधाएं भी देंगे, उनको रोशनी भी देंगे। क्या हमारे डा० राव साहब यह बरदाश्त करेंगे कि वहां के लोग बाढ़ के समय नीची जमीन में रहें और अंधेरे में रहें। बाढ़ के समय आपको वहां लोगों ने कहा था कि आप जाकर दिल्ली में दो मिनट के लिए बिजली बन्द कर दें ताकि वहां के लोगों को मालूम हो जाए कि इस इलाके को बिना बिजली के क्या कठिनाई होती है। बिजली के साथ साथ गांवों के लोगों की इकानामिक पावर भी बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के प्रोग्राम को 2 अक्टूबर, 1969 गांधी जन्म दिवस शताब्दि तक अवश्य पूरा करें। सरकार को रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का काम तेजी से सम्पन्न करना चाहिए। एन०इ०ए० और ए०आई०डी० का जो संयुक्त अमरीका से डेलीगेशन आया था और उन्होंने यहां रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन करने के लिए जो सुझाव दिये थे, इस गरीब देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और उसके गांवों का विद्युतीकरण करने के लिए उन पर भारत सरकार को गम्भीरतापूर्वक सोचना चाहिए और उनका सहयोग व मदद इस दिशा में प्राप्त करने में

जरा भी संकोच अथवा हिचकिचाहट नहीं दिखलानी चाहिए।

14 hrs.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो गया है।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मण्डल : मैं देख रहा हूँ कि आप मुझे बैठने के लिए घंटी बजा रहे हैं इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए केवल संक्षेप में एक दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म किये देता हूँ।

सत्तरह साल से अधिक इस देश को आजादी प्राप्त किये हो चुके हैं और समय आ गया है जबकि हमें अपनी उस महान आत्मा नवगीय पंडित नेहरू की वाणी को साकार रूप देना है और उनके स्वप्न को पूरा करना है। यह खेद का विषय है कि अब भी सरकार गांवों की ओर देखती नहीं है और उनको अंधकार में ही रखती है। मैं आप से साफ कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर दूसरी अक्टूबर, १९६६ गांधी जन्म दिवस शताब्दी के दिन तक एक लाख गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंचा सके तो लोग अच्छा नहीं समझेंगे और हो सकता है कि उस हालत में लोग डा० राव साहब से कहें कि वे अपनी कुर्सी छोड़ दें। चाहे प्लानिंग कमिशन के कहने से हो, चाहे फ्राइनेंस मिनिस्टर के कहने से हो, इस बात की आज बहुत आवश्यकता है कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए सब कुछ किया जाय।

मैं एक बात और यहां पर निवेदन करना अपना व्यक्तिगत धर्म समझता हूँ भले ही वह मेरे कुछ मित्रों को अच्छा न लगे। मैं यह आवश्यक समझता हूँ कि इस मंत्रालय का मंत्र कैबिनेट रैंक का मंत्री होना चाहिए। वर्तमान मंत्री सुयोग्य और अनुभवी है और इस मंत्रालय का कार्यभार सम्भालने में उन्हें कैबिनेट रैंक मिलना ही चाहिए। यह मंत्रालय कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री द्वारा ही संचालित

होना चाहिए। मैं आपके द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री जी से इस ओर ध्यान देने के लिए अग्रह करूंगा।

अगर मैं अभियन्ताओं के प्रति कृतज्ञता प्रकट न करूँ तो वह अच्छा नहीं होगा क्योंकि उन्होंने उत्तर बिहार के लिए असम के लिए, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए और अन्य राज्यों के लिए बड़े अच्छे काम किये हैं। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की जब मैं फीगर्स देखता हूँ तो घबड़ा जाता हूँ। उत्तर प्रदेश में 19 पर कैपिटल बिजली का कंजप्शन है मगर उत्तर बिहार के गांवों की हालत और भी अधिक खराब है। यहां मैं अभियन्ताओं का सम्मान करने के लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करूंगा और इन ऊंचे इंजीनियरों को पद्म श्री० पद्म विभूषण आदि प्रदान कर स मानित किया जाना चाहिए।

अभी बिहार में इस बात को लेकर एक बड़ी हलचल मची थी कि इन अभियन्ताओं को अभी जो मुशाहरा मिलता है उस को कम कर दिया जायगा। सभी लोग यह सुन कर घबड़ा गये। आप को यह सुन कर आश्चर्य होगा कि सभी अभियन्ताओं ने इस पर अपने इस्तीफे दाखिल कर दिये थे। मेरा कहना है कि इस समय जबकि वे इतने उपयोगी काम कर रहे हैं, राष्ट्र-निर्माण के कार्य में सतत सलग्न हैं उन इंजीनियर्स की तनख्वाह अगर बढ़ा नहीं सकते तो कम से कम ज्यों का त्यों ही रहने दें। जो उन की मौजूदा तनख्वाह है उसे घटायें नहीं। आवश्यकता तो इस बात की है कि ऐसे अभियन्ता जोकि इस तरह के उपयोगी काम कर रहे हैं अगर सरकार उन की तनख्वाह बढ़ा नहीं सकती है तो उनको पद्म श्री आदि विभूषित उपाधियां देकर सम्मानित करें। जो बहुत दिनों से काम कर रहे हैं उनकी पदोन्नति होनी चाहिए। बस मैं इतना ही कह कर इस मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Karuthiruman (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in

[Shri Karuthiruman]

supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, I am glad to say that as already expressed by hon. Members from this side as well as the opposite side our hon. Minister, Dr. Rao is a fit, efficient and proficient man of action. This department is in safe hands because he knows the technical side of these things. Even the Indian engineers have proved very efficient; and they have learnt to do wonderful work in executing our three Five Year Plans. The utilisation of the irrigation potential has not come to our expectations and we should realise the reasons for these shortfalls.

First of all, irrigation and power are two subjects, they are linked under one Ministry. It is a welcome thing. So far as irrigation is concerned, 36 million acres will be the potential area by the end of the Third Plan. Only 26 million acres will be utilised; one third is left unutilised. We should take steps to utilise them. The power generation capacity also does not meet all our requirements, though in the report it is stated: "the demand is less when compare with total generation capacity." In a vast country like ours, there are certain places which suffer from shortage of power. We who come from the South suffer from drought while in our country itself there are places which are flooded and we have to adopt flood control measures. In the south we have to sink deep tube wells. It is possible to see even the head of Adi Sessa but not water. We are utilising water to the maximum extent and we are doing our best and we are getting increased production. In the matter of irrigation, we should know how to make use of the water, how to get the best out of that. In those places where there is drought, and where by some means they are able to get water, they use it sparingly and carefully. The ryots are industrious and they get more yields. In this connection, I want to remind the hon. Members that there was one scheme that Late Srinivasa Aiyengar Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer men-

tioned and an English engineer made a technical report about the linking of the two great rivers, Ganges with Cauvery. If we do that, it will be beneficial. There are so many disputes, river disputes between the States. We talk of national integration and all those things. When it comes to something like irrigation or power project, every Member wants to take the advantage and confine it only to this or that State. There is not a single river in India which flows only in one State; its flow is not confined to one State alone; if we examine it, all the rivers flow through two or three States. There should be only one central river board which should exercise full powers and when they give a judgment it should be binding on all the people concerned, on the States concerned. The decision or the verdict of the Central river board should be final. Investigation should take place at least in the Fourth Plan for the linking of these rivers, Ganges to Cauvery. This link will be of great importance and will provide even irrigation facilities also. When the waters of Ganges and Cauvery flow together, all the places through which it pass will have a common ideal and a common agricultural practice, and as the late poet Bharathi has said:

Vangathil varum neerin mighuthial
maiayathu nadugalil payir seivon.

That means, the excess water in the Ganges should be taken down to the middle and the southern parts of the country, so that we can raise good crops of wheat and rice in all the other parts of the country also. So, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this aspect of the work, namely, the linking of these two great rivers. I think that if that is done it will solve all the river disputes so far as the rivers are concerned.

Then, there are certain projects. They make investigations. But they are not sometimes mentioned in the

papers or the reports. So far as my State of Madras is concerned, I am proud to say in this House that we have done our best. The Madras engineers are the best engineers in India. The hon. Minister has served in the Madras State Government and that is why I can claim that he is one of the best engineers of our country. In Madras, the power generation comes to 7 lakh kilowatts. Yet, there are certain programmes to be completed, and there is one programme—the Chaknakal project under the Cauvery delta system—to be utilised for power purposes, because the demand for power is so great that there are so many thousands and thousands of applications for power for agricultural purposes. Only two lakh applications have been disposed of, while one million applications are there to be disposed of in the Madras State.

In the matter of rural electrification, Madras stands first in the world. I can say that. Out of 20,000 villages, 19,000 villages have been electrified. But we want more power. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that there should be a regional grid system so that where there is more generation of power, it could be utilised elsewhere, wherever there is need for it. It is a very important thing to be taken up in the Fourth Plan Period. So, for the southern States there should be one central grid system so that the demands of all the southern States may be met.

We talk about irrigation facilities and of power generation. For a nation, industry and agriculture production in these two sectors are the most essential things. This is an agricultural country. 75 per cent of our population is living on agriculture. Yet, the agricultural sector, the ryots, are given a stepmotherly treatment. The industrial sector alone gets all the facilities. I may point out that out of the total generating capacity of electricity, 73 per cent has been given to the industrial sector. It is only about five to seven per cent that

is given to the agricultural sector. We say we must raise our agricultural production. We import food. When ours is a poor, agricultural country, only five to seven per cent of electric power is given for the agricultural purposes and 73 per cent of the total capacity is given to the industrial sector. What is the tariff rate for industry and the industrial sector? It is not even 50 per cent of the tariff rates that is charged for the agriculturists. On a mere application, the industrial sector can get lakhs and lakhs of rupees sanctioned while for getting a sanction of just Rs. 500, the poor agriculturist has to go here and there, and what is more, he is charged of corruptions, dishonesty and all those things.

What is the increase in production in the industrial sector? Taking 100 as the base in 1950, it comes to 150 now. In the agricultural sector, having only just five per cent of the total generating capacity of electric power, we have proved successful and our increase in production, taking 100 as the base, has been 120 to 125. Let them give electricity power just at half the rate that they are giving for the industrial sector, and we will see that agricultural production is increased. We need not import at all. We need not import anything. Give us the facilities and electric power supply which are essential for the poor villagers and also give us lift irrigation facilities. We will prove that we are worthy of it. The Finance Minister will say that they have given us subsidies and they have subsidised the schemes. What is the question of subsidy and where does it arise? After all, they say out of Rs. 20,000 crores just Rs. 15 crores or Rs. 20 crores have been allotted for this purpose. Is it enough? Owing to the emergency we are going to spend Rs. 850 crores or so on defence purposes. But food is very important. It is a major factor, and the feeding of the people is an important factor and the agriculturists should be given

[Shri Karuthiruman]

more facilities to increase production of foodgrains.

Even the agricultural sector, we have not at all cared for. We the agriculturists have been considered as the low category people: I mean the agriculturaj people, the ryots and the department of agriculture, irrigation and power also. Because the country is short of foodgrains, they want to do something in that direction. The authorities say that the agriculturists are the backbone of our nation. But, without supplying the proper facilities and without taking proper steps for increased production, it is quite impossible for the people to rise to the occasion.

Then I come to another important aspect, namely, lift irrigation. Wherever there are rivers, we build great dams, and wherever we have to depend on the rainfall, we have to take water from below, when there is no rainfall. The Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had said that whenever the mercy of Heaven fails, open the bowels of the earth to find water. We are prepared to open the bowels of the earth to find water. But what are the facilities given to us? I had approached an engineer of this department in my part of the country, where, sometimes, one has to dig 100 to 200 feet to get good water. We wanted to sink some borewells. We make speeches here about the need to sink borewells. Suggestions are made that the Government should be asked to do it, and that they should be asked to find out how much acreage comes under irrigation and all that. Let me tell the House what that official, whom I approached, told me. He said, "You come from Coimbatore. You dig a well with 50 feet diameter and go deep up to 200 feet. You will get water." This is the answer that I got from that engineer. When I asked for facilities for borewells' the answer was, "You dig to a diameter of 50 feet and a depth of 200 feet." So much of research has been done by them to give this answer! It is

not necessary to dig a well with diameter of 50 feet. 25 feet diameter is enough. But then, where is the money to do it? Borewells between 300 and 400 feet can irrigate 300 to 400 acres. You can charge just Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per acre for benefit out of the tube-wells. This can serve two purposes: we can increase our agricultural production and also find employment for the poor people who depend upon rainwater only, with the seasonal failures also. Those failures will not affect the ryots when the tubewells are fixed.

Take, for instance the Cauvery basin, and take the Tanjore district, where 97 per cent of the water has been fully utilised, and three per cent of it goes out as waste, near Negapatam and Tiruturaipundi. Lift irrigation has been provided to a small extent and thousands of acres are lying waste in that area; the water of the river before they reach the seas have to be lifted from about five feet to 10 feet deep, and so only 2,000 acres are benefited out of it, and that too with great difficulty. Therefore, I request that the Central Government should give aid to the Negapatam and Tiruturaipundi area and see that the entire area comes under lift irrigation.

Last but not the least, I should like to refer to drinking water. Many hon. Members have referred to it. At least in our fourth Five Year Plan—we are in the last year of the third Five Year Plan—we should see that enough drinking water is made available to all the people. Madras city has been declared as an A class city. But it remains only a declaration on paper. Not even 10 gallons per head per day is available in Madras. There are so many projects mentioned. Even the Chief Minister of Mysore assured us of some water. Dr. K. L. Rao is the fit person and I should request him to take up the Somasila project which, if achieved, could irrigate both Nellore and Chingleput districts. If he is able to get at least 5 TMC of

water, it will be a great thing; it will be just like what the great Bagiratha did—getting Ganges down to the earth. I would praise Dr. K. L. Rao and say that he is like both Lord Shiva and Bagiratha and the people of Tamilnad would hail him as Bagiratha, if he gets water from Somasila project. We will congratulate him. I would, therefore, request the Government to see that the Somasila project is executed. Let there be a conference held by the Central Government with the Madras and Andhra Governments for that purpose. At least this should be done within the third Five Year Plan.

Let me finally refer to atomic energy. They are starting a station at Kalpakkam. I find that it may come into commission during the fifth Plan period. There is a great demand for electricity and power in our State of Madras, and therefore, I request the hon. Minister to see that that project is executed expeditiously in the third Plan period itself and thus see that we are given enough power and irrigation facilities for which there is a great demand. Irrigation by power can solve all the problems. We will stand by the Minister provided he gives careful attention to the problems of agriculturists and gives them all the facilities regarding irrigation and power.

श्री यु० सि० चौधरी (महेन्द्रगढ़) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो मन्त्रालय इस वक्त चर्चा का विषय बना हुआ है सारे के सारे देश की कृषि समस्या उस पर निर्भर करती है। इस मन्त्रालय के जहां और बहुत से काम हैं वहां दो प्रमुख काम नहरों में पानी और शहरों और देहातों के अन्दर बिजली पहुंचाना है। देश के प्रत्येक भाग की अलग अलग समस्याएँ हैं। सारे के सारे संदर्भ में कुछ बातें इस सारे जिक्र में ऐसी भी आती हैं कि उनका सम्बन्ध सीधे तौर पर और स्वतन्त्र रूप से सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के साथ नहीं होता है। नहरें चूँकि केन्द्र का विषय नहीं है स्वतन्त्र रूप से इसलिए उनकी चर्चा विस्तार से यहां करना ठीक नहीं होगा।

एक बात मैं सारे देश से परे हट कर कहना चाहता हूँ। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने डा० राव को राजनीतिज्ञ न होने के नाते से और इंजीनियर होने के नाते से जो प्रशंसनीय काम किये हैं, उनके लिए बधाई दी है, इनकी सराहना की है। पिछले साल से इनको काफी प्रशंसा मिल रही है। मैं जो बात कहने जा रहा हूँ उसके लिए मैं इनसे एक ठोस उत्तर चाहूंगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो प्रशंसा इनकी की गई है वह उससे किसी गलतफहमी का शिकार न हो जायें कि एक डेढ़ साल के अन्दर उन्होंने बहुत ही प्रशंसनीय कार्य किया है और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि उन्होंने किया है लेकिन मैं अपने प्रश्न का उनसे ठोस उत्तर लेना चाहूंगा। इस समस्या का जिक्र मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले वक्ता और सरदार इकबाल सिंह जी ने भी किया है। यह समस्या सेम की समस्या है। इस समस्या की चर्चा मैं सारे मामले में करना चाहता हूँ।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बिहार और पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की तरह से पंजाब की भी कई समस्याएँ हैं। लेकिन मैं पंजाब की चर्चा विशेष रूप से करना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां नहरें काफी हैं और पानी भी काफी है। भाखड़ा के आने के बाद 95-98 प्रतिशत भाग में महेन्द्रगढ़, लोहारू के हिस्सों को छोड़ कर पानी की समस्या प्रायः हल हो चुकी है। एक बात इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं वैज्ञानिक रूप से मन्त्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ। क्या कारण है कि वहां पर सेम की समस्या इस भयंकर रूप में विद्यमान है? इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि पिछले पचास साठ सालों में, अंग्रेजों के समय से ही पंजाब सबसे आगे रहा है नहरों के मामले में। पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद उसका कुछ हिस्सा पाकिस्तान में चला गया और कुछ इधर पूर्वी पंजाब में रह गया। क्या कारण है कि अब तक उस हिस्से में से 80 परसेंट जमीन में सेम की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है, अस्सी परसेंट जमीन सेम की शिकार हो गई है। सब जगह वाटर लॉगिंग हो चका है। पानी नीचे

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

का ऊपर आ चुका है और सारी की सारी जमीन बिल्कुल बेकार हो गई है। पाकिस्तान बनने के बाद वहां भाखड़ा बांध बना और दक्षिणी पंजाब में जो हरियाणा का एक हिस्सा है उसमें कुछ नहरें आई हैं। मैं कोई उत्तर इस सेम की समस्या के बारे में टैक्नीकल ढंग से मन्त्री महोदय से लेना चाहता हूं। क्या कारण है कि पिछले पचास साल के बाद उस स्थान के ऊपर जहां आज भाखड़ा की नहरें नहीं हैं वह इलाका सेम का शिकार हो गया है? यह भी क्या पता है जहां पर भाखड़ा की नहरें गई हैं वह इलाका भी पचास साल के बाद सेम का शिकार नहीं होगा? इंजीनियर होने के नाते उनको इस बात का ज्ञान होगा और मैं उनसे इसके बारे में पूरी जो बात है वह जानना चाहूंगा। अगर हमने करोड़ों रुपया खर्च करके भाखड़ा बांध बनाया और उसके बाद राजस्थान और पंजाब के उस हिस्से में जहां नहरें पहुंचाई वहां भी अगर पचास साल के बाद इसी तरह से वाटर लॉगिंग का शिकार होना है तो हम क्या करेंगे? अगर हालत इसी तरह से चलती रही तो मुझे बड़ा सन्देह है कि हम हज़ारों बांध बनाने के बाद भी निकट भविष्य में या दूर भविष्य में भी कभी अनाज की समस्या को हल कर पायेंगे। यह एक ऐसा प्रश्न वाचक चिन्ह है कि जिसका उत्तर जरूर खोजा जाना चाहिये। अगर पचास साल के बाद जो नहरों का इलाका आज है और जहां नहरों से सिंचाई हो रही है इसी प्रकार से उसे सेम से तबाह होना है तो इसका कोई स्थायी हल हमें खोजना पड़ेगा। मुझे पता नहीं दूसरे देशों में इस सारी की सारी समस्या का कौनसा हल ढूंढा गया है। लेकिन पंजाब के इलाके की एक बात मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं।

मुझे याद है कि चौधरी लहरी सिंह जी जो इसे वक्त इस तरफ बैठते हैं जब यह पंजाब के सिंचाई मन्त्री थे उस ज़माने में जर्मनी से वाटर लॉगिंग का कोई एक्सपर्ट आया था और उसने काफी दौरा पंजाब के इलाके का किया

था। जब वह हांसी के इलाके का दौरा कर रहे थे तो एक स्थान पर हमने भी उनसे पूछा कि इस समस्या का कौनसा हल आप बताते हैं, यह समस्या कैसे हल हो सकती है, सेम की समस्या का हल क्या है? उन्होंने जहां और बहुत सी बातें बताईं वहां एक बात यह भी बताईं मोटे तौर से कि जब तक नहरों को पक्का नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है। भाखड़ा नहर जरूर पक्की है। वे नहरें जरूर पक्की हैं जो नई खुदी हैं। लेकिन जो पुरानी नहरें हैं जैसे वेस्टर्न जमना कैनाल या सतलुज वगैरह की नहरें उनको जब तक पक्का नहीं किया जाएगा तब तक यह समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी। उसके साथ साथ उन्होंने यह भी बताया कि नहरों के आसपास जो दो तीन मील का बैल्ट है वहां पर पम्प लगा कर पानी से जब तक सिंचाई नहीं की जाएगी तब तक इस समस्या का कोई हल नहीं निकल सकेगा। इस तरह की एक रिपोर्ट उन्होंने पंजाब सरकार को दी थी। पंजाब के भीमसेन सच्चर साहब मुख्य मंत्री थे तो विधान सभा के अन्दर शिमला में इस पर चर्चा भी हुई थी। ये दो बातें उस रिपोर्ट में विशेष रूप से कही गई थी। एक तो यह कि नहरों को पक्का किया जाए और दूसरे यह कि नहरों के साथ साथ दो तीन मील का जो बैल्ट है उनमें टयुबवैल लगाये गायें ताकि नहरों के नीचे का पानी ऊपर आकर उस में मिल कर सेम की समस्या पैदा न करें। 1950, 1951 और 1952 में तो यह बात थी लेकिन 1954 और 1955 के बाद एक और तरह की बाढ़ों का जिक्र होने लग गया ये नदियों की बाढ़ें नहीं थी बल्कि बरसात की बारिश की वजह से ये आने लगीं। सारा पानी जा कर इधर उधर फैलने लग गया। नहरों के नीचे का जो पानी था वह ऊपर आया और ऊपर के पानी के साथ आकर मिल गया। इस तरह से यह समस्या स्थायी बन गई है। हर साल जब बाढ़ों का पानी आता है तो किसी तरह से पम्प लगा कर दायें बायें तरीके से वह चीज सुखा दी जाती है। वह

पानी तो सुखा दिया जाता है लेकिन जो पानी नीचे का ऊपर आ कर मिल गया है वह सारा साल सूख नहीं पाता । इसका क्या कोई सौल्युशन इनके पास है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ ।

सोनीपत, जिंद, पंजाब के लुधियाना के पास का इलाका और संगरूर के इलाके का जो कुछ हिस्सा है उसको आप छोड़ सकते हैं । लेकिन बाकों के इलाके के बारे में आप क्या करना चाहते हैं ? पंजाब सरकार की रिपोर्ट भी आपके पास आई होगी । अगली बरसात सिर पर आ गई है । हजारों लाखों एकड़ जमीन अभी तक पानी के अन्दर डुबी पड़ी है । वहां पर हल्की किस्म का चावल पैदा होने के अतिरिक्त और कुछ पैदा नहीं होता है । इस प्रदेश को अनाज का भंडार कहा जाता है । यह प्रदेश सारे देश को अनाज पैदा करके खिला सकता है । लेकिन इस प्रदेश की यह जो सब से बड़ी समस्या है इसका कोई हल नहीं निकाला गया है । एक समस्या तो बाढ़ का जो पानी बरसात में आ रहा है, यह है और दूसरी यह सेम की समस्या है । नहरें वहां बहुत हैं । जो आने वाला समय है, पचास साल के बाद क्या होगा यह सब परमात्मा जानता है । आपको इस समस्या पर गहराई के साथ सोचना होगा । वाटर लार्गिंग से पंजाब तबाह हो सकता है । पिछले 20—30—40 साल का जो इतिहास है वह हमारे सामने प्रमाण स्वरूप विद्यमान है ।

वाटर लार्गिंग की समस्या को हल करने के लिए कुछ थोड़े बहुत कदम जरूर उठाये गये हैं, यह मैं जानता हूँ । कुछ नालियां खोदी गई हैं । इसका जिक्र रिपोर्ट में भी किया गया है । जो नहरें हैं उनके साथ साथ नालियां बनी हैं और इनके जरिये चारों तरफ से सेम का जो पानी है और बरसात का जो पानी है वह इकट्ठा होकर आगे चला जाता है और आगे कहीं पम्प के जरिये से हटा कर के दोबारा नहरों में इसको डाल दिया जाता

है या जहां पानी नहीं है वह इसको ले जाते हैं । इस पर करोड़ों रुपया जो हर साल सरकार खर्च कर रही है, क्या वह इस समस्या का स्थायी हल है ? इससे क्या सेम की समस्या आने वाले वक्त के लिए और हमेशा हमेशा के लिए हल होने जा रही है ?

मैं इंजीनियर मंत्री से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या का हल क्या है ? अब तक दस पंद्रह साल में कोई इस समस्या में अन्तर नहीं पड़ा है । जब बरसात आती है तो पंद्रह बीस दिन पहले जो नालियां खोद रखी हैं उनकी घास वगैरह साफ कर दी जाती है, कानर्ज पर दो तीन पम्प लगा दिये जाते हैं पानी सींचने के लिए दो तीन चार मील तक पानी जमीन को डुबोता हुआ चला जाता है और वहां से हटा कर नहर में उस पानी को फेंक दिया जाता है । इसका असर यह होता है कि नीचे का पानी ऊपर आ चुका होता है और ऊपर के पानी में मिल चुका होता है वह यों का यों ही बरकरार रहता है । क्या वजह है कि आप नहरों को पक्का करने की स्थिति में नहीं है या ट्यूबवैल लगाने की स्थिति में नहीं है ? क्यों आप जो ये अस्थायी बातें हैं, इन पर निर्भर कर रहे हैं ? अगर इस में कोई टेक्नीकल बात है तो वह भी मैं आप से जानना चाहूंगा । अगर कोई ऐसी बात है कि आप समझते हैं कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार के तरीके अपनाते से काम ठीक हो सकता है तो उसका उत्तर भी सरकार की तरफ से हमें मिलना चाहिये ।

दूसरे जो बाढ़ की समस्या है, जिस का मैंने जिक्र किया था, उसके बारे में मैं केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि जब नये प्रधान मंत्री ने अपना पद सम्भाला था उस वक्त उनके खिलाफ जो अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आया था उसका उत्तर देते हुए उन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि सबसे बड़ी समस्या क्या थी । उन दिनों बाढ़ काफी आ रही थी यू० पी० में, ड्रेन नं० 4 में और साहिबी

[श्री यु० सि० चौधरी]

नदी में । मंत्री महोदय याद करेंगे कि उस समय प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि सब से बड़ी कमी यह है कि हमारा आपस में समन्वय नहीं है, आपस में तालमेल नहीं है । मुझे और प्रदेशों का पता नहीं है, लेकिन पंजाब के अन्दर हर साल जो बाढ़ें आ रही हैं बरसात के कारण, उन का कुछ कारण है । सन् 1947 के पहले कोई तरक्की वहां नहीं थी, सड़कें नहीं थी, न रेलवे लाइनें थी, न नहरें थीं । सारे के सारे मैदान समतल पड़े हुए थे । शिवालिक पहाड़ों पर बरसात होती थी और पानी वहां से चल कर इधर उधर फैल जाता था और तालाबों आदि में भर जाता था । जब सड़कें बनीं, जब नहरें बनीं तो सड़क वालों ने उठकर दिल्ली से लेकर फाजिल्का तक और दिल्ली से करनाल होते हुए अमृतसर तक चारों तरफ सड़कों का जाल बिछवा दिया । नहर वालों ने नहरें खोद दीं, रेलवे लाइन वालों ने रेलवे लाइन बना दीं । लेकिन किसी ने नहीं देखा कि यहां पर कुछ प्राकृतिक प्रकोप भी हो सकते हैं । बावजूद हर तरह की चेतावनी देने के और यह मंत्रालय इस बात का प्रमाण है, कि जो पानी का नेचुरल फ्लो है उस को व्यवस्थित रूप देने के वास्ते कोई पुल बनाओ कोई साईफन बनाओ या किसी तरह का प्रबन्ध करो, कुछ नहीं किया गया । अब तक पंजाब सरकार की तरफ से या केन्द्रीय सरकार को तरफ से कोई प्रेरणा देने की बात नहीं हुई है ।

डा० राव में बड़ा उत्साह है और वे काफी दौरा करते हैं, इस में भी कोई शक नहीं है । हो सकता है कि उन के सामने अपनी समस्याएँ हों और अगर समस्याएँ नहीं हैं, तो उन को अपने विचारों को स्पष्ट रूप से सारे के सारे मामले के अन्दर रखना चाहिये । अगर वह ठीक से इरिगेशन नहीं करेंगे तो यह समस्या हल होने वाली नहीं है । हमें पूरा भरोसा दिलाया जाता है, दो सालों से

लगातार उन की तारीफ हो रही है कि यह इंजीनियर हैं, कोई उन को भगीरथ बता रहा है, कोई शिव बता रहा है, लेकिन मेरा खयाल है कि ऐसी बाढ़ों का उन की तरफ से हल निकलना चाहिये । यह कोई राजनीति की बात नहीं है । इंजीनियर होने के नाते अगर उन्होंने इस साल इस का हल नहीं निकाला तो कांग्रेस की तरफ से कहा गया है कि वह लोग उन का इस्तीफा मांग लेंगे । वही इस्तीफा मांग लेगे, हमारी दरकार इस के लिये नहीं होगी ।

इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर वह इस मामले में दृढ़ संकल्प हैं तो वह बतलायें कि उन के पास कौन सा हल इस के लिये है । कम से कम वह इस को बतलायें अगर यह प्रकाशित हो जाये कि प्रान्तीय सरकारें इस सम्बन्ध में उदासीनता बरतती हैं तो इस से उन के व्यक्तित्व पर कोई लांछन नहीं आयेगा । प्रान्तों के ऊपर ही सारी को सारी बातों की जिम्मेदारी होगी । मैं यह चेतावनी देता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपना मस्तिष्क लगा कर सेम की समस्या का पंजाब के दृष्टिकोण से कोई न कोई हल अवश्य निकालें ।

सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज करीब सात आठ सदस्यों ने इस मंत्रालय की डिमान्ड पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, और जिन विषयों पर वे बोले हैं उन में से खास तौर से गावों का विद्युतकरण है फ्लड प्रॉब्लेम है और थोड़ी सी इरिगेशन प्रॉब्लेम है । मैं थोड़े से समय में इन बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा ।

बिजली के सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश आजाद हुआ उस के पहले अर्थात् प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना काल के पहले हमारे पास करीब करीब २ मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली थी । पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम करीब

करीब 11 मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली बनाने जा रहे हैं। चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम करीब करीब 11 मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली और बनाने जा रहे हैं। इसके माने यह है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उतनी बिजली होगी जितनी कि आज से 70 वर्षों पहले तक हुई थी। आज से 70 वर्ष पहले पहला बिजली का स्टेशन भारतवर्ष में बनाया गया था।

श्री य० प्र० मंडल : गांवों को कितना दिया था।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : उस पर आ रहा हूँ। आज से करीब 70 वर्षों में हम ने करीब 11 मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली बनाई। अगली पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम कुल 11 मिलियन कीलोवाट बिजली बनाने जा रहे हैं। जब देश में योजना लागू हुई तो उस समय जितनी बिजली बनती थी वह करीब करीब 200 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की थी। यानी 50 या 55 वर्षों में करीब 200 करोड़ की लागत की बिजली सन् 1951 में थी। पिछले पन्द्रह वर्षों में, जिस का एक वर्ष अभी बाकी है, तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का अन्त आ रहा है, अगर जोड़ा जाये और हिसाब लगाया जाये तो 2,000 करोड़ रुपये इस में लगाये गये और 2,000 करोड़ रुपये अगले पांच वर्षों में लगेंगे।

गांवों के बिजलीकरण के बारे में मैं खास तौर से बातें करूंगा क्योंकि इस के सम्बन्ध में यहां चर्चा उठाई गई। एक बात यह समझ लेनी होगी कि हमारे पास प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली पहले कितनी थी और आज कितनी है। अभी श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह ने, जो कि पहले पहल इस पर बोले थे यू० एस० ए० की चर्चा की, जापान और यू० के० की चर्चा की। उन्होंने कहा कि करीब करीब 3 या 4 हजार यूनिट प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली वहां मिलती है। बात बिल्कुल सही है। जापान में करीब करीब हजार यूनिट प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली मिलती है।

हमारे यहां प्रति व्यक्ति कोई 17 या 18 यूनिट बिजली मिलती थी। लेकिन तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, और हम उसे निश्चित रूप से पूरा करने जा रहे हैं, वह 19 से बढ़ कर करीब करीब 100 यूनिट पर पहुंचने जा रहा है। चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक प्रति व्यक्ति करीब करीब 200 यूनिट होने जा रहा है। यह इंटरनैशनल स्टैंडर्ड से बहुत कम है और कम से कम 30 वर्ष लगेगे इस देश को एक हजार यूनिट तक पहुंचने में। लेकिन वो हमारी दुर्दगा है उस को हम क्या करें। हम तेजी से बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

जहां तक ग्रामों को बिजली देने की बात है, इस देश में करीब करीब साढ़े पांच लाख गांव हैं, पांच लाख, साठ हजार। उनमें से योजना के पहले कुल साढ़े तीन हजार गांवों में बिजली थी। उन साढ़े तीन हजार गांवों में से भी केवल एक प्रदेश मद्रास में 1800 गांवों में बिजली थी। यानी 50 परसेन्ट केवल मद्रास में थी। आज पन्द्रह वर्षों के परिश्रम के बाद करीब 50 हजार गांवों में बिजली होने जा रही है तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक। यह बात सही है कि यह बहुत कम है। हमें इससे सन्तोष नहीं है, और सन्तोष होना भी नहीं चाहिये। इसके विपरीत डा० राव ने घोषित किया है कि हम उसे पूरा करेंगे और इसमें कोई कोई शक नहीं है कि सन् 1969 तक, यानी गांधी जयन्ती, 1969 तक इस देश में करीब करीब एक लाख गांवों में बिजली हो जाएगी। इसके माने क्या हैं। इसके माने यह है कि इन पन्द्रह वर्षों में जहां 50 हजार गांवों में बिजली थी वहां अगले तीन वर्षों में 50 हजार और गांवों में में बिजली हो जायेगी। यानी- 20 हजार गांवों की योजना थी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में, 20 हजार से वह 25 हजार तक पहुंच रही है। तीसरी योजना में करीब करीब हर साल पांच हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंच जायेगी। लेकिन अगर अगले तीन वर्ष में 50 हजार के मुताबिक हिसाब लगाया जाये

[श्री स्वामवर मिश्र]

तो आप हिसाब लगा सकते हैं कि अगले पांच वर्ष नहीं, साढ़े तीन वर्षों के अन्दर हम यह कोशिश कर रहे हैं कम से कम हर साल के अन्दर 17 हजार से 20 हजार गांवों तक में बिजली पहुंचा कर उनका विद्युतीकरण किया जाये।

यह बड़ी भारी योजना है। इसकी सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह रही है कि हमने पहली योजना में, दूसरी योजना में और तीसरी योजना में अपना 2,000 करोड़ रुपया बिजली में लगाया एक अनुपात होता है बिजली में तथा ट्रांसमिशन लाइन में और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइन में। दोनों में 5 और 4 का हिसाब इंजीनियरों ने लगाया है। अगर 5 रु० खर्च होता है बिजली की पैदावार पर तो 4 रु० खर्च करना चाहिये उसके ट्रांसमिशन की लाइन पर। चूंकि यहां प्रायोरिटीका सवाल था बिजली के पैदा करने में इसलिये हमने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ट्रांसमिशन पर केवल एक तिहाई खर्च किया और दो तिहाई उसके जेनरेशन खर्च किया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि हम उतनी तेजी से नहीं बढ़ सक रहे हैं जितनी तेजी से हम बढ़ना चाहते थे।

यहां मैं एक बात और कह दूँ। हाउस को मालूम होगा कि जहां 50,000 गांवों में बिजली है, उसका अनुपात हर प्रदेश में बराबर नहीं है। मद्रास में करीब करीब 50 परसेंट गांवों में बिजली होगी, केरल में करीब 37 फी सदी गांवों में बिजली होगी, पंजाब में करीब 25 फी सदी गांवों में बिजली होगी। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी प्रदेश हैं जिनमें 2 फी सदी से कम गांवों में बिजली होगी। कम से कम ऐसे पांच प्रदेश हैं जहां के गांवों में 2 फी सदी या उससे भी कम में बिजली होगी।

श्री शिवन च पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) :
इसका क्या कारण है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं उस पर आ रहा हूँ। कुछ ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, श्री पांडेय जी का, जिन्होंने सवाल पूछा है, प्रदेश ऐसा नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 8 फी सदी या 9 फी सदी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण होने जा रहा है तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक। राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, असम, बंगाल,—बंगाल में तो करीब 3 या 4 फी सदी है—ये तीन चार प्रदेश हैं जिनमें दो फीसदी ऐसे गांव हैं जिनमें बिजली है। इसलिए यह तै किया गया है कि न केवल संख्या बढ़ानी है—संख्या तो बढ़ानी है—लेकिन यह करना है चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो रीजनल इम्प्रूवेंस है उसको ठीक किया जाए। उसके लिए मन्त्रालय ने यह तै किया है कि न केवल एक लाख गांवों में बिजली होगी, और मैंने जो संख्या दी है 1969 तक की...

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : यह बिजली सिर्फ गांवों में पहुंचेगी या घरों में भी पहुंचेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : जब गांव में पहुंचेगी तो वह ट्यूबवैल के लिए पहुंचेगी, पानी के लिए पहुंचेगी और रोशनी के लिए भी, पहुंचेगी...

श्री उबा० प्र० ज्योतिषी (सागर) : क्या पिछड़े प्रदेशों को प्रायोरिटी दे रहे हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं उसी पर आ रहा था। यह तै किया गया है कि हम न केवल संख्या से सन्तुष्ट होंगे, हर प्रदेश में कम से कम बीस फी सदी गांवों में बिजली होगी चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक।

श्री किशन पटनायक : घरों की गिनती बताइए।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : और जहां दस फी सदी से भी कम गांवों में बिजली है—चार पांच प्रदेशों में दस फीसदी से भी कम है—वहां के लिए मन्त्रालय विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार

करेगा। वहां के स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड को विशेष सहायता दी जाएगी, उनको विशेष मदद दी जाएगी। तो इस प्रकार अगर आप स्टेटों को लें तो उनमें दस फीसदी से बीस फीसदी तक गांवों में बिजली हो जायेगी। आज स्टेट टू स्टेट इम्बैलेंस है वहां एक स्टेट में विभिन्न जिलों में भी इम्बैलेंस है। उसको भी ठीक करना है। जहां तक गांवों को बिजली देने का सवाल है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हम बड़ी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि प्राइवेट ट्यूबवैल्स के लिए, पम्पिंग सेंट्स के लिए अधिक से अधिक बिजली दी जाए।

मंडल साहब ने कहा था शायद कि गांव वालों को बिजली कम मिलती है। कहा जाता है कि बे कम बिजली का उपयोग करते हैं। विद्युत्करण की भी एक समस्या है। आज जितनी बिजली खर्च होती है हिन्दुस्तान में 7-8 मिलियन किलोवाट उसमें से करीब 72 या 73 पर सेंट उद्योग खर्च कर देते हैं और 6 या सवा 6 फीसद से कम बिजली सिंचाई पर खर्च होती है। केवल मराठा में ऐसा है जहां कि श्रीमन्, उद्योगों पर 52-53 फीसद बिजली खर्च होती है लेकिन सिंचाई पर भी करीब बीस फीसदी बिजली खर्च होती है। इसी लिए वहां पर माइनर इर्रिगेशन का प्रोग्राम अच्छा चल रहा है। हमने सोचा है कि तृतीय और चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सोलैरिटीज का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन इस तरह किया जाए कि एक कम्पैक्ट ब्लाक को लेकर उसे इलेक्ट्रिफाई करें जिससे सिंचाई अधिक हो सके। हम इसको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते हैं। उसकी लाइन को और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं और मजबूत करना चाहते हैं।

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : खाद्य की उन्नति के वास्ते कितनी बिजली देने का आपका निशाना है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि आप उसे सुन कर सन्तुष्ट होंगे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नहीं होंगे, वह सन्तुष्ट होने वाले नहीं हैं।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : ऐसा न सोचा जाए इस सदन में कि आज हिन्दुस्तान में बिजली कम है इसलिए गांवों को बिजली कम मिल रही है। यह एक भ्रम की बात है। दर असल बात तो यह है कि गांवों को बिजली देने में स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड बेचारे घबराते इसलिए हैं कि यह अनइकानामिक पड़ता है। वहां लोड नहीं होता। अगर गांव में दो चार आदमियों के लिए बिजली ले जायी जाए तो वह अनइकानामिक होती है। इसलिए 6 परसेंट बिजली सिंचाई के लिए कंजूम होती है। आप इसको दुगुना तिगुना कर दीजिए तो भी बिजली की कमी नहीं है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि 2 मिलियन किलोवाट से बढ़ कर तीसरी योजना में बिजली 11 मिलियन किलोवाट हो गयी है और डा० राव का अनुमान है कि इस सदी के अन्त तक भारत को 240 मिलियन किलोवाट बिजली मिलने लगेगी। आज भी बिजली की कमी नहीं है, कठिनाई डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन लाइन्स की कमी की वजह से है।

जहां जहां बिजलीकरण ज्यादा हुआ है वहां वहां सरकार ने उसको खासतौर से कैपीटल सबसिडी दी है। यू० एस० ए० ने, जापान ने, कनाडा ने, यूरोपियन कण्ट्रीज ने उसको कैपीटल सबसिडी दी है, और यह सरकार भी इस पर सोच रही है कि इसके लिए क्या किया जाए। रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन अमेरिका का है, उसने गांवों के विद्युत्करण के लिए ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपया दो परसेंट ब्याज पर दिया है। हमारी सरकार के सामने प्रायोरिटीज का सवाल है। पीने के पानी की प्रायोरिटी का सवाल है, इर्रिगेशन की प्रायोरिटी का सवाल है। तो हम इस बारे में सोच रहे हैं। जहां तक इस काम के लिए फण्ड्स का सवाल है हम एल० आई० सी० से से कुछ सहायता लेना चाहते हैं, रिजर्व बैंक से कुछ कन्सेशनल फ़ाइनेंस लेना चाहते हैं, अगर

[श्री श्यामधर मिश्र]

कुछ हो सके तो पी० एल० 480 फण्ड से लेना चाहते हैं। मिनिस्ट्री आफ इकानामिक एफेयर्स से हम सहायता लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं में एक एक गांव में बिजली ले जाने का परता कोई 75 हजार रुपए पड़ता था ; लेकिन इस चीज में मन्त्रालय ने इस खर्च को कम करने का यत्न किया है। उन्होंने कापर कण्डक्टर के स्थान पर अल्यूमीनियम कंडक्टर का उपयोग करना शुरू किया है और लोहे के पोलस की जगह लकड़ी के या आर० सी० सी० के पोल लगाए हैं। इस प्रकार अगर एक कम्पैक्ट एरिया को बिजली दी जाए तो चौथी योजना में हमने 75 हजार का आधा खर्च कर दिया है अर्थात् 34 या 35 हजार। अब एक गांव को बिजली ले जाने में 34 या 35 हजार रुपया लगेगा। इस हिसाब से हम चौथी योजना में एक लाख गांवों को बिजली ले जाना चाहते हैं। अभी हमको प्लानिंग कमीशन से पूरी स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। 75 हजार प्रति गांव के हिसाब से इस काम के लिए 750 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता होगी, लेकिन अब अगर हमको तीन सौ करोड़ रुपया मिल जाए तो उसमें करीब करीब एक लाख गांवों का विद्युतीकरण हो जाएगा। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने इंडीकेशन दिया है कि हमको इस काम के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा। लेकिन हम को आशा है कि इस रकम में बढ़ोतरी होगी। तो गांवों में बिजलीकरण के लिए बिजली की कमी नहीं है। मैं आपको मद्रास, महाराष्ट्र और बंगाल का उदाहरण देता हूं। आप देखें कि महाराष्ट्र और बंगाल और मद्रास में अगर फिजीकल क्वांटिटी देखी जाए तो बिजली सबसे ज्यादा है। इस योजना में भी और अगली योजना में भी यही अवस्था रहेगी। लेकिन आप देखें कि बंगाल में तीन फीसदी गांवों में बिजली है, महाराष्ट्र में देखें तो 9 फीसदी या 8 फीसदी है। तो गांवों में बिजली को देख कर अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता कि राज्य में बिजली

कम है या ज्यादा है। इस दिशा में काम करना होगा, और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि अगले पांच वर्षों में जो प्रस्ताव मन्त्रालय ने रखा है अगर वह स्वीकृत हो गया और हम को 300 करोड़ रुपया मिल गया तो हम एक लाख गांवों में बिजली पहुंचा देंगे। और यह न सोचा जाए कि हम यह चाहते हैं कि गांव वालों को रोशनी या पंखा न मिले। हम चाहते हैं कि उनको ये चीजें मिलें, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो बिजली उनको मिले उससे वे अधिकतर खेती करें और उद्योग करें। और उद्योगों में भी मद्रास ने करीब सात हजार नए उद्योग गांवों में लगाए हैं। वहां प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट, एपीकल्चरल यूनिट बिजली पर मुनहसिर हैं। आज पूरे देश में में करीब करीब 2,50,000 पम्पिंग सैट्स हैं। मेरे पास फीगर हैं उससे लगता है कि करीब 2,50,000 पम्पिंग सैट्स हो गये हैं। अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम चाहते हैं कि काफ़ी पम्पिंग सैट्स, प्राइवेट ट्यूबवैल्स, इंडस्ट्रियल यूनिट्स और प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट्स गांव गांव में लगायी जायं। उसके लिए कोशिश हर तरीके से हो रही है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि उस दिशा में हम निश्चित तौर से कामयाब होंगे।

श्रीमन, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन में जो व्यवस्था की बातें हैं उनमें कुछ सुधार करें और इसीलिए स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड्स में और अपने केंद्र के मंत्रालय में एक सरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सैल, हमारे यहां तो डायरेक्टोरेट है, हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं, कि हर एक स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के पास रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का एक विंग हो, सैल हो जो कि उस पर सोचे और मनन करे। उसके लिए खास तौर से कोशिश हो और उस पर विचार करे। स्टेट लेबिल पर स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के लिए कोई एक ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी हो जैसा कि महाराष्ट्र ने किया है। महाराष्ट्र स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिस्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड के पास स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी काउंसिल है जिसमें गैर सरकारी लोग, एम० पी० और एम० एल० एज० लोग हैं जो कि उस पर रिप्रेजेंटेड होते हैं। इसके अलावा

मैंने वहां के स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड में एक और अच्छी बात देखी। लैंड मोर्टगेज बैंक के जो प्रेसीडेंट होते हैं स्टेट लेबिल के वे यहां पर ऐक्स ऑफिशियो मੈम्बर होते हैं। वह स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का ऐक्स ऑफिशियो मੈम्बर होता है। वही चीज डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेबिल पर की गई है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि लैंड मोर्टगेज बैंक ने पैसा दिया और बोर्ड ने लाइन दी, दोनों जानते हैं, किसने पैसा दिया है और कहां लाइन जानी है और इसलिए वह एक इंटीग्रेटेड प्रोग्राम होता है। हम फिर कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि ब्लीक ग्रॉ-नाइजेशन, पंचायती राज्य इंस्टीट्यूशन गांवों में विद्युतीकरण में सहायता करें, मदद करें। हम हर तरीके से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस संस्था को ऊंचा किया जा सके। हमने कहा है कि हम यह भी कोशिश करेंगे कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में, रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल कोऑपरेटिक्स जितनी कायम कर सकें, कायम करके उनके जरिए भी स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्डों का बोझ हलका हो सके। यह काम जनता के पैसे से, जनता की सहायता से और कोऑपरेटिक्स के जरिए जहां तक हो सके उसे हम करने की कोशिश करेंगे ताकि यह इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का प्रोग्राम काफी आगे जा सके। यू० एस० ए० में बहुत कामयाबी हुई, स्वीडन में बहुत कामयाबी हुई और अन्य बहुत से देशों में भी रूरल इलेक्ट्रिकल कोऑपरेटिक्स बहुत कामयाब हुई हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में इसको किया जाय।

यह सवाल किया जाता है कि इंजीनियर्स कहां से लायेंगे तो मुझे इस बात का एलान करते हुए खुशी अनुभव होती है कि हमारे देश में इंजीनियर्स तैयार करने की बात नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे पास हिन्दुस्तान में इंजीनियर्स मौजूद है और ऐसे इंजीनियर्स मौजूद हैं जिनको की दुनिया अपने कामों के लिए हम से मांगती है। लेकिन अगर इस पर भी

हमारे पास इंजीनियरों की कमी रहती है तो हम इंजीनियर्स ट्रेन कर रहे हैं और इसके लिए चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में हम ने इंजीनियर्स को ट्रेन करने का भी प्रोग्राम बनाया है।

अब मैं रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के अलावा फ्लड कंट्रोल पर थोड़ा निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में कहा है, खास कर पंजाब सम्बन्ध में वाटर लागिंग के सम्बन्ध में कहा है। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि करीब करीब हर साल हमारे देश में 100 करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हो जाता है। फ्लड से होने वाला नुकसान करीब 40-45 करोड़ के पड़ता है। यह क्रीप नष्ट हो जाने से नुकसान होता है। इस तरह से करीब करीब 100 करोड़ कुल रुपये का नुकसान होता है। लेकिन यह बाढ़ की समस्या का दुनिया के इतिहास में और हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में उतनी ही पुरानी है जितनी कि दुनिया के इतिहास में नदियां और पानी रहे हैं। आज अमरीका में तीस चालीस वर्षों में फ्लड कंट्रोल पर 5,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया है जबकि हमने 130 करोड़ रुपया तीन योजनाओं में खर्च किया है और अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में 200 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करना चाहते हैं। अमरीका ने 5,000 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया तब भी यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि वह हंडरेड परसेंट इम्युनिटी पा बचे हैं और फ्लड उनके पूरे काबू में हो गया है। बहरहाल हम इस दिशा में कोशिश कर रहे हैं और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में 145 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करने पर करीब करीब 100 लाख एकड़ जमीन को बाढ़ से बचाया गया है। हमारी समस्या करीब करीब 400 लाख की है।

एक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना कि जब जमीन बढ़ी तो उत्पादन क्यों नहीं

[श्री श्यामधर मिश्र]

बढ़ा, मैं उस में अभी नहीं जाऊंगा क्योंकि उसमें समय लग जायेगा लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि उत्पादन बराबर हमारा बढ़ रहा है। मैं उनकी यह बात नहीं स्वीकार कर सकता कि उत्पादन नहीं बढ़ रहा है। उत्पादन निश्चित रूप से हमारा बढ़ रहा है। हमने 25 फीसदी फ्लड कंट्रोल को काबू में किया है। अभी हमने हिसाब लगाया कि अभी हमें इस काम के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपया और चाहिए तब हम फ्लड कंट्रोल को माडरेट बेसिस पर कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं।

वाटर लॉगिंग की समस्या मैं मानता हूँ कि बड़ी चिन्ताजनक है। इस ओर श्री युद्धवीर सिंह और श्री इकबाल सिंह और अन्य कई माननीय सदस्यों ने सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया है। मैं उन सब लोगों को इस की ओर देख रहा हूँ। वैसे यह वाटर लॉगिंग थ्राल इंडिया प्राबलम नहीं है केवल दो तीन राज्यों और विशेष कर पंजाब की यह वाटर लॉगिंग की समस्या बहुत विकट है। पंजाब की करीब 30 लाख एकड़ जमीन और यू० पी० की 5 लाख एकड़ जमीन प्रभावित है। एक दो करोड़ नहीं बल्कि यह 37-38 लाख भूमि का सवाल है। उसको बचाने के लिए हमारे ओर से कोशिश हो रही है। एक विदेशी हमारे यहां आये थे। उन से मिल कर वाटर लॉगिंग पर काबू पाने के लिए पंजाब में केवल सात पायलेंट प्राजेक्ट्स चलाये जा रहे हैं। ऐक्सपेरीमेंट करके देखा जाये कि किस तरीके से ड्रेनेज बनाया जाय, ट्यूबवैल लगाया जायें। इसके लिये सात पायलेंट प्राजेक्ट्स लगाये गये हैं। उस ऐक्सपेरीमेंट का नतीजा ज्यों ही आयेगा त्यों ही सरकार इस काम को शुरू कर देगी। ड्रेनेज के लिए पंजाब सरकार ने प्रस्ताव रखना है कि उसे करीब करीब 61 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। इस बारे में मैं इतना विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि जितना हो सकेगा

उतना रुपया इस काम के लिए दिया जायेगा उसके देश के ड्रेनेज प्रोग्राम को पूरा करने के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये। जाहिर है कि जितना रुपया ऐलाट होगा उसके हिसाब से हम इस काम को जरूर प्राथमिकता देंगे। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी परेशान करने वाली समस्या है।

एक दो समस्याएं और हैं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। डा० राव इस सम्बन्ध में कहेंगे क्योंकि समय बीतता चला जा रहा है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : और बोल लीजिये पांच मिनट में वह भी समस्या हल हो जायेगी।

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : अगर बोलने से ही यादव जी समस्या हल हो जाती तो मैं दो घंटे बोल सकता था लेकिन वास्तविकता तो यह है कि न यादव जी के बोलने से और न ही मेरे बोलने से कोई समस्या हल होती है।

महाराजा बीकानेर ने घग्घर नदी और उससे पैदा होने वाली समस्याओं पर जिज्ञा किया था। राजस्थान में सचमुच यह घग्घर नदी एक ऐसी नदी है जोकि जाकर समुद्र में नहीं गिरती, किसी नदी में नहीं मिलती बल्कि जाकर बालू में, राजस्थान के बालू में, एक गड्ढे में गिर जाती है। इस साल यह घग्घर नदी की समस्या बड़ी तकलीफदेह रही है। अभी डा० राव साहब उसके बारे में बतलायेंगे। उस सम्बन्ध में फाईनैस मिनिस्टर से बात हो चुकी है, पुरी स्कीम बन चुकी है कि कहां थोड़ा सा पानी उठा कर उस के पानी का इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, थोड़ा सा ड्रेन उस के लिए बन जायेगा। दो, तीन स्कीमस कई करोड़ लगा कर बन चुकी हैं, तैयार हो चुकी हैं, फाईनैस मिनिस्टर्स का क्लियरेंस भी हो चुका है और वह स्कीम लागू होने जा रही है।

दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में जहां तक फलड की बात है नजफगढ़ ड्रेन की समस्या का इस साल एक नया अंशुभव हुआ है। इस साल जो दिल्ली में बाढ़ आई वह छोटी छोटी नदियों में आई है जैसे कि साहिबी नदी की या ड्रेन नं० 8 की आती थी। उस के लिए योजना भी बन गयी है। साहिबी नदी पर डैम बनने वाला है। ढासा बांध जब तक जरूरी होगा तब तक कायम रहेगा। नजफगढ़ ड्रेन जो है उसको भी चौड़ा कर रहे हैं। इस के अलावा एक कम्प्लीमेंटरी ड्रेन बनाने की योजना है। उस पर विचार हो रहा है। इसी तरीके से भरतपुर ऐरिया में राजस्थान ऐरिया में तथा यू० पी० में गोवर्धन डैम की समस्या है। हमारे देश में यह फलड की समस्या खासतौर से चार, पांच राज्यों में बहुत गम्भीर है। नोरदन स्टेट्स, असम, बिहार, यु० पी०, पंजाब और राजस्थान के अन्दर यह समस्या है। दक्षिण में आंध्र में है। इस के लिए चार, पांच कमेटियां हर ऐरिया के लिए इस साल डा० राव ने कायम की हैं। यह कमेटियां दो तीन महीने के अन्दर उन समस्याओं का हल सुझाएंगी और हम इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि जहां तक हो सके उनको कार्यान्वित करें।

मैं अब और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता हालांकि मेटेरीयल बोलने के लिए मेरे पास बहुत था। मैं बस इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि यह मंत्रालय चाहे वह सिंचाई की योजना हो अथवा और कोई योजना हो पूरी गम्भीरता से उस और सोच रहा है। सिंचाई की योजना पर तो मैंने नहीं कहा है लेकिन डा० राव उस पर बोलेंगे बहरहाल चाहे वह फलड की योजना हो, बिजली की योजना हो चाहे रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन की योजना हो जितना भी सम्भव हो सकता है और जितना उनके लिए पैसा मिल सकता है वह हम लेने और उन्हें पूरा करने के लिए कोशिश करेंगे।

ड्रिफिंग वाटर के बारे में जो एक माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल किया है तो मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह हैल्वी मिनिस्टरी का विषय है वैसे इस पर डा० राव थोड़ा प्रकाश डाल सकते हैं हालांकि पीने के पानी का विषय स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आता है और वह इसके लिए जिम्मेदार है।

जितनी समाई हो सकती है उतनी हर तरीके से इन समस्याओं पर काबू पाने की कोशिश की जा रही है और इन तीनों पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हम यह निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि हर दिशा में हमने प्रगति की है और हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं और वह हमारे लिए एक गौरव की बात है न कि शर्म की बात।

15 hrs.

Shri S. B. Patil (Bijapur South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak a few words on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I also congratulate the hon. Minister for having come forward with an encouraging report and achievement. Within the very limited time at my disposal, I would like to touch only a few important points with regard to the potential created and its utilisation. Some of my friends have already spoken and have passed some remarks with regard to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Some friends from the Opposition also have criticised the Ministry and they have criticised the implementation of some of the projects. I only want to speak on the utilisation of irrigation and power potential created already and the creation of new potential.

From the report I find that the progress of implementation of various irrigation and power projects for the year 1964-65 as compared with the targets set is somewhat satisfactory. With regard to irrigation potential, from the report I find that the irrigation potential created in the First and Second Five Year Plans is about

[Shri S. B. Patil.]

18.1 million acres and the utilisation of irrigation potential in the First and Second Plans is about 11 million acres, that is, about 55 per cent. The potential already created and likely to be created in the Third Five Year Plan is about 19.64 million acres as against the target of 29.47 million acres. It is not satisfactory and I hope the Ministry will achieve the target fixed for the Third Plan. The utilisation during the Third Plan is about 15.41 million acres, that is, about 87 per cent. This is a much greater achievement than that of the First and Second Plans. I do not know whether these figures are correct because when I toured many of the projects, I found many lands without water.

The reasons for the shortfall in the creation of irrigation potential have been mentioned in the report. The most important is the insufficient utilisation of water resources. There are various reasons for the non-utilisation of irrigation potential already created. The main thing is the deficiency on the part of the Government in not providing the field channels distributaries, in proper time and lack of adequate finance and lack of tractors and bull-dozers and other heavy agricultural implements for levelling the land. The potential created by these projects can be utilised to the maximum extent only if the farmers are enthused to do so. For example, the agriculturists of my State of Mysore are to pay a very high rate of taxes on irrigated land from Rs. 54.60 paise to Rs. 64.20 paise per acre irrespective of the productivity of the soil concerned. This structure of taxation on irrigated lands for only seasonal water is too high and it should be impossible for them to pay and the only way for them is to forego their lands and live on them. In view of the quick and efficient utilisation of irrigation potential already created, I wish to suggest a few points for the consideration of the Government.

Firstly, betterment levy or surcharge on all irrigated lands should not be levied till the farmers become irrigation-minded. If that is levied, it might act as disincentive in the utilisation of irrigation potential already created. Secondly, the increased productivity should be the only basis for levying the betterment levy.

Sir, at present, irrigation is not agriculture-oriented but it is PWD-oriented. The irrigation regulations which are of the 18th or 19th century should be immediately changed.

15.06 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

Coming to the quick implementation of the current irrigation and power projects, I may say that many of the projects were behind schedule and the benefits have been less than what were forecast. Mysore is only a small percentage of irrigation potential. It is necessary to speed up the Upper Krishna and Malaprabha projects without changing the site of the projects and the design of the projects without any delay. Otherwise, not only the State will suffer but the entire country will suffer.

Then, I may point out that malpractices, over-estimation of the cost of the projects, heavy profit margin to the contractors at the cost of the labour and the corruption in the implementation of the projects are serious matters nowadays which should be thoroughly checked and looked into at proper time. In the report they have mentioned two points in regard to the creation of irrigation potential. They say that it is due to increase in labour wages and due to the under-estimation. But as far as I know it is false. I will quote one example. I had an occasion to visit some of the irrigation projects in my State—I do not want to mention the projects. I enquired from the labourers and gangmen as to how much they are paid for digging the foundation after 10 to 15 ft. depth in hard rock under

the river bed. To our astonishment, we were told that they are paid Rs. 15 only for 100 c.ft. It also came to our notice that Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 have to be spent for blasting the hard rock and the rest, that is, Rs. 8 have to be distributed among 12 to 15 workers. But the contractor of the main project is getting Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 for the same work from the Government. This was narrated by the Assistant Engineers-in-charge of the project on the spot in the presence of the contractor's representative. Hence, we can understand the difference between the earning of the contractor and the amount that the labour gets ultimately. I presume that this position exists in almost all the projects in the country.

Further, it can be seen that over-estimation is one of the reasons for the contractors profiteering and corruption in the Department. When they get the work executed so cheaply, why should there be higher estimation? The Government should take particular care in approving the estimates of the major projects. Otherwise, the major portion goes into the pockets of contractors and others.

It would be better to appoint an expert committee comprising of a few non-officials to examine this aspect to suggest ways and means of improving the conditions of labourers and also stopping exorbitant profit-making by the contractors. I request the hon. Minister that the benefit/cost ratio should be worked out in the major irrigation projects.

There is no authoritative publication of this Ministry available today from which we can ascertain whether any profit has been made or not on huge investments on those major projects. The Government should see to the best utilisation of funds collected through taxes on the common people for the good of the nation as a whole.

I now come to the rural electrification programme. From the annual re-

port, we find that about 28,000 villages have been electrified in the First and Second Plan, and about 18,000 villages are going to be electrified in the first four years of the Third Plan. We hope that by the end of the Third Plan Government will be able to achieve the target fixed for the Plan.

In this connection, I would like to request Government that the State and the Centre should subsidise the State Electricity Board for supplying cheap electricity to villages. In some States, the rates charged for the farmers are much more than the maximum economic rate.

With regard to power projects in my State, I want to say one word, and that is in regard to the Kalinadi project. This project which is now being investigated by the State Government is an important project, and it is one of the biggest projects in the whole world. I am very glad that the Ministry has included this project for investigation under the UN Special Fund Aid. I hope that the hon. Minister will include this project in the Fourth Plan.

Lastly, I come to the Krishna-Godavari water dispute. This is an important question which is agitating the minds of the people in the three Indian States concerned. As far as I am able to see it, the decision of the Central Government hits Mysore in several ways. Though the Mysore State covers over 61 per cent of the area of the two river basins, it has been allotted only 600 TMC. ft. which covers just half of the State's minimum requirements. Even the recommendations of the Gulhati Commission have not received due consideration by the Centre. The people of Mysore cannot rest satisfied with this meagre allocation. Mysore has had the lowest percentage of irrigation in the country. Let me state the basic facts, namely that Madras has 36 per cent, Andhra Pradesh has got 26 per cent, Maharashtra has 8 per cent, while Mysore has only 6 per cent of the irrigation.

[Shri S. B. Patil]

potential in the whole of India. Mysore's original claim was for 1250 TMC. ft.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should conclude now. He should have dealt with this point in the beginning of his speech.

Shri S. B. Patil: I am concluding.

Mysore's original claim was for 1250 TMC. ft. Then, Mysore said that it was prepared to reduce its claim from 1250 to 1050 TMC. ft. But all that has been provided to that State now is only 600 TMC. ft. I would urge upon the Central Government that Mysore should get an equitable share of the Krishna waters immediately.

श्री भजहरि महंतो (पुर्लिया) : आपने मुझे जो अपनी कट मोशन पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, उस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

इस सदन में ऐसे मंत्रियों या माननीय सदस्यों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है जो अपने हाथ से हल चला कर खेती करते हैं । इसलिए हमारे देश में किसान के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था किस प्रकार से जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है इस को ये लोग नहीं जान सकते हैं । मैं खुद एक किसान हूँ और अपने हाथ से हल चला कर अपना जीवन बिताता हूँ । इसलिए खेती के लिए सिंचाई का गरुत्व क्या है, क्या इस का महत्व है, इस को मैं अच्छी तरह से जानता हूँ ।

आजादी के बाद से गांवों में सिंचाई की उन्नति के लिये दिन-पर-दिन आशा करते करते सतरह बरस हो गए हैं लेकिन कुछ भी प्रगति नहीं हुई है । अब यह समझ लिया कि इस खलती व्यवस्था में अच्छी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होगी और हम लोग अच्छी खेती कर के पैदावार बढ़ायेंगे । वास्तव में यह सम्भव नहीं

हो सकता है । कागजों में लिख देने से ही खेती की पैदावार में वृद्धि नहीं हो सकती है । अनाज पैदा नहीं हो सकता है, पैदावार बढ़ नहीं सकती है ।

सिंचाई और बिजली दफ्तर की एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट मुझे मिली है । उस में पहले ही स्वर्गीय नेहरू जी की एक बात उद्धृत की गई है । उस में लिखा गया है कि सिंचाई के माने ही कृषि है । कृषि के लिये सिंचाई से बढ़ कर अच्छा शब्द कुछ नहीं है । उस के बाद रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि सिंचाई और विद्युत का प्रसार अच्छा ही हुआ है । लेकिन तीसरी योजना में जातीय आय आशानुरूप नहीं हुई है । इस का कारण यही है कि कृषि का उत्पादन बहुत पीछे हट गया है । हमारा कहना है कि सिंचाई की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं हुई है, इसलिये कृषि के उत्पादन में घाटा पड़ा हुआ है । सिंचाई का पसार हमारे कागजों में जो दिखलाया गया है, उस के अनुपात में वास्तव में नहीं हुआ है । इसलिए आज अनाज की पैदावार की इतनी दुरवस्था है । आंकड़े, भाषण और उपदेश सुनाने से अनाज पैदा नहीं होता है । अनाज पैदा करने के लिए पानी का वर्षण चाहिये । इस की आज सतरह वर्ष में भी हम अच्छी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

यह ठीक है कि कुछ बड़ी बड़ी नदियों को बांधा गया है, कुछ बहुत बड़े बड़े डैम बनाये गये हैं, जलाधार सिंचाई के लिए निर्मित किये गये हैं । लेकिन इस के साथ साथ यह भी देखा जाना चाहिये कि इन बांधों से जितनी आबादी की जमीन डूब गई है उतनी जमीन में भी सिंचाई कर के पैदावार बढ़ाई गई है या नहीं ? जब इस को हम देखते हैं तो हमें निराश होना पड़ता है । सौ सौ करोड़ रुपया जो खर्च किया गया है, उस को खर्च करने के बाद जो फल निकला है वह बहुत ही कम निकला है । देखा जाता है कि जो उपयुक्त व्यवस्था

है वह बहुत दूर की बात है। सरकारी कार्य साधारण आदमी के प्रयोजन, उस की वास्तविक अवस्था को विचार कर के नहीं किया जाता है। अगर यह होता तो छोटी और मंजली सिंचाई व्यवस्था पर सब से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाता जिससे छोटे छोटे किसान अधिक पैदा कर सकते। किसान को खाद से भी अधिक प्रयोजन पानी से है, खाद से भी ज्यादा आवश्यकता पानी की है। यह सत्य बात है। लेकिन इसको कार्यान्वित करने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया जाता है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। पश्चिमी बंगाल में पुरुलिया जिले की बात मैं कहता हूँ। आजादी के बाद से आज तक छोटी, मंजली या बड़ी किसी प्रकार की भी कोई सिंचाई की व्यवस्था वहाँ नहीं हुई है। बी० डी० ओ० से काम कुछ होता नहीं है। जो रुपया मिलता है उस का आधा तो बरबाद हो जाता है और बाकी आधा वापिस हो जाता है। लोग सहायता के लिये आते हैं लेकिन उन लोगों की बात को सुना नहीं जाता है। उस जिले में अवस्था ऐसी है कि बहुत कम खर्च में छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकती है और वर्तमान में जो पैदा होता है उस की मात्रा दुगुनी हो सकती है। इस और आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अब मैं एक विशेष विषय की ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। पुरुलिया और बांकुड़ा जिले की सीमा में कौसावती और कुमारी नदी योजना चल रही है। उससे पुरुलिया जिले के बीस गांव एक दम डूब गये हैं और ३८ गांव आधे डूब गये हैं और ५४ गांव थोड़ा बहुत डूब जायेंगे। यह योजना ऐसी है कि पुरुलिया जिले की एक इंच जमीन में भी सिंचाई नहीं होगी। इस योजना से वहाँ के कम से कम बीस हजार आदमी निराश्रित होंगे। उन लोगों को जमीन का रुपया भी ठीक से नहीं मिलता है। उस के लिए उन लोगों को बेहद हैरान होना पड़ता है। उनको देखने वाला कोई नहीं है।

बिजली का जहाँ तक सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में ज्यादा कुछ कहने की जरूरत नहीं है। तीसरी योजना के पिछले तीन सालों में हमारे पश्चिमी बंगाल में कुल १३० गांवों का बिजलीकरण किया गया है। हमारे पुरुलिया जिले में डी० बी० सी० की तार गांव गांव में चली गई है लेकिन आज तक एक भी गांव में बिजलीकरण नहीं हुआ है। यही हालत वहाँ चल रही है। सरकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि काम की व्यवस्था का धारा परिवर्तन किया जाए और अगर ऐसा नहीं होता है तो राज्यों में या केन्द्र में सिर्फ कर्मचारियों और कांग्रेस के खिदमतगारों के ऊपर निर्भर न करके दूसरे लोगों की बात को भी ध्यान से सुना जाए। लोग जिम्मेवारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं। जैसा हम कहते हैं हम जिले में सिंचाई की जिम्मेवारी लेने के लिए तैयार हैं अगर सरकार राजनैतिक दृष्टि से काम न करके अच्छे आदमी के अभिमत को मूल्य दे और उनके साथ काम करे।

समय कम है इसलिये मैं अधिक न कहूँगा। सरकारी पक्ष या माननीय मंत्री मुश्किल में नहीं पड़ने से दूसरे की बात नहीं सुनते हैं। मैं शासक दल की एक माननीय सदस्या, श्रीमती विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित के २४ मार्च वाले व्याख्यान में से जोकि उन्होंने इस सदन में दिया था उस में से कोट करना चाहूँगा :

“हम लोग कल खाद्यान्न देंगे, यह आश्वासन यथेष्ट नहीं है। कारण प्रायः देखा जाता है कि यह कल कभी नहीं आता है और अगर जल्दी ही कुछ न किया जाय तो लोग निराश होकर प्रतिकार करने के लिए आखिरी उपाय को अपनने हाथ में ले सकते हैं।”

इसलिए क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि प्रशासन को समय रहते चेतना होगी? और सिंचाई ही नहीं अपितु जो भी आज देशवासियों की मुख्य-मुख्य समस्याएँ हैं उनको इस बीना पर क्या व्यवस्था किया जायगा?

Mr. Chairman: Shri R. S. Pandey:

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi (Firozabad): Have you given any chance to any member from UP so far? There must be some representation from every state. Members who have spoken on previous Demands are getting chance after chance and are being called one after another. Not a single member has been called from UP. What is this? There must be some element of fairness.

Mr. Chairman: He will resume his seat. I will explain the position. This is arranged in consultation with your Deputy Chief Whip who gave a list of names here. This is being observed as a matter of convention, almost as a rule, by whosoever occupies the Chair.

The Deputy-Speaker has just gone for a few minutes. In that respite, I am here occupying the Chair temporarily. I do not want to disturb his wishes which he wanted me to carry out. I am calling as he has directed. I am not exercising much discretion here because I am here for a very brief period. If I were to sit longer here, I would have exercised my discretion. Therefore, this is a matter for parties to arrange with their whips and other office-bearers.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Whosoever occupies the Chair, I cannot reconcile myself to the proposition that the Chair should surrender its discretion to the whips. The Chair has to be fair to the House.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Let the hon. Member please settle with the Speaker all these points and whoever is in the Chair will carry out the decision taken by the Speaker.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West): I want to raise a question of privilege. The question of privilege is not for you or for me or for anybody else in this House; it is the privilege of the House. I would like to point out, if

you will forgive me, that it is not a question of how many minutes you are going to be in the throne. The throne is greater than the man; whether the man is the Speaker, Deputy-Speaker or anyone from the panel of Chairmen, it is the Chair. This canonisation of the Chief Whip or the Deputy Chief Whip or leaders of parties, I am afraid, I have never accepted throughout my parliamentary career here, and I will not accept it today. I will accept the ruling from the Chair. It is not a question of the occupant thereof for the time being. . . .

Mr. Chairman: I have understood him. I will give the ruling.

Shri Jaipal Singh: While you are in the throne, the throne is what matters, not the Chief Whip, not the Deputy-Speaker nor anybody else. It is the throne that counts.

Mr. Chairman: Without presuming to express an opinion on the point raised, I am exercising my discretion fully as Chairman here. I have called upon Shri R. S. Pandey.

Shri Warrior: There are other states also involved when reconsideration is given by the Chair. There are some other states also which have not been represented.

Mr. Chairman: Certainly. We will see if all the states cannot be represented.

श्री राम सहैया पाण्डेय (गुना) : सभापति महोदय, सिचाई और बिजली मंत्रालय द्वारा किये गये कार्यों के प्रति मैं दोनों मंत्रियों को बधाई देता हूँ। नदी, घाटी परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से हो रहे देश के चतुर्मुखी विकास के संदर्भ में हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था। स्वावलम्बी आर्थिक विकास की ठोस नींव रखने के लिये भारतवासियों द्वारा किये जा रहे भरसक प्रयत्नों को और निर्देश करते हुए पंडित जी ने कहा।

“विद्युत केन्द्र और बृहत् नदी घाटी परियोजनाएं वास्तव में नव भारत के मंदिर हैं।”

ये शब्द स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने उस समय कहे थे जब उन्होंने भारत निर्माण की एक बड़ी कल्पना की थी। संसार के निर्माण और आर्थिक विकास के संदर्भ में यदि आप संसार के सारे विकास का दर्शन करें तो आप को अनुभव होगा कि संसार का विकास और आधुनिक विकास बिजली और सिंचाई के माध्यम से हुआ है। बिजली से वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण और आगे चलाने का संकल्प पैदा हुआ और सिंचाई से हमने धरती की सेवा कर और अधिक अन्न अर्जन किया। इन दोनों प्रकारों के माध्यम से भोजन सामग्री एक ओर, दूसरी ओर मनुष्य को विज्ञान के माध्यम से साधन प्राप्त हो, इस तरह से दूसरी ओर हम चले। इस कल्पना को लेकर हमारे देश के स्वर्गीय विश्वकर्मा पंडित जी ने यह सोचा था और योजना के माध्यम से 1, 2 और 3 पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं का निर्माण हुआ। श्रीमन्, जो भी साधन और जो भी आर्थिक क्षमता हमारे देश को उपलब्ध है उस को देखते हुए मंत्रालय ने जो कुछ भी किया, अनुभव होता है कि अधिक होना चाहिए था लेकिन साधन और पैसों की, विदेशी मुद्राओं की कमी के कारण जो कुछ भी उन्होंने कार्य किया उसके लिये मैं उन्हें बधाई दिये वगैर नहीं रह सकता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं अपने प्रदेश मध्य प्रदेश की ओर मंत्रालय का ध्यान और इन दोनों मंत्रियों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। बहुत सी योजनाएं पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में मध्य प्रदेश को दी गईं। 19 ऐसी योजनाएं हैं जिनकी कि कल्पना तो की गई इन योजनाओं में लेकिन आज तक उन पर कोई कार्य आरम्भ नहीं हुआ और तीन योजनाएं जिनका कि नाम नर्मदा, इरावती और सावरी और जिनकी

लागत 36 करोड़ के थी केवल इस तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंतिम चरण में केवल 3 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये मिले हैं। उस में एक करोड़ रुपया वह भी सम्मिलित है जोकि पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से आये हुए शरणार्थियों के बसाने के संदर्भ में इन योजनाओं को आगे चलाने के लिए मिला है। श्रीमन्, यह तीनों योजनाएं जिनका कि मैंने उल्लेख किया उनका आरम्भ दूसरी योजना के अन्त में हुआ था। यह तीसरी योजना का अंतिम वर्ष है, मगर इन योजनाओं के पूरा होने की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, वे अभी आरम्भ होने की दिशा में हैं—आरम्भ होने के मार्ग में हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सरकार योजना बनाती है और धन-राशि एलोकेट करती है, तो वह इस बात को क्यों भूल जाती है कि हम अपने प्रान्त के लोगों को बताते हैं कि केन्द्र की ओर से ये योजनाएँ आ रही हैं, लेकिन जब इस धीमी गति से काम होता है और वह धनाभाव के कारण पूरा नहीं होता है, तो लोगों में बड़ी निराशा का वातावरण पैदा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस सदन में यह आश्वासन दें कि वह सिंचाई की इन 19 योजनाओं और तीन मल्टी-परपज प्रोजेक्ट्स को पूरा करने के लिए कटिबद्ध हैं।

हमारा प्रदेश बीच में स्थित है और वहां पर चावल और गेहूँ की प्रमुख खेती होती है। हमें यह सूचना देने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त है और इस में प्रसन्नता होती है कि हमारा प्रदेश अधिक अन्न उपजाता है। यदि वे योजनाएँ, जो छत्तीसगढ़ से लेकर बस्तर तक जाती हैं, पूरी की जायें, तो हम सारे देश को चावल खिला सकते हैं। और यदि मध्य प्रदेश के उस हिस्से में, जहां गेहूँ पैदा होता है सिंचाई की योजनाएँ पूरी की जायें, तो सम्भव है कि हम आधे राष्ट्र को गेहूँ भी खिला सकते हैं—प्रधानतः गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर और आंध्र तक आधे राष्ट्र को गेहूँ खिला सकते हैं। मैं आप का ध्यान अपने प्रदेश के चीफ़ मिनिस्टर श्री डी० पी० मिश्र, के उस वक्तव्य की ओर

[श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय]

दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो उन्होंने दो दिन पहले नर्मदा घाटी योजना के सम्बन्ध में दिया था।

"Chief Minister Shri D. P. Mishra expressed the hope here today that if proper development of Narmada Valley was made, Madhya Pradesh alone would meet the entire rice shortage in the country."

यह बात उन्होंने बहुत स्पष्ट भावना के साथ कही। नर्मदा वैली योजना पर 300 करोड़ रुपये की लागत की कल्पना की गई है, जिसके लिए श्री खोसला मध्य प्रदेश महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात का दौरा कर रहे हैं। यदि सरकार चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में इस योजना को पूरा करने का संकल्प ले ले, तो मैं निश्चय-पूर्वक और संकल्पपूर्वक अपने मुख्य मंत्री के इन शब्दों को दोहरा कर आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि हम खेती की उपज और विद्युत के निर्माण में देश को बहुत कुछ आगे बढ़ाने में सहयोग कर सकते हैं।

जहां तक इरिगेशन पोटेंशल का सम्बन्ध है, हमारे प्रदेश—मध्य प्रदेश—में सारे देश का पन्द्रह फीसदी इरिगेशन पोटेंशल है। नर्मदा नदी अमरकंटक से ले कर 800 मील तक खेतों और घने जंगलों को स्पर्श करते हुए अरब महासागर में विलीन होती है, जिसमें 150 मील का क्षेत्र गुजरात में भी है और वह महाराष्ट्र को भी स्पर्श करते हुए जाती है। यदि सरकार नर्मदा वैली योजना को साकार करना चाहे तो उसको दो बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए। एक तो यह है कि 45,000 मेगावाट बिजली इस योजना से पैदा होगी और मध्य प्रदेश में उत्पादित इस बिजली का कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन देश भर में सबसे नीचा होगा अर्थात् दो पैसे पर यूनिट होगा और दूसरे, जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, गेहूँ और चावल का उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा।

अभी हमारे यहां करीब 450 मेगावाट बिजली तैयार होती है और तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना में हमारा जो टारगेट था, हम उससे भी आगे बढ़े हैं, लेकिन हमारा कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन चार और पांच पैसे आता है। उसका कारण यह है कि हमको कोल, जिसकी माइन्ज हमारे यहां हैं, एन० सी० डी० सी० से लेना पड़ता है और वह जो नेशनल कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन का लेवल है, उसके आधार पर देता है और हमको फ़ैट चार्जिज भी देने पड़ते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि कास्ट आफ़ प्राइवशन को नीचे लाने के लिये सरकार वे माइन्ज हम को दे। हम उनको चलायेंगे और अपनी कोल-वैल्ट को एक्स्प्लायट करेंगे, ताकि बिजली को सस्ता करने का प्रयत्न करें।

हम मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहते हैं कि मध्य प्रदेश के साथ वह व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है, जिसकी वह पात्रता रखता है। हम इस बात को उदाहरणों से सिद्ध कर सकते हैं। देश में ऐवरेज इरिगेशन 27.3 परसेंट है, जबकि हमारे यहां केवल 11 परसेंट है। मैं इस बात को सिद्ध कर सकता हूँ कि मध्य प्रदेश के साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं किया गया है। हमारे यहां 400 लाख एकड़ भूमि पर खेती होती है और 681 लाख एकड़ धरती खेती योग्य है। लेकिन पहली और दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजनाओं में हमारे यहां सिंचाई का पोटेंशियल 0.7 परसेंट था, जब कि तृतीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्त में वह केवल 4 परसेंट है, यद्यपि दूसरे राज्यों में वह अधिक है।

हमारे यहां सारे देश को देखते हुए इरिगेशन पोटेंशियल पन्द्रह परसेंट है। उस को एक्स्प्लायट करना चाहिए और वह तब तक पूरा नहीं होगा, जब तक सरकार नर्मदा वैली योजना को स्वीकार नहीं करेगी। उस के द्वारा हम देश को अधिक से अधिक बिजली दे सकेंगे।

मेरा निवेदन है कि नर्मदा बैली योजना के साथ साथ इन्द्रावती और सावरी, इन दो योजनाओं को भी ले लिया जाये।

मैं मध्य प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में फिर एक शिकायत करूंगा। स्टेट्स रीआर्गनाइजेशन कमिशन ने यह कहा था कि मध्य प्रदेश का बड़ा विस्तार है और पांच छः प्रदेशों से उसका सम्बन्ध है। उसके पोर्टोशाल को देखते हुए हम विशेष तौर पर यह निवेदन करेंगे कि उसके खनिज पदार्थों के विपुल भंडार को देखा जाये, वहां बहती हुई नदी के प्रवाह को देखा जाये, उस भूखी धरती की प्यास को देखा जाये, जिसको पानी देने से ज्यादा अनाज पैदा हो सकता है, उस नदी के प्रवाह को देखा जाये, जिस पर बांध बांधने से बिजली और सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो सकता है। उन घने जंगलों की ओर भी देखा जाये, जिनकी तरफ एस० घार० सी० ने इशारा किया था, और उनके पोर्टोशाल को एक्सप्लायट करके आर्थिक विकास में योगदान करना चाहिए। अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी, तो हमारा प्रदेश दूसरे प्रदेशों की तुलना में पिछड़ जायेगा।

सरकार को यह बात भी नहीं भूलनी चाहिए कि हमारे प्रदेश की सम्पूर्ण जन-संख्या का एक तिहाई भाग आदिवासियों का है। जिस प्रदेश में आदिवासियों की इतनी बड़ी संख्या हो, जिस प्रदेश की एक-तिहाई जन-संख्या आदिवासियों की हो, उसके विकास की तरफ पूरा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। वे आदिवासी जंगलों में रहते हैं, दूर दूर पहाड़ों में रहते हैं। यदि हम इन योजनाओं को विशेष रूप से हाथ में ले कर उन लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति के सुधार की प्रक्रिया में योगदान नहीं करेंगे, तो आखिर वे बेचारे कब सरकार के द्वारा अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक किये जाने की आशा करेंगे।

मानवता के नाम पर, विकास और भोजन-वस्त्र के नाम पर, बिजली और सिंचाई के नाम पर, उद्योग-धंधों के नाम पर हमें

सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश के चित्र को सामने रख कर देश के सर्वांगीण विकास में योगदान करना चाहिए। सीतेले बेटे के प्रति जो व्यवहार होता है, उस का त्याग करके, शुद्ध आर्थिक विकास की भावना के साथ केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश की विपुल सम्पदा को एक्सप्लायट करने में, उसकी खोज और उस को प्राप्त करने में, अपना योगदान करना चाहिए।

धन्यवाद।

श्री प० ला० बरूपाल (गंगानगर) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा नाम भी लिस्ट में है।

Mr. Chairman: Hon. Members should not interrupt asking for time. They can send in slips. That has become a habit here, that is not objectionable. I will try to adjust the time using my discretion and to the best of my ability.

श्री प० ला० बरूपाल : सूची में तो हमारा भी नाम है।

An Hon. Member: Will we get a chance.

Shri A. S. Saigal (Janjgir): We have already sent chits... (Interruptions).

Mr. Chairman: There need be no interruptions on the question of Members having a right to speak here. At this rate every Member will stand up and go on arguing his point. I have seen to the list of speakers and I will try, as I have said many times when I was presiding, to give representation as much as possible to all parties and to all States. I have looked into this point. Nobody from U.P., a big State, had so far been called and so I have called from that State Mr. Chaturvedi.

Shri Shiv Charan Mathur (Bhilwara): What about Rajasthan?

श्री शं० ना० चतुर्वेदी : सभापति महोदय, यदि इन सतरह वर्षों में तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के द्वारा देश के विकास पर दृष्टिपात करें तो कहना पड़ता है कि सिंचाई और बिजली विभाग को अगर उसका पर्याप्त महत्व दिया गया होता तो शायद आज देश में इतनी समस्याएँ न होतीं जिन से हम को लड़ना पड़ रहा है। छाद्यान्तों की कमी है, कच्चे माल की कमी है, बेकारी भयंकर रूप में विद्यमान है और देहाती क्षेत्रों से लोग तेजी से शहरों की ओर दौड़े आ रहे हैं। अगर पर्याप्त साधन सिंचाई के देहातों में उपलब्ध कर दिये गये होते, अगर बिजली गांवों में पहुंचा दी गई होती तो शायद ये समस्याएँ बहुत हद तक सुलझ गई होती। सुबह का भूला अगर शाम को आ जाता है तो उसको भूला नहीं कहते हैं। आज भी हम इस तरफ अधिक ध्यान दे तो मुझे विश्वास है कि देश में जितनी प्रगति हुई है उससे ज्यादा हो सकेगी और इन समस्याओं का निराकरण होगा।

श्रीमान् डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब अभी पावर के सम्बन्ध में बोले हैं इसलिये मैं भी उसी का जिक्र सब से पहले करना चाहता हूँ। पावर के लिहाज से जैसा उन्होंने कहा, सारा देश ही बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। दुनिया के देशों में आज किसी देश को अगर प्रगतिशील माना जाता है तो इसी बात से माना जाता है कि उसका पर कैंपिटा पावर कंजम्पशन कितना है। इसी को प्रगति का सूचक चिह्न माना जाता है। आज हमारे देश में जो एवरेज पावर कंजम्पशन है वह 47 यूनिट्स का है। लेकिन इस में भी बहुत कुछ असमानता है। कितनी अधिक असमानता है, इसको आप देखें। दिल्ली में जहाँ 224 यूनिट का पर कैंपिटा कंजम्पशन है, वेस्ट बंगाल में 137 यूनिट का महाराष्ट्र 119 यूनिट का वहाँ उत्तर प्रदेश में

कुल 37 का ही है। उत्तर प्रदेश का इस मामले में नम्बर चौथा था उस वक्त जब कि पहली योजना प्रारम्भ हुई थी। सारे देश में उसका चौथा नम्बर था। आज स्थिति यह है कि उसका नम्बर करीब तेरहवां हो गया है। अभी तक जितना एलाटमेंट और एडवांस एक्शन हुआ है पावर के सिलसिले में उससे सम्भावना इस बात की है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की समाप्ति तक उत्तर प्रदेश सबसे नीचे पहुंच जायेगा। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति है और उसका पर-कैंपिटा कंजम्पशन सब से कम हो जाएगा। यह गम्भीर चिन्ता की बात है जिस प्रदेश में कोयला नहीं है, तेल नहीं है, वहाँ शक्ति का एक मात्र साधन बिजली है। वह बिजली भी पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं मिलने वाली है। जब कि इतनी क्षमता विकसित करने के लिए पड़ी हुई है, वह भी हाईडिल की सबसे सस्ती पड़ती है उसका भी विकास नहीं हो रहा है। एडवांस एक्शन हो गया है और यह कहा जा रहा है कि पहले से जो योजनाएँ दे रखी हैं उन पर ही ज्यादा खर्च होगा, इसके मानी यह है कि जो रिजनल इम्बैलेंसिस हैं वे सदा के लिए बने रहेंगे। यानी जो प्रदेश पिछड़ा चला आ रहा है बराबर पिछड़ा हुआ चलता रहेगा। पावर के क्षेत्र में ही यह पिछड़ा हुआ नहीं है, सभी क्षेत्रों में यह पिछड़ा हुआ है। पावर के अभाव में न तो वहाँ कोई बड़ा उद्योग जा पाता है, और न ही देहातों में छोटे उद्योग पनप पाते हैं और न ही जितना कृषि का उत्पादन जितना बढ़ना चाहिये, उतना बढ़ पाता है। जो कुछ भी हुआ है उसका चित्र आपके सामने है। मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि डा० राव साहब इसके बारे में कुछ करें। वह रिसोर्सफुल हैं और न्याय भी करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ न्याय करें उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान प्रदेश है और उसकी अस्ती प्रतिशत जन-

संख्या कृषि पर निर्भर करती है। अगर आप उसकी भलाई चाहते हैं तो आपको वहां बिजली व सिंचाई का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विस्तार करना होगा। जो कुछ अभी तक आपने दिया है वह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है। उसको किसी तरह से भी न्यायसंगत नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

सिंचाई के बारे में मझ यह कहना है कि जहां पर इस देश में 328 मिलियन एकड़ भूमि पर खेती होती है वहां पर केवल 18 प्रतिशत ऐसी भूमि है जिस को सिंचाई उपलब्ध है। सिंचाई के लिए पानी की कोई कमी नहीं है। लेकिन शायद एक साइंटिफिक तरीके से यहां के वाटर रिसो-सिस का अभी तक कुछ अनमान नहीं लगाया गया है कि कितना पानी हमारा जाया होता है, वह जाता है उसका अनमान नहीं लगाया गया। एक ओर तो पानी बाढ़ द्वारा विध्वंस करता है और दूसरी तरफ उस के अभाव के कारण लोग प्यासे मरते हैं और खेत सूखते हैं। यह कहां का हमारा बुद्धिमानों का काम है कि हमने आज तक अपने वाटर रिसोसिस का कोई भंडाजा नहीं लगाया है कि किस तरह से ज्यादा से ज्यादा उनका उपयोग हम कर सकते हैं। यह हमें सब से पहले करना चाहिये था।

15. 46 hrs.

[Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

यदि अपने देश का मुकाबला पाकिस्तान, जापान चीन आदि से करें तो जहां हमारे अपने यहां 18 परसेंट सिंचित भूमि है वहां पाकिस्तान में 37.6 परसेंट है, जापान का 55.4 परसेंट है और चीन का 22.6 परसेंट है। तृतीय योजना में हमने अपना टारगेट 29.47 मिलियन एकड़ का रखा था लेकिन अब उसकी पूर्ति शायद पचास

परसेंट भी नहीं हो सकेगी और वह 15.6 मिलियन एकड़ तक ही सीमित रह जाएगा। इससे भी ज्यादा भयंकर बात जो है वह यह है कि जितना हम पोर्टोशियल डिबेलेप करते हैं, जितनी क्षमता हम पैदा करते हैं उसका भी हम पूरा पूरा उपयोग नहीं हो पाता। इसके बहुत से कारण बताये जाते हैं। प्रथम योजना में 48 परसेंट या द्वितीय में 71 बताया जाता है और तृतीय में 80 हो जाने की संभावना है। लेकिन मुझे इन आंकड़ों में बड़ा भारी सन्देह है। यह जो पोर्टेशल है यह बिल्कुल कागजी है, फर्जी है। थोड़े दिन पहले की बात है मैंने पूछा था कि माताटीला डैम में अभी तक पानी क्यों नहीं दिया गया है। इस डैम पर जो खर्चा होना था उसका तीन चौथाई हो चुका है। जो पोर्टेशल है उसका उपयोग क्यों नहीं हो रहा है? मुझे मालूम हुआ कि वहां पर गैट्स नहीं लगे हैं, पानी मौजद नहीं है। जब इतना खर्च करने के बाद भी पानी उपलब्ध नहीं तो यह पोर्टेशल वास्त-विक कैसे कही जा सकती है? जहां पानी है वहां नालियां नहीं या पुलिया नहीं बनी ट्यूब वेल की नालियां और पुलियां को मैंने देखा है। जब पहली ही बार पानी छोड़ा गया, पुलिया ही साफ हो गई। पोर्टेशल तो आपने क्रियेट कर दिया है लेकिन ऐसी अवस्था में किसान अपना सिर पकट कर रह जाता है। किस तरह से पानी का वह इस्तेमाल कर सकता है? किस किसान की हिम्मत है कि वह जा कर किसी असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर या किसी ठेकेदार की शिकायत करे।

मेरे मित्र ने बताया है कि जहां प्रति 100 घनफुट खुदाई के लिए 45 रुपये डिपार्टमेंट देता है वहां लेबर को केवल पंद्रह रुपये ही मिलते हैं। जितना खर्चा इस डिपार्टमेंट की तरफ से किया जाता है उसका रिटर्न क्या मिलता है, इसको भी आप देखें। सिंचाई जो हमारे देश के

[श्री शं० चतुर्वेदी]

लिए इतनी महत्वपूर्ण चीज है जिस के साथ लोगों के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न नथी है उस में नब्बे करोड़ का घाटा प्रतिवर्ष हो रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में द्रुत गति से सिंचाई का विस्तार हो सकता है? डा० राव खुद इंजीनियर हैं, योग्य प्रशासक हैं वह इन बातों को देखें और इसमें वह जरूर सुधार लाने का प्रयत्न करें। किसी तरह से पैसा बरबाद तो नहीं होता है, इसको भी आप अवश्य देखें। जहां कोई योजना शुरू होती है वहां सिमेंट खूब ब्लैकमार्केट में चलता है। सीमेंट और रेत का एक और पांच का जहां पर अनुपात होना चाहिये उसकी जगह पर एक और दस का बताया जाता है। इसमें लोगों को पूरा पूरा बेनीफिट नहीं मिलता। तभी जो अपेक्षा हम इस डिपार्टमेंट से रखते हैं उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती।

रिपोर्ट में लिखा हुआ है कि बाढ़ से 17 लाख एकड़ भूमि और करीब 50 लाख एकड़ फसल का नुकसान हुआ जिसका 43 करोड़ रुपये का अनुमान है। फलइस से नुकसान के अतिरिक्त वाटर लागिंग से निरंतर हजारों लाखों बीघे जमीन बेकार बड़ी रहती है और वहां के लोगों की बड़ी दुर्दशा होती है। उसके निवारण का उपाय करना बहुत जरूरी है—फसल तो सड़ती ही है घर सोल की वजह से बैठ जाते हैं कीटाणु पैदा हो जाते हैं, वहां रहना है मुश्किल हो जाता है, कुंआओं का पानी खराब जाता है बीमारी फैलती है लेकिन ऐसा महसूस होता है कि जहां हम हैं वहां ही पड़े हैं। काम जिस धीमी गति से चलता है उस से हमें सन्तोष नहीं मिलता है।

इस वजह से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आज जब कि एक योग्य इंजीनियर के हाथों में इस डिपार्टमेंट का संचालन है, तो हम अपेक्षा करते हैं कि इस में जो काम है उन को सुधारा जायेगा। जगह

जगह पर जहां पोटेंशल उपलब्ध है उस का उसका विकास होगा और जहां पर रीजनल इम्बैलेन्सेज हैं उन को दुरुस्त करने के लिए मंत्री महोदय अपनी पूरी शक्ति लगायेंगे।

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. At the outset, I would like to pay my warm tribute to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for its admirable performance. In particular, I would like to congratulate the hon. Dr. K. L. Rao who heads his Ministry so ably and who inspires a sense of sustained confidence and interest in everyone of us.

In the working of his Ministry, he particularly desires us to remember the most sacred and valuable words of the late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, namely, "power stations and the great river valley projects are truly the temples of new India." Of course, my hon. friend Shri Pandey has made a reference to this quotation, but I am repeating it because Dr. Rao has quoted it in his report.

Within a very short period of the assumption of his office, he has many remarkable achievements to his credit. I shall make a few observations with regard to the policy that is followed in taking up new schemes in the Plan. At page 29 of the report, it is said as follows:

"The team have advised that the tendency to take up a large number of new schemes in the Plan even though the projects are not fully investigated should be avoided and the States should concentrate on investigations and take only a few of those new schemes which are ready in all respects."

Again,—I do not wish to take up the time of the House, but I will read only

the last sentence of the paragraph on page 43 of the report, which is pertinent here, which says:

"As such, no amount of time and labour spent on the preparation of these projects can be considered too great to ensure the selection of the most desirable projects for inclusion in the Plans so that maximum benefits accrue to the country commensurate with investments."

The policy which is chalked out is sound and it is very difficult to find fault with it, but the question is whether such a policy was followed in the past and whether an all-India survey of rivers and dam sites was carried out before taking up the projects and whether investigations were carried out and priorities fixed with a view to getting optimum and most economical development of river resources. When we see that past performance, we find that the answer is not satisfactory. My grievance is that because of the lack of some such sound policy, so many good projects remain in darkness. With your permission, I will cite one or two instances. One is the Kallammawadi project on the river Dudhaganga which is in the Kolhapur district of Maharashtra State. This proposed project costing Rs. 1,632.36 lakhs, and benefiting 1.168 lakh acres is now before the Central Water and Power Commission for examination since the 18th June 1964. It was sent to them by the Maharashtra Government with priority. For 17 long years this project did not find any place in the plan, while the survey, maps and so on were completed long before, during the British period. But then fortunately it did not escape the acute and proficient eye of Dr. K. L. Rao. The moment I took this matter to him, he said that that project is already attracting and occupying his mind. Then, on the 7th of last month, he visited the site and assured the agriculturists who had gathered there in large numbers that the project is sure to be included

in the Plan. Further, he assured them that his very visit was to be considered as the inauguration of the project.

I may, with your permission cite another instance, and that is the Warna project, on the Warna river in the Kolhapur district of the Maharashtra State. That project is to cost Rs. 3,134.00 lakhs and to benefit 3.23 lakh acres. That is also before the Central Water and Power Commission since very recently, that is, March, 1964. The only request to the hon. Minister is to give more attention to these projects, because, for some reason or other, they may again be thrown into the background. So, I am making a particular request to him and I also expect that he will give an assurance in this House on that matter.

With regard to the size of the irrigation plan, and the outlay, I should like to say a few words. With an outlay of Rs. 720 crores, to be spent on continuing schemes, only Rs. 155 crores will be available for new schemes. According to the latest figure, this sum of Rs. 155 crores is to be reduced to Rs. 75 crores or to Rs. 80 crores to be made available for the new schemes. It is very difficult to accommodate so many good projects within such a scanty amount. But there is some principle coming in. Those schemes costing less than Rs. 5 crores are to be taken up first. Accordingly so many good projects will be again thrown into the background.

16 hrs.

I have two or three suggestions with regard to the formulation of schemes. Firstly, the schemes should be so planned and formulated that they form a network of waterways throughout the country, similar to the zonal grid for electricity.

Sometime back a reference was made to the electrification of rural areas and the objective of achieving 1 lakh electrified villages has to be attained at the time of the centenary

[Dr. K. L. More]

of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. But we know Mahatma Gandhi attached great importance to the Harijan problem, which is connected with water. Water is more important than power and I would have been glad had Dr. Rao taken up this programme first. Of course, his efforts for rural electrification are praiseworthy. Water is holy, but it makes other things unholy. Untouchability is intimately connected with this problem of water and I request him to attach more importance to this.

For the optimum and the most economical development of the river resources, it is important that the development should proceed on the basis of a basinwise integrated plan and not on the basis of individual projects formulated in isolation and often in conflict with one another.

Again I congratulate the Minister on his achievements and I support the demands.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मंत्रालय का काम है सिंचाई, बाढ़ और विजली की व्यवस्था करना। लेकिन मैं इस समय केवल सिंचाई के ऊपर अपने विचार आपके सामने रखूंगा।

वैसे, जहां तक मंत्री महोदय का सवाल है, वह बहुत कुछ कर रहे हैं, मेहनत भी करते हैं, लेकिन जब तक कि कोई दिशा सामने न हो, कोई उद्देश्य सामने न हो, तब तक उस कार्य की पूर्ति नहीं हो सकती चाहे लोग कितनी ही ईमानदारी से काम करते जायें।

सिंचाई का जहां तक प्रश्न है, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं उनके अनुसार इस समय देश में कुल खेती की जमीन 37 करोड़, 58 लाख 38 हजार एकड़ है और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था है केवल 6 करोड़ एकड़ के लिए, और मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार सन् 1969 तक दस करोड़ एकड़ के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था

होगी। अगर इस हिसाब से देखा जाये तो उस समय भी 31 या 32 करोड़ एकड़ जमीन बिना सिंचाई के रह जायेगी। यह ठीक है कि हम अपने भूतकाल की अपेक्षा आगे बढ़े हैं। लेकिन यह महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है। महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि आपके सामने जो सिंचाई की समस्या है वह कितनी गम्भीर है। सन् 1969 तक आप दस करोड़ एकड़ के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे, जिसमें अंग्रेजों के समय की व्यवस्था और आप ने जो पिछली तीन योजनाओं में व्यवस्था की है वह सब शामिल है। अगर इस गति से आप चलेंगे तो दो सौ बरस में पूरी जमीन के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था कर पायेंगे। इस पूरी जमीन के लिए सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए ऐसी योजना बनानी चाहिए जिससे हम इस काम को जल्दी से पूरा कर सकें। अगर हम सिंचाई की पूरी व्यवस्था कर लें तो हमारी उपज ड्योढ़ी हो सकती है और फिर हम को करोड़ों अरबों रुपया बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर खर्च नहीं करना होगा।

आज अन्न मंत्रालय की ओर से कहा जाता है कि अन्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए रासायनिक खाद की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन पानी के अभाव में उस उर्वरक से खेती जल जायेगी और उपज कम हो जायेगी। तो पानी की व्यवस्था पहले होनी चाहिए। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह पांच सात साल के लिए कोई योजना बनाएं और उस पर 25 या 30 अरब रुपया खर्च करें, तभी सारी जमीन के लिए पानी मिल सकेगा। इस सम्बन्ध में एक और बात मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। यह काम बड़ी योजनाओं से नहीं हो सकता, लघु सिंचाई योजनाओं के द्वारा ही इस लक्ष्य की पूर्ति हो सकती है। जो पथरीले या पहाड़ी इलाके हैं, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, या जो रेगिस्तानी इलाके हैं, जैसे राजस्थान, उनके लिए बड़ी योजनाएं बनाना ठीक है, लेकिन अन्य इलाकों के लिए रहट, नल कूप आदि छोटे साधनों से पानी आसानी से मिल सकता है। इस पर पैसा भी कम खर्च

होगा और काम भी जल्दी होगा। लेकिन यह चीज आज हो नहीं रही है।

मंत्री महोदय कहेंगे कि इस काम के लिए पैसा कहां से आवे। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि पैसा कैसे आवे। आप अपने को समाजवादी सरकार कहते हैं, लेकिन जब मांग की जाती है कि छोटे लोगों की आमदनी सौ रुपये से कम न हो तो आप कहते हैं कि इस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में समय चाहिए। लेकिन हजार रुपये से अधिक किसी की आमदनी और खर्च न हो इसको करने में तो कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। अगर आप ऐसा करें तो ससे आप को बहुत रुपया मिलेगा और उस रुपये को आप इस सिंचाई योजना में लगा सकते हैं। इससे उपज बढ़ेगी और यह शिकायत भी दूर हो जायेगी कि लोगों की आमदनी नहीं बढ़ती। ऐसा करने में क्या दिक्कत है?

इसके अलावा आज हमारा राज्यों का और केन्द्र का कुल राजस्व 50 अरब है। योजना से पहले यह 10 अरब का था। इस पचास अरब राजस्व में से जो फीज और अन्य तरक्की के मामले में जो खर्च होता उसको निकाल दें तो कम से कम 30 या 35 अरब रुपया जो बचता है वह प्रशासन पर खर्च हो जाता है, इसमें से देश की तरक्की के लिए कुछ नहीं लगता। अगर इस खर्च में कमी की जाये तो भी काफी रुपया बच सकता है और सिंचाई के काम पर लगाया जा सकता है।

अब मैं नलकूपों के बारे में कुछ तथ्य आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। निजी लोग सात हजार में नलकूप बनाते हैं, सहकार समितियां 15 हजार में बनाती हैं और राज्य सरकारें एक नलकूप 80 हजार में बनाती हैं। तो यह रुपया कहां जाता है, वह जाता है सड़क निर्माण में, बंगलों के निर्माण में और जो बंगले हैं उनमें आधुनिकतम सुख सुविधा का प्रबन्ध किया जाता है।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : उन नलकूपों की साइज में फर्क है। जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में बनता है वह छोटा होता है उसका डिसचार्ज पांच 6 हजार गैलन होता है और जो पब्लिक सेक्टर में बनता है उसका डिसचार्ज 36 हजार गैलन होता है।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जिन लोगों ने बनाये हैं उन से मेरी बात हुई है। मैं मेरठ जिले की बात करता हूं।

अन्त में मैं एक बात बिजली के बारे में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो बैंक रेट बढ़ी है उस के कारण बिजली की दर बढ़ायी जा रही है। इसके लिए वह कानून में संशोधन करना चाहते हैं। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो पुरानी बिजली कम्पनियां हैं उनका कोई खर्चा नहीं बढ़ गया है, इसलिए कोई कारण नहीं है कि उनकी दरों में बढ़ोतरी की जाये।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि गांव वालों को ट्यूब वेल्स के लिए सस्ती बिजली दी जाये। मैं आप से निवेदन करूँ कि रेहन्द डैम की बिजली बिड़ला के अल्यूमीनियम के कारखाने के लिए तीन पैसे फी यूनिट मिलती है और किसानों को वही बिजली 19 पैसे प्रति यूनिट मिलती है। इसी तरह से उत्तर बिहार में किसानों के लिए 25 पैसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली मिलती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसी योजना बनायी जाये कि गरीब किसानों को सस्ती बिजली मिले। इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं ने अपने मंत्री श्री राम सेवक यादव का भाषण ध्यान से सुना। भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है यहां के अधिकांश लोग खेती करते हैं। इसलिए इस देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था का महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। अभी हमारे दोस्त श्री राम सेवक यादव ने कहा कि बिहार में किसानों को 25 पैसे प्रति यूनिट बिजली मिलती है और

[श्री राम जेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

बड़े लोगों को सस्ती बिजली मिलती है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो बरौनी के थर्मल पावर स्टेशन को बिजली है वह कम्पनियों को पांच पैसे प्रति यूनिट मिलती है जब कि साधारण उपभोक्ताओं को 35 पैसे प्रति यूनिट दी जाती है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह सिंचाई का प्रश्न एक ऐसा प्रश्न है कि अगर देश में किसानों के लिए सिंचाई की समुचित तथा सस्ती दर पर व्यवस्था की जाय तो देश खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी बन सकता है। अगर खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर सरकार ने समुचित ध्यान कृदया होता और कृषकों को सिंचाई आदि की सभी आवश्यक सुविधाएं सुलभ की होतीं तो आज से पांच, छह महीने पहले जो संकट की स्थिति इस देश में उत्पन्न हुई वह पैदा न हुई होती।

आप जानते हैं कि बिहार दो भागों में बंटा हुआ है, उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार। दक्षिण बिहार में तो सूखा और उत्तर बिहार में बाढ़, हर वर्ष कुछ न कुछ इस किस्म की परिस्थिति रहती है। कोसी, बलान और कमला यह नदियां उत्तर बिहार की हैं जिनमें कि बाढ़ आने से बरबादी होती है। जैसा कि हमारे दोस्त श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल ने कहा है कि इसकी बाढ़ पर नियंत्रण किया जा सका है। इस साल के अन्त तक कोसी बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना का काम पूरा हो जायगा और स्पष्ट है कि कोसी के बाढ़ के प्रकोप से जो वहां के लोगों की अपार क्षति होती है वह रुक जायेगी। इस योजना के पूरा हो जाने से जो उनकी क्षति होती रहती है वह होनी बन्द हो जायेगी। करीब 7 करोड़ रुपये का अन्न उस इलाके में पैदा होने का अनुमान है। 80 हजार वर्गमील भूमि जो कि कोसी में बाढ़ आने के कारण चपेट में आकर बरबाद हो जाया करती थी वह अब बरबाद नहीं हो सकेगी। इस योजना के पूरा हो

जाने से वहां के लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और बिहार की सरकार दोनों धन्यवाद की पात्र हैं। लेकिन कोसी के साथ ही साथ एक दूसरी नदी गंडक भी है जिसकी भी समस्या है। गंडक नदी योजना के पूरा होने पर बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश और नेपाल के इलाकों को मिला कर लगभग 35 लाख एकड़ भूमि आबाद हो सकेगी। इस योजना के बारे में सन् 1947 ई० में जब यहां केन्द्रीय सरकार में पूज्य राजेन्द्र बाबू कृषि मंत्री होते थे तो उस वक्त उन्होंने इस गंडक योजना का प्रारम्भ किया था। लेकिन बीच में 1951 में कोसी के उस समय के प्रकोप को खयाल में रख कर और इलाक़े में उस समय उसके परिणाम-स्वरूप उत्पन्न होने वाली भयंकर परिस्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर कोसी का काम गंडक से पहले प्रारम्भ किया गया लेकिन अब गंडक का काम फिर प्रारम्भ होना चाहिए और उसके काम में तेजी लानी चाहिए। देवरिया, गोरखपुर और बिहार की तिरहुत कमिश्नरी के इलाक़े में इस गंडक योजना से लाभ होता है। यहां के लोग केवल कृषि पर ही निर्भर करते हैं, कृषि के अलावा यहां और कोई अन्य उद्योग, धंधा नहीं है। यहां की आबादी बहुत घनी है और बिहार की एक चौथाई आबादी जितने लोग यहां पर बसते हैं। काम न रहने के कारण यह लोग अन्य प्रदेशों में जाकर काम करते हैं। अगर यहां पर गंडक योजना को जल्दी से जल्दी कार्यान्वित करके पूरा कर दिया जायगा तो इस इलाके के लोगों को काम भी मिलेगा और 35 लाख एकड़ भूमि भी आबाद होगी जिसमें कि अंदाजन ढाई करोड़ मन अन्न पैदा हो सकेगा जिसकी कि कीमत 20 करोड़ 20 लाख होने का अनुमान है। इस प्रकार से जो अन्न पैदा होगा वह ईर्दगर्द के आसपास के लोगों को चाहे दक्षिण बिहार के लोगों को पहुंचा सकेंगे जिससे कि वहां जो बाहर से अन्न

पहुंचाना पड़ता है वह नहीं पहुंचाना पड़ेगा । उनकी खाद्यान्न की आवश्यकता भी वहीं से पूरी हो सकेगी । मंत्री महोदय यहां पर इस समय बैठे हुए हैं, मुझे उनसे उम्मीद है कि वे इस ओर ध्यान देंगे ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी इस गंडक योजना को सम्पन्न किया जा सके । बाढ़ से जो क्षति पहुंचती है, उन इलाकों के लोगों को जो बेहद परेशानी होती है और हर साल बाढ़ के कारण लाखों व्यक्ति अपने घरबार से वंचित और वीरान हो जाते हैं और यह जो भयंकर परिस्थिति पैदा होती है उस को सम्हालने में हर साल हमारी सरकार का बहुत रुपया बरबाद होता है अगर बाढ़ योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जाय जैसा कि अभी आप ने कोसी के इलाके में कुछ किया है तो लोगों को भी राहत मिलेगी और सरकार का रुपया भी जोकि इस तरह की परिस्थिति का सामना करने के लिए हर साल खर्च होता है वह भी खर्च होने से बच जायेगा ।

इसी प्रकार से आप देखेंगे कि गंगा के बक्सर बांसवाड़ा से लेकर मुकामा नदी के दोनों तरफ रेलवे लाइनों के बीच का यह इलाका जोकि हर साल बरबाद होता रहता है वह बरबाद होने से बच जायेगा । अभी वहां पर दो फसल न होकर एक ही फसल उस इलाके में होती है । बरसात में कुछ नहीं हो पाता है । इसी प्रकार से सारन जिले के हरदियां चंबर साल के छै महीने पानी में डूबे रहते हैं अगर उस पानी को बांधने का इंतजाम किया जाय, अगर उस के लिए कोई रिजरवायर बना कर उस पानी के निकास का कोई प्रबन्ध किया जाय तो उस इलाके के लोगों की रक्षा हो सकेगी और अब भी काफ़ी पैदा हो सकता है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का समय समाप्त हो रहा है ।

श्री राम शंखर प्रसाद सिंह : मैं बस समाप्त ही किये दे रहा हूं । बिजली के बारे में

अपनी बात कह कर मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त कर दूंगा ।

बिहार एक पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है और बिजली का स्थान किसी भी दबी और पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट को ऊपर पहुंचाने के लिए बहुत आवश्यक होता है । इसमें कुल 18,000 गांव हैं । किसी भी पिछड़े हुए प्रदेश के उत्थान के लिए बिजली का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है । उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की बहुत कमी है । जो प्लान बना है उसमें जहां दूसरे राज्यों के लिए 30-35 फ्रीसदी बिजली के लिए एलोकेशन है वहां बिहार के लिए बिजली का एलोकेशन बहुत कम है । बिहार में जो एलोकेशन बिजली का हुआ है उसका परसेंटेज बहुत कम है । तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में 20 फ्रीसदी और उस के पहली वाली योजना में 17 फ्रीसदी इस हिसाब से जो आपने प्लान बनाया है इस हिसाब से 68,000 गांव जो बिहार में हैं, इस 20 फ्रीसदी के हिसाब से साढ़े 13,000 गांवों को आप चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में बिजली देना चाहते हैं । जो आपका एलोकेशन है । पैसे का है उससे आप उनको नहीं दे सकेंगे । अगर आप चाहते हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को और गरीब लोगों को बिजली मिले और सस्ते दामों पर मिले तो आप को अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना होगा । आज गरीब लोगों को गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों को ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है यही कारण है कि गांव में रहने वाले लोग बिजली इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं क्योंकि आज बिजली के दाम उनके लिए बहुत ज्यादा होते हैं । आप शहरों में बिजली देते हैं, सिनेमाघरों में बिजली देते हैं लेकिन अगर आप गरीब किसानों के झोंपड़ों में बिजली नहीं पहुंचा सके, उनकी जरूरत के लिए सस्ती बिजली उपलब्ध नहीं करा सके तो आप की इस योजना से गांव वालों को फायदा नहीं मिल सकेगा और शहर वाले ही इससे लाभान्वित हो सकेंगे । आप को चाहिए कि

[श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह]

किसानों के झोंपड़ों में सस्ती दर पर बिजली उपलब्ध कराये ताकि गांव में जो भी उद्योग धंधे हैं, पानी पटाने के, चक्की चलाने आदि के, वे सुचारू रूप से चल सकें और उन्नति कर सकें। अगर आप ऐसा कर सकेंगे तो सचमुच में आप के मंत्रि परिषद् की सफलता होगी और आप गांवों के लोगों में उत्साह पैदा कर सकेंगे जिससे कि वे अपनी सहायता स्वयं कर सकेंगे और अपने परों पर खड़े हो कर काम धंधों में लग जायेंगे जिससे कि देश का कल्याण होगा और साथ ही उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं दोनों मंत्रियों को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूं।

श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बहुत आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे इस अवसर पर अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। सदन में सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय की जो बजट मांगें पेश की गई हैं उन का समर्थन करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मंत्रालय एक ऐसे अनुभवी और कुशल महापुरुष के हाथ में है कि मैं आशा करता हूं यह दिन प्रति दिन तरक्की की ओर बढ़ता जायेगा। जिस क्षेत्र से मैं आया हूं वह राजस्थान का रेगिस्तानी एरिया है। वहां पर राजस्थान नहर का काम शुरू हो गया है। उस नहर निर्माण का काम अब आप के अन्तर्गत आने वाला है और मैं समझता हूं कि वह जल्दी ही प्रगति करेगा।

अन्न के सम्बन्ध में देश एक विकट परिस्थिति में से गुजर रहा है और अन्न की जो समस्या हमारे देश में है उसमें मैं चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान नहर का काम शीघ्र से शीघ्र पूरा किया जाय। इस नहर से 50 लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिचाई होगी। 50 लाख एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई होने के बाद मैं समझता

हूं कि वहां पर काफी अन्न उपजेगा। प्रति एकड़ में अगर 15 मन ही अन्न पैदा हो तो एक फसल में 7 करोड़ 50 लाख मन अन्न पैदा होगा। इसी तरह से अगर प्रति किसान को 30 एकड़ भूमि दी जाय तो 1 लाख 66 हजार 667 परिवार बसेंगे। अगर पांच आदमियों का एक परिवार मानें तो 8 लाख 33 हजार 332 व्यक्ति वहां पर आबाद हो सकते हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि आप इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देंगे जसा कि मेरे पूर्व साथियों ने सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है और मैं भी उनकी आवाज में अपनी आवाज मिलाना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी चीजें जिनसे कि देश में उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है और जिनकी कि अभी कमी है उनके अधिक उत्पादन की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें। पंडित जी वहां करते थे कि बड़े बड़े भवनों का बनाना इतना आवश्यक नहीं है क्योंकि शिक्षा देने के लिए उनकी इतनी आवश्यकता नहीं है और हम अपने देशवासियों को पेड़ों के नीचे बठा कर शिक्षा दे सकते हैं। इसलिए बड़े बड़े भवनों के निर्माण की ओर ध्यान न देकर हमें ऐसी आवश्यक चीजों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए जैसे कि बिजली का उत्पादन है और अन्न का उत्पादन है और उनकी तरफ हम ध्यान दें। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वे इरीगेशन के लिए सिचाई के लिए ज्यादा ध्यान दें और इन कामों को करने के लिए सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया दे। अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह देश जल्दी तरक्की कर सकेगा।

किसान बहुत मेहनती होते हैं और विशेषकर गंगानगर में हमारे किसान लोग बड़ी मेहनत करते हैं और साथ ही वे साधन सम्पन्न भी हैं। लेकिन भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ जब से वह नहरी पानी समझौता स्वीकार किया है, पाकिस्तान को

पानी देना उसने स्वीकार किया है उस वक्त से हमारी नहरों में पानी कम आ रहा है और नतीजा यह होता है कि वह पानी टहलों तक पहुंचता ही नहीं है और खड़ी फसल सूख जाती है। इससे हमारा बड़ा नुकसान हुआ है। जहां पहले हम 30 मन अनाज प्रति एकड़ पैदा करते थे वहां आज 10 मन प्रति एकड़ भी पैदा नहीं हो रहा है। जैसा मैं ने बतलाया वहां के किसान मेहनती हो। साथ साथ साधन सम्पन्न भी हैं, पैसा वाले भी हैं और वह ट्यूबवैल अपने खेत पर लगाना चाहते हैं वे उसके लिए बिजली का कनेक्शन मांगते हैं तो सरकार को यह बिजली का कनेक्शन स्टे दामों पर उन्हें शीघ्र देना चाहिए। उन्हें ट्यूबवैल लगाने के लिए बिजली का कनेक्शन जल्दी सैंक्शन किया जाय साथ ही जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को सरकार काफ़ी मात्रा में बिजली देती है और सस्ती दर पर देती है मैं चाहता हूं कि किसानों के साथ भी इस मामले में वही बर्ताव किया जाय और उन्हें भी सस्ती बिजली देनी चाहिए।

माननीय उपमंत्री महोदय ने घग्घर नदी की बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि जिस नदी से हमारा बहुत नुकसान होता था, अब उस को कंट्रोल करने की तरफ़ कदम उठाया जा रहा है। मैं अभी अभी वहां पर हो रहे काम को देखने के लिए अपने क्षेत्र में गया था। एक प्राचीन गाथा है कि जहां पर घग्घर नदी का निकास है, वहां पर हाकड़ा समुद्र बहता था। हम ने तो उस को नहीं देखा, लेकिन ऐसी कथा है। इसी कारण वह तीन मील लम्बा और पांच सौ फ़ीट चौड़ा एरिया 45 फ़ीट गहरा है। उस नहर को कच्चा बनाया जा रहा है। अगर उसको पक्का नहीं बनाया जायेगा, तो भविष्य में उस के परिणाम भयंकर हो सकते हैं। मैं मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि वह नहर पक्की बनाई जाये और हमारे विशेषज्ञ, इंजीनियर और मंत्री महोदय इस

पर गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करें। मैं ने देखा है कि हनुमानगढ़ के टाउन और जंक्शन के बीच में जो सड़क राजस्थान गवर्नमेंट के इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट ने बनाई थी, वह बाढ़ से प्रति वर्ष टूट जाती है। जिस प्रकार आज इस सड़क पर रुपया खर्च किया जा रहा है, जितना पैसा आज उस पर खर्च किया जा रहा है, अगर वह सड़क चांदी या सिल्वर की भी बनाई जाती, तो भी वह इतनी महंगी न पड़ती।

हमारे देश को आग्रादी प्राप्त किये सवह बरस हो गये हैं। लोग कांग्रेस राज से यह आशा लगाये बैठे थे कि उसमें कम से कम पानी की समस्या का समाधान जरूर होगा। कई जगह तो पानी 200 फ़ीट गहरा मिलता है, लेकिन राजस्थान में 750 फ़ीट गहरा मिलता है और कभी कभी वह भी प्रकृति से खारा निकलता है। पंडित जी ने एक दफ़ा एक मीटिंग में कहा था कि राजस्थान की पानी की समस्या के बारे में हम को जरूर सोचना चाहिए और एक पर्मनेंट तरीके से ट्यूबवैलज के द्वारा उस को हल किया जाना चाहिये। यह ठीक है कि पीने के पानी का विषय दूसरे मंत्री के पास है, लेकिन अगर हमारे प्रधान मंत्री उस विषय को भी माननीय मंत्री महोदय के सुपुर्द कर दें, तो वह इसको बड़े अच्छे तरीके से सम्भाल सकते हैं और पानी की समस्या का समाधान कर सकते हैं।

मैं श्री कंवर सेन से मिला था। मुझे मालूम है कि पहले जब राजस्थान नहर का प्लान बनाया गया था, तो लिफ्ट इरिगेशन से सिंचाई की योजना बनाई गई थी, ताकि बीकानेर तहसील और लूनकरनसर तहसील—पूगल क्षेत्र, को पानी उपलब्ध किया जाये, लेकिन बाद में योजना कमीशन ने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी और उस को स्थगित कर दिया गया। मैं कई दफ़ा बता चुका हूं कि वहां पर इस किस्म का पानी है, जिसको पीने से आदमी और पशु मर जाते हैं। वह

[श्री ५० ला० बाबूपाल]

पर इस किस्म का खाना पानी होता है कि कोई पत्थी भी उसको नहीं पीता है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि पहले की उस योजना पर विचार किया जाये, जिसमें लिफ्ट इरिगेशन के साथ साथ पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था की गई थी।

राजस्थान की भूमि बहुत उपजाऊ है और वहां पर काफी जमीन फ़ालतू भी पड़ी हुई है। वहां पर बहुत खेती हो सकती है और बहुत से लोग आबाद किये जा सकते हैं। एक तरफ़ तो यह हालत है कि शहरों में लोगों को रहने के लिए जगह नहीं मिलती है और दम घुटता है और दूसरी तरफ़ राजस्थान में इतनी जमीन है कि कितने भी आदमी भेजे जायें, हम उन का स्वागत करेंगे और उन को बसायेंगे। वे लोग वहां पर काम कर सकेंगे, जिस से देश को लाभ होगा। आज गंगानगर में साठ परसेंट पंजाबी हैं और राजस्थानी कम हैं। वहां पर अन्य प्रान्तों के लोग भी मिलेंगे। इसलिए देश की एकता को बनाये रखने के लिए भी आवश्यक है कि वहां पर पानी की व्यवस्था की जाये।

जहां तक बिजली का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक रात मैं सिनेमा देख कर लौट रहा था कि मैं ने सचिवालय में बिजली और पंखे चलते देखे। मैं ने सोचा कि सेक्रेटरी साहब बहुत मेहनत करते हैं कि रात को भी काम करते हैं। आज स्थिति यह है कि बिजली और पंखे बन्द नहीं किये जाते हैं और अनावश्यक रूप से हजारों यूनिट बिजली सरकारी कार्यालयों में जाया होती है। पंखे की उम्र बारह बरस होती है, लेकिन अगर वह रत-दिन चलेगा, तो वह छः सात साल के बाद खराब हो जायेगा। मैं कोई अर्थ-शास्त्री नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि हर एक पहलू को देखना चाहिए कि देश में कितनी इनकम करनी है, कितना बचाना है और कितना खर्च करना है।

आपने जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए

मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि इस डिस्कशन का समय एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाये, क्योंकि यह बहुत इम्पोर्टन्ट विषय है।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : श्रीमती सत्यभामा देवी दो मिनट बोलना चाहती हैं। वह कभी बोली नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन को टाइम दे दिया जाये।

Shri P. K. Deo: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, instead of dilating on all the aspects of this important Ministry, I would like to utilise the few minutes at my disposal to pinpoint my observations on the Upper Indravati hydro-power and irrigation project which has been pending consideration of this Ministry and of the Central Water and Power Commission.

As you know, Sir, this river Indravati, a tributary of the Godavari, has its source in Kalahandi District, Orissa. Out of its total catchment area of 16,087 square miles, 2,740 square miles of relatively high rainfall zone of about 62 inches annual rainfall lie in my State, Orissa, which yield an annual flow of 197 thousand million cft. According to the planning a large number of major and minor irrigation schemes have been envisaged in its basin. The Gulati Commission or the Krishna Godavari Commission has, in fact, allocated that this water which flows in Orissa should be consumed in that State.

This project envisaged a reservoir formed by damming the Indravati and a few of its tributaries at an elevation of 2,120 feet with a live capacity of 69 thousand million cft water and a regulated flow of 2,700 cusecs will be conducted through a tunnel of 6,600 feet and 3,130 feet of penstocks and it will generate electricity to the tune of 567 megawatts at 40 per cent load factor. By the diversion of the water of the Indravati basin to the Hati basin it will get a head of nearly 1,200 feet; at the same time, the tail

water from the power house could be utilised for irrigating nearly 3-1000 acres of very fertile land in Kalahandi District.

The cost has been estimated to be Rs. 60.50 crores and its break-up is that the reservoir and dyke would cost about Rs. 24 crores, the power house and transmission lines Rs. 31 crores and irrigation Rs. 5 crores. The percentage of annual return at the end of the twelfth year of completion comes to 63.20 per cent from power alone and 41.21 per cent from irrigation and power together.

Such a highly remunerative scheme should, therefore, be implemented at the earliest possible opportunity. There are so many industries likely to come up in that area, like electro-chemical, electrometallurgical etc. These industries are likely to spring up in that area because there is abundance of raw material—bauxite, manganese iron ore, dolomite etc. You can have ferro-manganese, ferro-chrome or ferro-silicon plants, low shaft furnaces with electric furnaces. A preliminary survey of the potential load demand in that area has recently been made and it has been found out that there will be a shortage of 34 megawatts of power by the end of the Third Plan period. Even though the Balimela project is available, there is a shortage to this extent. In the Fourth Plan, in spite of Hirakud, Talcher thermal, Machkund and Balimela still there will be a huge power shortage in Orissa and it will stand in the way of the future development of my State. So, I beg to submit that this Indravati project, being a high head power project, should be taken up immediately. It can be completed in less time and at less cost. It will irrigate mostly the plain areas of 2,93,313 acres of which 2,36,785 acres are under cultivation which works out to 70 per cent of the total layout. If you will look at the sample survey of the existing crop pattern, you will see that it is mainly the kharif paddy crop that is grown there. Even though

cash crops like sugarcane or tobacco or oilseeds and pulses are grown, their percentage is negligible because there is no assured water supply for irrigation. In this regard I beg to submit that this fertile area and at the same time this drought affected area which has no other source of irrigation facility in the Mahanadi basin should get full utility from this Indravati project because the highest reservoir of any dam in Mahanadi basin is at the altitude of 630 F.R.L., that is, at Hirakud and this area is much higher up, that is above 700 F.R.L. and it cannot otherwise be irrigated by any other dam in the Mahanadi basin except by this inter-basin diversion of water from the Godavari basin to the Mahanadi basin.

This project only intercepts 1015 sq. miles of catchment area to utilise a yield of 92 T.M. cft. which is only 46.7 per cent of Orissa's total contribution to Indravati's water resources. Here I would beg to submit that some snag has been raised regarding the inter-basin transfer of water. I may point out that the Central Government have already agreed that the water of the Krishna basin be diverted over the Koyna project which flows to the Arabian Sea without irrigating any land even though there is a great shortage of water in the down stream of the Krishna basin. The Gulati Commission has rightly said that to make up the deficit in the Krishna basin, surplus water from the Godavari basin is to be diverted there. So, there has been surplus water in the Godavari basin and even though this amount of water will be transferred to the Mahanadi basin, still there will be plenty water in the Godavari basin to meet all the requirements of irrigation in the Godavari valley and at the same time to transfer some surplus water to the Krishna basin. So, this plea has no meaning and I most respectfully submit that if diversion is not permitted, this excess water of Indravati will go waste to the Bay of Bengal and

[Shri P. K. Deo]—

that will result in a great loss to the nation by depriving the cheap electric power and at the same time these 3 lakh acres of land will never get any irrigation facility. So it should get green light from this Ministry and Central Water and Power Commission.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the. Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I would rather say that less money has been provided for it and that more should have been provided as all sections of the House have demanded.

At the outset, I thank the Irrigation and Power Ministry for getting the work on the Gurgaon canal project started which was, for the last 25 or 30 years, not being started on some pretext or other. The poor district has been heard for the first time by this Ministry and I must thank them sincerely on behalf of the people of that district.

Another thing of great value is this. They have accepted it in principle as the hon. Deputy Minister said that bunds on Sahibi and Indori and others will be constructed and floods will be avoided to Jhajhar and Gurgaon district and other places instead of having the utopian drainage scheme under which hundreds of villages would have been wiped out of the Gurgaon district. I thank them again very much that they have taken the sympathetic view for the village people.

Then, I would only say that this scheme of raising embankments on Sahibinadi should be taken up soon so that there may be no threat of floods to Delhi or other areas. This would not cost much as has been explained in the consultative committee and other places to the hon. Minister.

I would now go to the Agra canal. It starts from Delhi and passes 50 miles into the district in Punjab and the rates are just doubled. Then, it enters U.P. where the rates are half.

The administration is with the U.P. Government as if it is a foreign country. During the monsoon season, they would flow the water and say, "All right we have given you the quota and you go ahead." I would submit that this question be examined. It is a long-standing grievance for which there are so many causes which I need not divulge now.

Then, about the Muslim populated area of Punjab which is Gandhiji's heritage—and we must respect them—I am thankful to the Ministry that they have promised that on Landaha stream the bunds will be raised and both Rajasthan area and Gurgaon area would be saved from floods. I would certainly have not submitted this in the House. I know these are State subjects. But unfortunately, my district is on the border of Rajasthan and Delhi and all these problems are connected with three States. Therefore, I have to bring this to the notice of the hon. Minister and I am very thankful to him that he has promised that this would be done. He has seen the area himself and knows how badly it is flooded. I hope that with the cooperation of the Rajasthan Government, the Central Government would get the things done.

As has been already brought to your notice, there is water-logging in one part and there is absolutely dry and arid area in Punjab in another part. I would submit that something must be done in this regard. If surplus water-logged area water can be put into some other canal which is to come in the lift scheme and then brought to use, that will be much better and would save both the areas from these troubles.

About cheap electricity the whole House has submitted to the hon. Minister that this is the key to the progress of India and this is the key to the solution of all problems of food etc. It does not matter if the Government has to spend more and if its dividends are not payable. But cheap

electricity to the rural areas would solve all our difficulties, be it cottage industries or be it other industries. I am thankful to the hon. Finance Minister that he has promised that in the Fourth Plan, for the rural area, they are going to have the biggest amount for this rural electrification. But I am afraid, as the figures would show, that only 2.6 per cent is for public water works, 5.8 per cent only is for irrigation while 75 per cent is for heavy industries. I would say, those industries can put up their own plants. But why starve the whole of India, the whole of the Bharat-mata? Why should that be done? I would submit that this may be examined. I have taken these figures from the official records, and therefore, I would submit that this kind of thing should not be allowed to be done.

I would also like you to examine how much electricity from the Bhakra-Nangal project is being consumed in Delhi for luxury purposes. If you would see the history of the Bhakra-Nangal project, you would find that it was meant for the dry areas of Rajasthan and Haryana area of Punjab, whereas the whole of it has been consumed practically by the big towns or the big industries. I do not say that I hate these big towns, but I would submit that they should not get the benefit at the cost of the nation and poorer sections.

I would also submit that the training centre for electricians and fitters etc. should be located in the rural areas. In the absence of such centres, what happens is this. If something goes wrong in the villages to pumping sets etc. where electricity is provided, then those people have to come to Delhi, take the man from here to their places and by the time that man comes, the season goes away, and the crops get dried up as a result of it. I hope that this ancillary proposition would be considered by the hon. Minister.

Then, I would submit that smaller irrigation schemes should also be

taken up on priority basis. In this connection, I would like to show to my friends how the contour bunds in Gurgaon district have helped in irrigation. I welcome more of such contour bunds. I would welcome my hon. friends to come and see for themselves how the people have done this with self-help and have had these bunds for purposes of irrigation. But unfortunately there is confusion because different subjects are dealt with by different authorities, and there is proper co-ordination between them. Therefore, I would submit that, whether it be irrigation or the supply of electricity or tube-wells, or contour bunding, or be it anything like that, it should be the concern of the Irrigation Ministry. But at present the Development Ministry also comes in, and they say that a fund would be raised or allocated but they never are able to persuade the people to raise or allocate the necessary fund, and so the whole scheme becomes a fiasco and it vanishes away.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप ने मुझे पांच मिनट का समय दे दिया, इस के लिये मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं दो तीन बातें कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा।

राजस्थान का बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है कि 7.1 करोड़ रु० चम्बल बांध, गांधी सागर बांध और राणा प्रताप सागर बांध पर लगा कर भी बह अन्धेरे में रह रहा है। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि एक साल पहले यह कहा गया था कि कभी हम ने 26 हजार यूसेक्स से बिजली बनाना चाहा था, लेकिन यह बिजली कम पानी से बना दी गई इसलिये राजस्थान अन्धेरे में पड़ा है। क्या कारण था कि मध्य प्रदेश ने ज्यादा पानी ले कर ज्यादा बिजली बना ली और ज्यादा बिजली अपने काम के लिये ले कर राजस्थान को अन्धेरे में रख दिया। क्या मंत्री महोदय और उनके अधिकारीगण कान में तेल डाले सो रहे थे। आज राजस्थान में अन्धेरा हो रहा है और मध्य प्रदेश की फैक्ट्रियाँ बिजली से चल रही हैं। मैं जानूँता

[श्री श्रीकार साह बरवा]

चाहता हूँ कि राजस्थान के लिये ऐसा क्यों किया गया ।

दूसरी बात यह कि जब दोनों ने बराबर बराबर पैसा दिया, दोनों ने बराबर खर्च किया, दोनों ही प्रदेश बिल्कुल बार्डर पर हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि वहां सस्ती बिजली दी जा रही है और राजस्थान को महंगी दी जा रही है । ऐसा क्यों किया गया । आज राजस्थान को 65 लाख ६० व्याज का देना पड़ता है, आज भी उस के ऊपर 49.37 लाख रुपये का घाटा है । यह इसी लिये है कि जो हमारी विद्युत् योजनायें हैं वह फेल हो रही हैं । गांधी सागर डैम से, चम्बल बांध से और राणा प्रताप सागर बांध से कुल 28 लाख एकड़ भूमि ही जोती जा रही है जब कि काफी भूमि जोती जानी चाहिये थी । आज राजस्थान की 20 करोड़ एकड़ भूमि चम्बल नहर की ओर, राजस्थान नहर की ओर, आँखें लगाये पड़ी है कि कब पानी आये और कब हमें यहां हरा भरा देखने को मिले । बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि वहां जो निर्माण कार्य हो रहा है, उस के लिये रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि एक साल और लगेगा तब जा कर वहां वह पहुंच पायेगा । इस एक साल में भी यकीन से नहीं कहा जा सकता कि पहुंच पायेगा या नहीं । हो सकता है कि दो साल लग जायें या शायद तीन साल लग जायें जब कहीं उस इलाके में थोड़ी सी बिजली पानी पहुंच पायेगी ।

जब सब से पहले बांध का पानी छोड़ा गया तो कोटा शहर पर प्रहार किया गया । वहां इमारतें बह गईं, कोटा शहर में छोटी छोटी समाधियां और फ़ोंटे वाल और हरिजनों के मकान धंस गये । उस की मिट्टी को टेस्ट करने के लिये नहीं मालूम कहां भेजा गया है । कहा गया था कि वहां पिचिंग बनाया जायेगा, लेकिन अभी तक पिचिंग और रोड नहीं बनाई गई है जिस के कारण कटाव ज्यादा बढ़ता

जा रहा है । मेरी समझ में अगर कोटा शहर के चम्बल नदी के बहाव में बहाना है तो ऐसा कह दिया जाये ताकि वहां के ग्रामवासी बेचारे वहां से अलग हट कर रहें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि रोड क्यों नहीं निकाली जा रही है ।

हमारे राजस्थान के अन्दर पानी की बड़ी कमी है । 2 अप्रैल, 1965 को पाकिस्तान को सिंध नदी का पानी देना बन्द कर दिया जाना चाहिये था क्योंकि उस की लिमिट खत्म हो गई है । ढाई लाख एकड़ जमीन जो सिंचाई के लिये पड़ी हुई है उसे पानी क्यों नहीं दिया गया । पानी राजस्थान को देना चाहिये, पंजाब को देना चाहिये । सिंध नदी की संधि का इकरार जो पाकिस्तान से हुआ था उस की मियाद खत्म हो गई तो क्या कारण है कि एक साल पहले हस्ताक्षर कर के उस की लिमिट को बढ़ा दिया गया । इस लिये मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि पाकिस्तान को पानी देना बन्द किया जाये और राजस्थान तथा पंजाब को पानी दिया जाये ताकि सूखी जमीन बेचारी हरी हो जाये । पाकिस्तान वालों ने एक शर्त लगाई है कि जब तक इस्लामाबाद में पानी नहीं है, जब तक वह नहीं बनेगी तब तक वह राजस्थान से पानी लेते रहेंगे । यह कहाँ का इन्साफ है कि जब राजस्थान और पंजाब पानी के लिये तरस रहे हैं तो पाकिस्तान को हम पानी पिलायें और अपने ऊपर प्रहार करें । सब से पहले राजस्थान और पंजाब को पानी दिया जाये । हमारे मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम ने आप को पानी देने का इन्तजाम कर दिया, लेकिन उन्होंने 167 लाख के थर्मल प्लांट लगा दिये और आज कह रहे हैं कि पंजाब से बिजली लायेंगे । पंजाब वाले 67 लाख ६० का नुकसान उठा रहे हैं क्योंकि उन की 6 या 7 लाख एकड़ भूमि ऐसी है जो सूखी पड़ी है, जिस को पानी नहीं मिल रहा है । क्या वह हम को बिजली लाने के लिये उसे देंगे । बड़े अफसोस की बात है कि 70 करोड़ रुपये

लगाने के बाद भी राजस्थान प्रन्तेरे में पड़ा हुआ है। इसलिये वहाँ के लिये बिजली का इन्तजाम किया जाये और फँसिदियों के लिये जो बिजली दी जा रही है उस में कटौती कर के लघु उद्योगों के लिये बिजली दी जाये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the hon. Minister.

Shri Warrior: There is only one State which has gone by default, namely the State of Kerala. There is no Legislative Assembly there. So, I would submit that Kerala State may be given at least five minutes. There is no Assembly there. Where else is the forum for us to speak?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry, there is no time now, and at 5.30 p.m. we have to take up the calling-attention-notice.

Shri Warrior: That is true, but Kerala State has no other forum now except this Parliament.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Kerala is not the only State which has not had a chance; there are so many other States which have not been given a chance.

Shri Warrior: There is no Legislative Assembly there, and this is the only forum where we can raise these matters, and point out the failures of this Ministry.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will have other opportunities for that purpose.

Assam has not been given a chance, and so has Bengal, and so has Kerala also.

I shall give opportunities to them when the Finance Bill is taken up.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Bengal and Assam have become Cinderellas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can have an opportunity while the Finance Bill is discussed.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: It is necessary for each State to have a say in this important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Sir, Bengal and Assam should also have their say. I do not grudge the time that other States have got, perhaps more than they wanted. But Bengal and Assam should not be debarred in this manner. That would be a tragedy.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would the hon. Minister agree to take only half an hour, in which case I would give five minutes each to three hon. Members?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I do not mind if Members want time to speak. I shall finish my reply in half an hour, if I can give some more time to hon. Members. I am prepared to accommodate them by doing so.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Kerala should be accommodated.

Shri Warrior: I have moved my cut motions to the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry. If the Ministry. If the Ministry would care to look into them, they will be convinced of the extent to which our State has been kept at the lowest ebb, so to say, in regard to these irrigation and power programmes.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: (Khammam): Could you give me one or two minutes to ask some questions?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A representative from Andhra Pradesh has spoken already.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: You may kindly allow us to ask some questions.

Shri Warrior: One of the important projects there, namely the Idikkil

[Shri Warrior.]

project did not have enough cement and, therefore, work was suspended on it. Then, there is the question of the Sabarigiri project. All these projects are not keeping pace with the schedule given to them. Hence, the State of Kerala which is supposed to be producing or is supposed to produce the cheapest electricity in the whole of India is now knocking at the gates of the neighbouring States with a begging bowl for Neyveli electricity and so on. This has been the lot of Kerala for the last so many years. The consolation that Government have given to Kerala is that by 1980 or somewhere about that time there will be much more electricity produced in Kerala, and there will be in fact surplus electricity, and Kerala will be in the unfortunate position of worrying as to where that electricity could be sold? But, at the same time, Government are saying that the southern grid is coming. All these things are contradictory. In the meantime, I would request Government to consider once more the possibility and feasibility of establishing at least a thermal plant in Kerala to tide over the shortage during this interim period.

Then, I come to the question of sea erosion. I am glad that ever since Dr. K. L. Rao assumed charge of this Ministry, he has done something in this regard, but the matter is still under the consideration stage only and we do not know when actually the implementation of the schemes would be taken up.

It is a very serious problem. The main national highway No. 47 is threatened now. The main railway line at Mahi is threatened now. Unless Government takes it up urgently and immediately, there will be great danger to the area. There is great alarm in the minds of the people in those regions.

Third point—sea erosion. It is not enough to say that the Central Government is giving a loan to the State

Government. It must take it up as a national problem itself and must find enough funds for the protection of the Kerala coast. Unless that is done, there will be great danger for the coastline and there will be no place for the people to go. These two problems must always be in the mind of the central Ministry. They must take it up earnestly, not by way of consultations and reporting stages, but by implementation of certain concrete schemes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhattacharyya.

Shri J. N. Hazarika (Dibrugarh): Only Assam is left out.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Thank you for the opportunity given. I shall record my observations in four or five sentences only.

Dr. Rao has received sufficient compliments. He does not require any from me. He is a quiet man dealing with a quiet subject and has not the good fortune and the glory to be prepared for receiving a viciferous welcome from friends in the Opposition at the zero hour every day! That is not to his lot. But he is doing a very important work dealing with a very important subject.

The perennial problems of India at present are: deficit in food and devastation by flood. While we should have water for helping production of food, we get it for destroying the production of food. That is his charge and that is what he has to look after.

So far as the State from which I come is concerned, I shall refer only to three questions. One is concerning the Damodar Valley Corporation. The other is the Farraka Barrage and the third, the devastation caused by the north Bengal rivers. He will kindly take care of these. In his report, he has said that Farraka Bar-

rage is primarily intended for improving the navigability of the port of Calcutta. What I submit is that it is a project which concerns at least five or six Ministries. It concerns the Railway Ministry; it concerns the Health Ministry, because it involves a question of supply of drinking water to all the areas on both sides of the river; it concerns the Transport Ministry; it concerns the Commerce Ministry, Defence Ministry and also the Food Ministry. When Shri A. P. Jain was Food Minister, I had the information from him, as well as from Dr. Roy, that in order to meet the urgent requirements of food for north Bengal and Assam, they had to send it via the Moghulsarai bridge. That was the difficulty at that time.

So this is a project which concerns these four or five ministries. Over and above that, it is an international project, and so assumes diplomatic importance too, as referred to in the notes in the budget grants. So it should be looked upon from that point of view.

I should mention one or two things with a little bit of regret. The project has been delayed because foreign exchange was not provided in time. If it had been provided in time, the progress in work of the project would have been much more advanced today than what it is now.

So far as the DVC is concerned, I should say the reorganisation should be quickened as soon as possible. The canal to the north side has been constructed but has not yet been used should be made usable without any loss of time.

The third is about the north Bengal rivers. The river Torsha is spreading havoc, breaking through Natural highway No. 31, and devastating all the areas on both sides. This should be checked.

There is another matter. This is about the co-operative approach in certain matters in relation to Pakis-

tan. Of course, it is true that the problems of flood-and river-control in West Bengal and East Bengal constitute one integrated problem; one cannot be tackled in isolation from the other. The East Bengal people know it also. But the difficulty is that the Pakistan people cannot be convinced that it is so. Otherwise, when the Karnafuli Dam was being raised and the villages on our side were being flooded, in spite of our Government's request, they did not stop. We are having the same trouble now regarding the Mangla dam in Kashmir. It is being now raised about 200 ft. more—that is the report. That will again cause damage to the Indian side. Whether the co-operative approach, to which the hon. Minister has referred to in the annual report of his department, would be had from the Pakistan side, as we are offering it to them from our side, is the question. These are my submissions.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): It is well-known to this House and the country that the great problem facing Assam is that of flood. I would like to say that just because the state is situated at the remotest corner of the country and away from the Centre, it does not mean that it should be neglected always.

In the last 15 years, covering three Plan periods, there has not been a single river valley project in Assam. I would like to know why? Because there we have one big river in Assam, the Brahmaputra, a mighty river, one of the mightiest and widest rivers in the whole world, it does not mean that we should simply be helpless onlookers to the problem of the river and flood control in Assam. To control such a river, requires a mighty multipurpose river valley project. It will require big planning, a big river valley project and a huge amount of money. We must find out the wherewithal to do it. We should approach friends; some international agency should be requested to finance this project, so that

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

the inherent devastating nature of the river can be kept and check to some extent. I know this requires some time before it can fructify. But we should make the effort and start on it.

The hon. Minister, Dr. Rao, is a very sincere person. He is taking up the problem in Assam. We have every faith in his efforts. He has now permanently posted up one Chief Engineer of the CWPC there to the study the problems presented by the rivers in Assam. I suggest here that. They should survey the tributaries of the Brahmaputra also which are perennial in nature. The upper reaches of these tributaries should be studied so that dams could be erected there, thus minimising the effect of floods and also producing some power.

I will now take up the question of the Barak river project, which is my district of Cachar. Last year, while taking part in these discussions, I referred to this and the Minister was kind enough to deal with it in detail in his reply. He said it was only a question of finance that was troubling him that Rs. 35 crores were required for the project under the present rough estimate, and as engineers they are trying to see if it could be brought down to Rs. 15-20 crores, in which case they will say 'yes' to it. I expect that the investigation report at the new site at Naraindabar will be encouraging and something will be done to expedite matters. From 1954 to 1965, 11 long years the matter has been hanging fire. If now, the project does not fructify, the hon. Minister can imagine what will be the reaction of the people there.

As regards other aspect of development in the state, again it is a question of power availability. So steps have to be taken to tap the resources available in the State so that the State may progress in the industrial and other spheres at least in conformity with the all-India rate of progress.

I have many things to say, but there is no time. I will only request the

hon. Minister to take special care of the problems of Assam.

17 hrs.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I must express my gratefulness to the hon. Members of the House for the excellent suggestion they have given, very useful ones too, and also for the kind words they have spoken about me and my Ministry. I take it that their expression of goodwill is only a courteous way of telling me that I should work harder and achieve the targets laid down by this House.

Before I touch upon irrigation, I would like to assure the hon. Members from Bengal that we are doing very well in respect of the Farakka Barrage. The project has got over its initial troubles, and is gaining momentum. In the first two years of this Plan, we spent only Rs. 1 crore on this. As against that, we spent this year Rs. 17 crores, and in 1965-66 we are going to spend Rs. 20 crores. I hope that I will be able to give the House a sizable achievement next year.

In view of the very limited time that I have, I would submit to the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion, that I will try to give an answer to them in writing on the points that I am not able to deal with now.

I am very happy that the House has unanimously urged the importance of irrigation. I am saying so because in recent times I have had a setback, and there are many people, especially foreign experts, who say that irrigation projects are not necessary in this country. I was rather amused at that, because the statistics we have amply show how it is most important, how it is a basic material for food production.

For example, out of the 280 million acres that we are showing in this country for food production alone,

about 110 million acres are used for rice and wheat, and 170 million acres for cereals and pulses. For the first mentioned crops the irrigation is barely 38 per cent, while for the second it is less than seven per cent. With such small irrigation, it is no wonder that we are not able to produce the food that we should produce. That this country is not able to produce enough food, in spite of having such excellent, fertile soil, excellent rivers, good rainfall and a very good agriculturist class, is really something of a paradox. We form 15 per cent of the world's population. The world is producing 1,000 million tons of food-grains, including 260 million tons of wheat and 250 million tons of rice. We should be able to produce 150 million tons, let alone this 85 or 90 millions that we are producing.

While we are having all these various favourable factors, the only thing that is standing in the way is irrigation. Irrigation is a catalytic agent which is most necessary in order that the other inputs like fertilisers and other things may be effective. So, I am very happy in that context that the hon. House has unanimously urged the importance of irrigation.

There is one question which the hon. Members have very correctly put. Why is it that in spite of so many years of planning, our achievement in the field of attaining the potential irrigation is only of the order of 16 million acres now, and will be only 19·4 million acres at the end of the Third Plan? The point is that we have taken up, in the three Plans, 502 projects. There 502 projects on completion will give the benefit of irrigating 44 million acres. For instance, when we are constructing a building, we spend more on the foundations and on the walls, but unless the roof is put in, the house is of no use. That is exactly what is happening with us. We have started 502 projects, they are going on at different stages, and once they are completed, we are sure of

getting the benefit of irrigating 44 million acres, which will be a very excellent achievement. In the process we have got 16 million acres so far. I hope at the time of the next Budget I shall be able to report that we have attained 19 million acres.

This addition of three million acres in one year will itself be a record-breaking achievement. Our achievement so far has been one million acres for one year, and we have got to achieve three millions this year, and that will be possible only if we put in all our best efforts. Therefore, in that context I have been thinking—I have practically settled—that we should lay emphasis on some of the most important projects which have advanced very much in construction, by a little more concentration on which we can achieve benefit within one year. We have selected nine projects, and I am constituting a reviewing committee of officers, and they are to watch every fortnight the bottlenecks and difficulties in these projects and try to solve them and assist the State to achieve substantial completion of these projects, so that we can attain 19 million acres, which is itself very hard to attain.

Very rightly as one of the hon. Members has said, as a result of the experience of the Third Plan, it is now the policy of the Government and the Planning Commission that in the next Plan we should attach the largest importance and see that all these projects which we have undertaken are completed in the next Plan as far as possible. That is quite correct, but in doing so, there is one danger, namely that we will not be able to take up further projects. That is not correct, for, irrigation development must be a continuous process, till we reach the maximum possible. Otherwise, we will come to a fatal stop, which is most dangerous for the development of the nation. Therefore it is that it is necessary that we should take up

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

some new projects also in the fourth plan.

For example, the hon. Member from Kolhapur mentioned about the Dudhganga project. I have been to the site. There we have excellent agriculturist doing irrigation under the most difficult conditions. They deposit six inches of soil on the base rock and irrigate the areas lifting up water to as high as 150 feet. I felt very unhappy that we are not able to assist these people, but to take up that project means that the policy stated earlier has got to be modified. We should make a somehow provision for taking up some of new projects as well, but no doubt the emphasis should be on the completion of the earlier projects, because otherwise we will not be achieving the most important result of getting 44 million acres under irrigation.

If we spread out irrigation fast and wide, then food deficiencies will be a thing of the past. Therefore, with that firm conviction that irrigation is most essential, I am very happy to have the support of the House. It gives me added strength to fight battles elsewhere to get more and more funds for this sector of irrigation.

Now, there are some important points connected with irrigation that have been raised. The hon. Member from Bikaner has mentioned about the lift Canal in Rajasthan. I entirely agree with him that we should give high priority to this project. This project was thought of quite a long time ago and I know that the hon. Member has been pleading for this project for quite a long time. Now that the Rajasthan Canal has come to the 48th mile, it is no longer necessary for us to halt back. We should take up lift irrigation of two lakhs of acres. I have not seen the area, but I understand that the soil is good and fit for irrigation. Therefore, it

is but proper planning to undertake this project. I am very happy that this project is included in the revised estimate of the Rajasthan Canal. I shall write to the Rajasthan Government to send this project for consideration and clearance by the Centre.

There was also mention about Ghaggar. This project has at last been cleared, and the results and benefits thereof will be advisable not immediately, but in the next two years. The project consists of diverting the waters which are causing immense harm to Hanumangarh and Suratgarh, to the sand dunes. I am glad to state that the Finance Ministry has been pleased to give Rs. 1½ crores for expenditure this year.

One other question which has been asked is about waterlogging in Punjab. I am afraid that on account of the limited time, I will not be able to give the complete reasons which were asked for.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Take more time. It is an important matter. We want to hear you.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Mr. Speaker has given me half an hour.

17-10 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

The question is one that should be thought of very seriously.

Water-logging is the result of a complex set of factors. It occurs as a result of the inadequate surface slopes, excessive rainfall and excessive irrigation. It does happen that in the last few years we have got a wet cycle. Punjab which was only receiving 20-25"

is now getting a rainfall of 35-45". A new cycle has set in and added to this great trouble, Punjab is a land-locked State; it is a State which has got only three rivers, Sutlej, Ravi on the one side and Jamuna on the other. So far the policy at centre has been not to allow any water to be drained into Jamuna because the flood situation in Delhi may get aggravated. It is only now that we are relaxing that restriction a little. The only other river is Ghaggar. We do not allow Punjab to empty water in Ghaggar because that means trouble to Rajasthan. In spite of this restriction, some water was let in through drain constructed by Punjab. But they were not able to make a very effective mark on account of limited drainage allowed. Now that the Ghaggar project had been taken up and will be completed in two years we can permit greater amount of water to be drained out of Punjab. Sangrur district which is the worst affected in Punjab will greatly get relieved. The Punjab Government is doing its best and as a result of that work, the original water-logged area of 46 lakhs of acres two years ago has now come down to 26 lakhs by the mere construction of drains. If some more drains are constructed and adequate drainage provided, I am pretty certain—lining also has to be done—that water-logging would not be a serious proposition.

I should have dealt this important problem in greater detail, but unfortunately on account of the very limited time I have got to deny myself that pleasure. Another hon. Member from Bihar has said something about the Western Kosi canal. We are aware that Darbhanga and the areas roundabout are very fertile and have the heavy density of population.

Shri Sheo Narain: Say something about Rapti also.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes. It is but proper that we should provide irrigation for this area, which is more fertile than

the eastern areas of North Bihar because the eastern areas are ravaged by Kosi; the western areas have not been so ravaged so that there is original fertile soil brought in by the rivers. Therefore, I am one with the hon. Member in saying that this work should be expedited as much as possible. It is at an advanced stage of negotiations with His Majesty's Government of Nepal and I should say that with all the goodwill it may be possible to inaugurate the canal this month.

The hon. Member from Eastern U.P. has asked me to say something about Rapti. He had no chance of participating in the discussion and I must give preference to replying him first. He is quite correct. I fully support him. The eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh are the poorest and it is to these areas that the Government must attach greater importance. The troubles in these areas are due to two factors. The first is the floods. Rapti is a small river compared to the other rivers but it is sufficient to give a lot of trouble and we have not been I must admit, able to find a solution for controlling this river. We had one idea of constructing a dam but unfortunately that is in Nepal territory and it is considered not possible to pursue the project further. The other measures of controlling that river are not quite clear and therefore, I have asked a committee to go into this. Control of floods in Rapti is really one of the difficult problems. But I can assure the hon. Member that I will try to do my utmost to see that something is done about it.

With regard to the irrigation of that area, it is very essential, because just as there is too much of water in the monsoon season, there is too little water in the other seasons. Therefore, they are having double trouble: one is on account of excess water and the other is on account of the

[W. K. L. Rao]

want of water. Therefore, at least for the rabi crop, we must see that that area gets irrigation facilities, and the Uttar Pradesh engineers have got a very excellent scheme. Sarju canal Project—and that is a third Plan project, and I am expecting to receive the project from the State any time, and as soon as that comes in, it will be taken up and I think it will be carried out in the fourth Plan period.

श्री बागड़ी : पंजाब का भी कुछ ख्याल रखिए ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: Then I take up the Indus waters. Again, there has been some misunderstanding on the subject. On account of the treaty that we have entered into with Pakistan, they have got the option. The first phase ends not on the 1st April, 1965 but it can end any time between 1st April, 1965 and 1st April, 1966. The only condition there is that if the Trimu-Islam link is completed and the water is diverted into Pakistan from their rivers, then, that day will be the day of completion of the phase. The lower limit is 1st April, 1965, and the upper limit is 1st April, 1966. Our officers are continually pursuing this subject with the Pakistan counterparts and we are also watching whether the work is proceeding at usual speed and whether there is any artificial delay in the matter. *(Interruption).*

Shri Iqbal Singh: That link is completed, but it is only aid that the contractors are not giving it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not completed. We are keeping a watch on it. Actually, our Commissioner goes and inspect the Pakistan areas every six months; their officers also come and inspect our areas. I am hoping that in the next three months, we shall be able to see that the first phase will be

completed. We will get the extra advantage of water, about 1,500 cusecs to 4,000 cusecs. It is a good and substantial amount, and I only hope that within the course of the next two or three months, we will be able to see that Phase I have ended and Phase II has started.

In this connection, I can also say about the Pong dam. We realise completely the importance of the project and about the need to complete the project as early as possible. It is an obvious fact that after spending so much money and after so much of battle with Pakistan, whatever water we have got from Beas we must utilise it naturally. Therefore, it is that we attach importance to this project. But it is also a difficult project in the sense that, as hon. Members are aware, the Himalyan mountains are not so very good for foundations and so on. But, nevertheless, our engineers are battling with it and with great success; they have completed two tunnels out of five. As soon as the tunnels are completed, water will be diverted and the dam construction will be started. I hope the dam will be completed by 1970-71 instead of 1970-73 as originally programmed.

Shri Iqbal Singh: What about the Ravi?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am afraid I have no time. I should go on to other subjects. Then there was the question of utilisation of the potential. That was one of the subjects which so many hon. Members have referred to. Utilisation of the potential created is like this. It is quite true statistically that 80 per cent of the water potential that has been created is being utilised.

20 per cent is not utilised. But there is one aspect especially, the importance of which we should realise. 20 per cent of two million acres is something different from 20 per cent of 16 million acres. If we have two million acres, 20 per cent of that would be 4 lakh acres. 20 per cent of 20 million acres means 40 lakh acres or so. It is a large amount, and the nation, at the stage at which it is now progressing cannot afford to allow the potential without being utilised. That is how the importance comes in of utilising all the irrigation potential built up.

Therefore, I fully realise that utilisation is one of the important subjects. Whether it belongs to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture or not is not the matter at all. But it should be taken care of. I am even thinking of further steps. There have been quite a large number of committees on this utilisation. Instead of that, I have been thinking whether we should not have a continuous watch on the subject by setting apart a number of officers on this subject alone.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): May know on what basis the statistics have been obtained for claiming that the utilisation is 80 per cent and whether there is any integrated approach on the irrigation potential utilised or is it only getting information from the State Governments and then saying that this 80 per cent is utilised? These plans are discussed annually and the officers also visit the various areas. 80 per cent is the average of all the projects. But there may be some project where even 20 per cent is not utilised. But taking all the projects, that is the average figure.

Shri N. R. Laskar: How is he going to tackle the problem in Assam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Assam probably poses the most difficult problem from

the point of view of erosion and flood control, because the biggest river of the country—the Brahmaputra—is flowing through that State unchecked, carrying huge amounts of water doing nothing for us and for anybody and on the other hand causing a lot of devastation. The whole valley between the mountains is hardly 50 to 60 miles, the river passing in the middle. If the river takes a swoop one side, we are not able to prevent it easily. At Dibrugarh, we had to spend crores of rupees to protect the town in view of its importance. This will not be possible for all areas.

The main problem is erosion and inundation. We are able to solve inundation; there is no difficulty. You can have embankments and prevent it. But erosion is a tough occurrence. If the river takes it into its head to erode, it is very difficult to prevent it. The only solution is what we call retirement, i.e. go back. But in the case of Assam, you cannot go back to the hills! In view of the difficult nature of the problem I have appointed a separate committee to go into that very carefully. We are trying to get some erosion experts from all over the world to see what we can do, if not to control it completely, at least to reduce the erosion at important places. That is the aspect we are engaged in. While I am not able to say very much to the hon. Member from Assam, this I can say that we are having the greatest attention paid to this subject.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Let him not forget Andhra Pradesh.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will refer to Andhra Pradesh when I deal with power. About power, hon. members are quite correct when they say that we have

[W^r. K. L. Rao]

achieved only about 8.3 million KWs of power. Our target is 12.7 million KW and I have said that at least 11 million KW will be reached by the end of the third plan. It means we have to produce 3 million KW more in one year. That is an achievement which has not been realised so far. The maximum achieved is about 1 million KW every year. So, it is very difficult to produce 3 million KW in one year. That is why this year the ministry and the engineers have to work very hard. But I may say that these power projects have been started 4 or 5 years back and they are coming into fruition. In the next 1 or 2 months, we are going to put in half a million KW more. Tomorrow there is one power station to be opened at Kundah. There is going to be the inauguration of gas turbines in Assam next week. So, we have got a number of schemes coming in two or three months. But we have to keep a close watch. Nevertheless, there is the great danger of not being able to achieve even 11 million KW, and that is why I have again appointed a reviewing committee for this separately to review the progress and the obstacles in the way of these projects and also to report every fortnight on some selected projects. We have selected 13 projects. For example, the Pamba project is one such. We propose to watch very carefully and see that this 3 million KW power is achieved.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): What about the Centre advancing money for Sheravathi project?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Coming to the question of *per capita* power, it is quite true that there are some States where the development of power is poor, very bad compared to the rest of the country. In that category the first prize goes to Andhra Pradesh and the second prize to Uttar Pradesh, the two States from which the Minister and the Deputy Minister come res-

pectively. The *per capita* generation of power in Andhra Pradesh is 37 and 49 in Uttar Pradesh at the end of the Third Plan. Therefore, I quite agree that if we want to increase the national income of the country, we must step up the production of electricity in some backward areas. There is no doubt about it.

North Bihar is pretty bad in that regard. But in the case of North Bihar we are going to have two 50 megawatt units at Barauni. The main trouble with regard to North Bihar is that it does not have transmission lines. They have not spent much money on it and that is why there is a great difficulty. If we have transmission lines then there will be no difficulty. I am asking the State Government to pay attention to this. Secondly, we are not able to adjust the additional funds required within the Third Plan. But if it is possible for the Planning Commission to find some money, I will be most happy, because we have got the power; the only thing is that we have to put up some more lines. Not only that, we propose to connect Barauni with Gaya so that North Bihar and South Bihar will be connected and there will be even flow and there will be no question of North Bihar complaining that there is no power in that area.

With regard to the difference in tariffs in North Bihar, I am glad to say that out of the 14 sub-divisions in North Bihar, 7 which are attached to Barauni are having the same tariffs as South Bihar. The rest are supplied with diesel power. I have told the State Electricity Board that irrespective of the nature of the transmission lines and so on, they must try to have some uniform rate all through Bihar and he has promised to do it.

There is one other matter. The most important requirement for

supply of electricity is having adequate transmission lines. In transmission lines, we are a bit lagging behind, because of the size of our country. We have put in so far 175,000 miles of transmission lines which means something even for a big country. For a country like United Kingdom, which has three or four times our power generation it is only 160,000 miles. Thus we have got more transmission than the United Kingdom. But, because of the large size of our country, these transmission lines are not sufficient. The magnitude of length of the transmission lines can be realised when we note that the total number of roads in this country, surfaced and metalled, is 153,500 miles. These transmission lines are very badly needed. Unfortunately, in the Third Plan, something has gone wrong and we have provided very little for this. In the Fourth Plan, greater provision is being made and we hope that these transmission lines will come up in a much bigger way.

Here I must pay a tribute to the excellent work done by the Rajasthan State recently. In Rajasthan there was an acute shortage of power due to the restriction on the release of water from Gandhisagar dam. We met in October to try to solve this problem and I suggested that we might connect Ratangarh with Jaipur, a distance of 127 miles. I must say that it is very heartening to see that 132 Caps lines were constructed in 86 days as programmed. It is a remarkable achievement which we have not done so far. It only shows that what India wants is merely resources and materials; the rest our engineers can do. I was very happy to have gone to Jaipur in connection with commissioning of this rapidly constructed transmission line. As a result of that they are able to get about 17 megawatts of power from Bhakra.

श्री अशोक लाल बेरवा : अगर पानी की कमी न होती तो 67 लाख रु० का

ट्रांसमिशन राजस्थान के अन्दर क्यों लाया जाता ।

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is always better to have the entire transmission lines connected. It is not the question of water; that is nothing. The more transmission lines you have, the better for the country and the greater the advantage because then you will have these interconnections. That is one of our aims. We want to connect these power systems one with the other so that we can form the grid line and, may be, in the course of the next Plan or the Fifth Plan we may have an all-India grid. Once we have that, there will be a lot of advantages. For example, with less amount of power we can meet much greater loads. That is called the reserve capacity. There are many advantages of an integrated system. That is why we have set up the regional boards.

Hon. Members are aware that we have set up five regional boards all over the country. We have divided the whole country into five regions and are trying to develop transmission lines within the regions and will later on have connecting lines one with the other. So far we have dealt with 220 KV lines; that is the maximum voltage lines that we have. In the Fourth Plan we are going to have 400 KV lines. We have a very large bulk of power from Durgapur to Calcutta and we cannot do with small lines; so, we have to have 400KV lines so that power can be transmitted across. We are going to connect Durgapur with Harduaganj to Delhi. I hope, by the end of the Fourth Plan we will be in such a state that the power available at any place will be transferred to the needy people in the other place and we will be in a much better position with regard to the exchange and economic exploitation of power.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

My colleague has already dealt with rural electrification. It is a subject of the greatest importance. The Ministry and I particularly attach the greatest importance to rural electrification. I feel that it the most forceful instrument of socialism, of awakening or activating the vast rural population of the country. There is no other instrument which will be so effective and which will permeate the rural houses as that. For example, the amount of power that has gone into rural homes in the United States of America—places which have got a population of less than 1,500 people they call a village—in those homes the electricity that they are utilising is as much as of the entire India today. All the energy that we are using, about 27 billion kilowatt hours, is the amount which the United States is using in her rural homes. I am just mentioning this to show how rural areas once developed can absorb large block of power.

Rural electrification has got a lot of advantages. For example, it is the only way in which we can check the population from going to urban areas from the rural areas.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Some States had an initial advantage of having rural electricity because there were major irrigation projects, whereas most States had to spend on that. How are you going to correct that imbalance?

Dr. K. L. Rao: But it does not matter if one State or another in the whole of India has a poor performance. We should not worry about that. What we should aim at is that the whole country should come up as rapidly as possible.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: How to come up?

Dr. K. L. Rao: First of all, we must have the conviction just as we have conviction with regard to irrigation. The hon. House must have a conviction that rural electrification is most important. One of the reasons I adduced and put forth before the hon. House is that it is the best way of checking the population from going from the rural areas to the towns. If a man goes from the rural areas to the towns, it costs Rs. 100 by way of sewage disposal and water supply while in the village it costs barely Rs. 10 or 15. Therefore, to see that people are retained in the rural areas is very important from the economic point of view. In fact I was very happy to note the other day, in America the trends are now the reverse. These villages with 1,500 people are becoming populated and some of the villages have got as much as 20,000 people now. The urban areas are becoming depopulated and people are going to the villages. That will happen always if you have rural electrification. I happened to see north Bihar a completely dark spot. I take north Bihar because in other areas you will at least see some light after 20 miles or so, but in north Bihar there is complete darkness. There the people can not work for more than a few hours a day. If we give electricity there, the number of working hours will increase. That is to say, we are energising the nation, we are activating the nation and we are increasing the hours of work for the nation. I, therefore, submit that rural electrification is the most important item and the nation must attach the utmost importance to it and increase the rural electrification by some method or the other.

I will now deal with the question about the electricity rates for the agricultural purposes. I am sorry that I will not be able to say much about this. I am happy that our Foreign Minister is here and he was the Food and Agriculture Minister also and he was also fighting for the reduction in

the electricity rates for agricultural purposes. The argument that the hon. Members adduce, namely, just as you are showing concessions to industries, likewise you must show the concession to agriculture, is very convincing. But there are other considerations of economy and therefore, it has not been possible to do much in this respect.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): Why don't you have the uniform rate for all over India?

Mr. Speaker: He is not yielding.

Dr. K. L. Rao: The only concession that is given is this that in places where rates are very high just as in the case of Gujarat, north Bihar and eastern U.P., there the Ministry of Finance have agreed or the Planning Commission have agreed that anything above 9 paise will be subsidised but each case will be considered on merits. That is not a very big concession by itself. I agree. But the continuous attempts on this problem will yield us some useful results.

One of the hon. Members asked as to why there is the difference in rates that are prevalent in this country and those prevalent outside. In this country, say, for example, domestic lights, on an average—because they vary from place to place—the rates that are prevalent here are half the rates that are charged in the United Kingdom; they are about the same as in Japan and they are twice the rates in the United States. But those figures do not mean much as the standard of living is so high in these countries. I accept that we must produce electricity at cheaper rates when we have got so many hydro-electric projects and when we have got enormous resources of power. If we can utilise those resources, we will be generating power at much less cost. That is quite true. But there is one aspect which needs attention. Unless

we increase indigenous production of electrical machinery in this country, it will not be possible to reduce the cost. That is one of the aspects that we must bear in mind. The earlier we realise that, the earlier we achieve that objective of manufacturing as much as electrical equipment in the country as possible, the earlier we can reach the take-off stage. There is no difficulty about generating any amount of electricity in the country.

Sir, I must say that India is passing through a period of shortages created essentially by the developing economy and by the demands of rising standard of life. We have to face that. Then, only we can tighten our belts to overcome these shortages. As far as I see, we are fast approaching the take-off stage. There is no denying the fact that if you go anywhere in the country, you will see beautiful projects coming up everywhere. The darkest hour is always before the dawn. If we continue with determination to go through with perseverance and foresight, I am sure we will be able to overcome many of these difficulties. As I said earlier, I must submit once again that we have, so far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned, got to put in 3 million acres of land under irrigation and we have to generate 3 million k.w. of power and it is three times the rate at which we have done before. It is a very difficult task. There are difficulties. We have got to face them. In this connection, I would appeal to the Ministers in-charge of Irrigation and Power in various States that they should pay particular attention this year to this and see that all these projects are implemented as quickly as possible.

Shri Basappa: What about the financing of bigger projects?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sure the House would join with me in paying tribute to the excellent work that is being done by the engineers, by the various Chief Engineers and the other engi-

[Wr. K. L. Rao]

17.42 hrs.

neers who are engaged in these river valley projects all over the country, and the chairman and members and officers of the CWPC whom I am afraid I have somewhat overworked this year, but I have done this in the hope that they will work harder during the next year, because there is a bigger target before us.

Once again, I must submit that there is no greater and nobler challenge than that of laying the foundations for a happy future to make the coming generations much happier than what we have been, and that is what irrigation and power will do for us and ours, now and for all times to come.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Enough has been said now. The whole House feels electrified. Now, we should proceed. I shall now put all the cut motions to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. 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, 1966, in respect of the Heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 72 to 74, 135 and 136 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO A
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE—contd.**

**(ii) SEALING OF INDO-EAST PAKISTAN
BORDER**

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri (Bengaluru): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The situation arising out of the sealing of the Indo-East Pakistan border to prevent the refugees coming from East Pakistan from entering India."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this. You are aware, Sir that it was almost decided in this House, not as a matter of rule but as a convention, that any policy decision should not be announced outside Parliament when Parliament is in session. In support of this point, I would like to quote from the Report of the Estimates Committee which has been presented today. The report says:

"Even the Members of the Estimates Committee felt very bitter about it. In view of the fact that repeated assurances have been given in Parliament that all the migrants arriving after 1-1-1964 would be eligible to relief and rehabilitation benefits, irrespective of whether they possess migration certificates or not, the committee feel that it was only proper that Government should have announced in Parliament their intention of modifying their policy before it was enforced."

My submission is that Government have announced outside such a big and major decision when Parliament was in session and 1st April was a working day for us. So, I would submit that it was utter contempt of this House, and I accuse the hon. Minister

of doing something which is basically wrong and which is against the spirit of our parliamentary way of functioning. I want a ruling from you and an assurance from the hon. Minister that this kind of thing would not be done in the future. Otherwise, we would have been able to raise this matter here on the 1st April itself.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of any point of order in this respect, though it has been held so many times that it is proper and desirable that all such declarations should be made here and I repeat that even now. But there is no point of order in reply to which I should say that some rule or law has been transgressed.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdawan): They are treating the House with scant courtesy.

Mr. Speaker: Courtesy demands that the announcement should be made inside the House when the House is in session.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): It has become a convention almost that even when the House is in session, they make such announcements about major policy decisions outside the House first. Even during this year, I think that on two occasions, you had pulled them up and on the last occasion they had come to the House first. On 1st April when the House was in session, why did they pass this order? We would like to have a clear answer to this question first from the hon. Minister.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: This policy of opening the borders to all migrants and refugees who seek shelter here, whether they possessed valid migration certificates or other travel documents or not, was announced by the late Prime Minister, and also by the present Prime Minister when he was handling the External Affairs portfolio in the previous Cabinet, as also by the Home Minister. This as-

surance was given by all the three Cabinet Ministers who visited Bengal last January. In view of these facts, why the Government went behind the back of Parliament and did this thing just by an administrative order requires explanation.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): In the light of what you have said on earlier occasions and the near-administrations that you have in the past administered to the treasury benches, I would only request you to consider that on this occasion the least that should be done—and can be done—is to administer a rebuke which they richly deserve . . .

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is for you.

Mr. Speaker: Would the hon. Minister like to say anything?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: They have done this especially at a time when 'Dahagram' is taking place, shooting is taking place.

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): I do not know what exactly was the point made. Factually speaking, no major change has been effected. Last time when we made a change, as the hon. Member just now said, the Prime Minister announced that everyone was given the freedom to enter India. There were a lot of difficulties; killings etc. were going on. In that emergency, that decision was taken. After that, when peaceful conditions were restored . . .

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Peaceful conditions!

Shri Tyagi: Yes.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Peace of the grave!

Shri Tyagi: Let me continue. People were still suffering under a fear complex, although there was no killing. The Government of Pakistan

[Shri Tyagi]

had done nothing positive to bring confidence into the minds of the minorities. That situation was there. But since killing itself had stopped and our process of issuing migration certificates had been liberalised....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, no. They are rotting on the roads, sandwiched between Pakistan and India. This is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: Should we not hear him?

Shri Tyagi: While all types of conditions were there, certificates were to be brought, payment was to be made for it and so, all those things were relaxed and there were thousands of applications pending. The House will be surprised to know that not the single application is pending today. Migration certificates were given, more or less, for the asking uptil now. About 4,70,000 migration certificates were issued.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: On a point of order. This has nothing to do with the subject under discussion.

Shri Tyagi: I will carry on irrespective of interruptions. Out of 4,70,000 migration certificates issued, only 2,60,000 people have come. There are still about 2,10,000 migration certificate holders who are still waiting to come. They will come and when they do, naturally we shall do what best we can for them.

Now the conditions on the other side are also very bad from the point view of security. As my hon. of friend will explain, some action had to be taken, because last time the decision was taken that....

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Is this a speech or is it an explanation to the point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: This rigmarole was not called for.

Mr. Speaker: The point made is that some important policy decision was taken and announced on the 1st of April outside the House while this House was sitting.

Shri Tyagi: Because it was nothing new.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Then why did you announce it?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Read the Estimates Committee's report. See the resolution of the West Bengal Assembly.

Shri Tyagi: If Shri Banerjee is feeling that way, it is all right.

Mr. Speaker: He has a right to be listened to.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले जवाब सुन लीजिये ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जो प्रश्न आप ने रखा है उस पर वे बोलें बस इतना ही मुझे कहना है । यह जो आप ने कहा कि जब सदन का काम चल रहा है, सत्र चल रहा है क्या ऐसे समय पर कोई नीति के सम्बन्ध में ऐलान हो सकता है, यह मसला है और इस पर मंत्री महोदय बोलें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने यह अलफ़ाब नहीं कहे हैं जो कि आप ने कहे हैं ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यही था और इसलिए उन्हें बोलने का हक़ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जब उन्हें बोलने के लिए कहा है तो उसे पहले सुन लेना चाहिये ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आप के कहने पर भी तो वह उस बात का जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether any departure from previous policy of the Government was made, and announced on the 1st of April, which ought to have been made, as the Members demand, inside the House, because Parliament was in session.

Shri Tyagi: A decision had been taken earlier, and it was announced through the press much in advance, so that it was to come into force on the 1st of April. The decision was not taken on 1st April.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He is deliberately misleading the House. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिख्ये : अगर हमने कभी इस तरह से कहा होता तो हमें निकाल दिया जाता ।

Shri Tyagi: I am not going to yield.

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member shall sit down. Let me hear what he has to say, and then only some questions can arise if it is not clear.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I point-out one thing? Migrants have been pushed back within the last few days from Petrapole, Burnpur and other places, migrants including women and children have been physically pushed out, Pakistan is treating them as undersirables or hostiles. And that is being done because of the reversal of policy. The West Bengal Government say they have got the order from the Government of India, and therefore they are doing it. Therefore, there is a clear change of policy. We only want to know why that was done without consulting Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am trying to get. Let us hear the Minister.

Shri Gari Vishnu Kamath: He has further obscured it.

Shri Tyagi: About the incidents that my hon. friend has just mentioned. I would like to have a notice, so that I can gather details.

The decision was taken long ago that relief and rehabilitation benefits would be offered only to those people who came with migration certificates. The result was that quite a few people came.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister should realise that the only limited question here is whether there was any policy decision announced on 1st April.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. It was announced much earlier. It came into force on 1st April.

Mr. Speaker: When was it announced? (*Interruptions*). Let me find out the facts. I would not interfere if you continue like this. I am trying to get the reply, but I should be allowed.

Shrimati Bena Chakravartty: May we explain that the statement of Government on 1st November was that rehabilitation benefits would not be given, but on 1st April the order is that no migrant will be allowed into the territory of India. These are two different things.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: See the bankruptcy of the Government! They do not know the date of the order. They are consulting.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): May I present the Estimates Committee Report?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry if my hon. friends take objection to my not being ready. I must confess I was not ready because I was told that the question was addressed to the Foreign Affairs Minister, and he was to reply. Therefore, I did not bring my relevant papers because I never knew that the point will arise on that issue. (*Interruptions*).

श्री मधु लिख्ये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब अगर इन को जानकारी नहीं है तो वह बैठ जायें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे पता लगा लेने
दीजिये, फैंक्ट्स को आने दीजिये ।

Shri Tyagi: A decision to this effect was taken in the first week of March and it was coming into effect from 1st of April.....(Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: If the House does not want to proceed in a regular manner I could not proceed with the business of the House and I will adjourn the House and go away.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): He has not even come prepared, Sir.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: The only one point here is this. An important Congress paper, Hindustan Standard, is announcing: "New Delhi: border sealing order was strictly made effective from 1st of April and the Indian Border police pushed back East Pakistan refugees at different places, Bongaon, Petrapole and so on." We want to know when this reversal took place and why was not Parliament told of this reversal of early policy.

Shri Tyagi: There was no decision of Parliament and no reversal of decision of Parliament at all. The decision was taken to the effect that with effect from 1st April those who came without migration certificates or other documents will not be allowed entry and that was a decision taken in the 1st week of March. It was announced and publicised not only in India but also in Pakistan. It was given out that it will come into effect from 1st of April 1965....(Interruptions.) If there has been any lapse on the part of the Ministry, I must apologise to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister of External Affairs.

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Swaran Singh): It was decided by the Government that from the 1st April, 1965, entry into India from East Pakistan will be restricted to those holding valid travel documents

such as migration certificates and passports.

Subsequent to the events of January 1964 and the communal Violence and persecution of Hindus in East Pakistan that accompanied and followed those events, it had been decided for humanitarian reasons to allow unrestricted entry of migrants from East Pakistan to India. The policy was decided upon because of the wide-spread misery and distress caused to the non-Muslims of East Pakistan following the communal situation in East Pakistan in January 1964.

Communal violence on an abnormal scale has not occurred in Pakistan for some time. Although the sense of insecurity among the minorities persists in East Pakistan because of the Pakistan Government's failure to take the required measures to reassure the minorities, there is at present no such acute situation as last year which impelled a large number of minorities to flee Pakistan. The Government of India has, therefore, decided that while normal facilities to persons in East Pakistan to migrate to India should continue, the uncontrolled influx of large number of people from East Pakistan without any valid travel documents across the Indo-Pakistan border was no longer justified and should be stopped. Another reason for this decision was the fact that our readiness to receive persons from East Pakistan without any travel documents lent itself to malpractices and misuse. For example it has been observed that large numbers of persons who had migrated into West Bengal in earlier years have been enabled to pose as new migrants and enter the camps for relief and rehabilitation benefits as a result of the policy of allowing unrestricted entry. This step is also necessary in the interests of security.

Those members of the minority community who are suffering genuine hardship in East Pakistan can of course continue to obtain migration certificates from the Deputy High

Commission of India in Dacca, entitling them to come to India. These persons would continue to receive relief and rehabilitation assistance.

Migration certificates are promptly issued by our Deputy High Commission in Dacca to intending migrants. From January 1964 to February 1965 our Deputy High Commission in Dacca has issued 97,698 migration certificates (covering 473,578 persons) to members of the minority community in East Pakistan intending to seek refuge in India.

The decision of the Government of India in this matter has thus served to normalise movement across the international border between India and East Pakistan.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The only facility that the migrants who come without any travel documents were entitled to under the previous policy was that they could take shelter. In view of the fact that—on Government's admission—the conditions for the minorities in East Pakistan are still very insecure, as—was admitted by the hon. Minister of External Affairs only on the 22nd of last month and also today he has reiterated it—and also in view of the fact that after the new election in East Pakistan not a single member of the minority community, and not many members of the Muslim opposition even, are in the legislature, may I know why the Government have thought it advisable to deny this small facility of taking shelter only, without any rehabilitation benefits, to those who came to take shelter for their life?

18 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: He has explained why the Government have done it. He might put some other question in order to clarify the point on the floor of the House. The reasons for taking the step have been explained in the statement of the Minister.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: I find that the daily average of the

incoming refugees was 1,230 in the month of January, and this has slightly increased, according to our information, in February and March. That means that there is again the insecurity created by the events in Cooch-Bihar and North Bengal and the general unsettled Indo-Pakistan relations. This has again created a semi-emergency. Therefore, I want to know why at this moment, the Government just thought it better to enforce this decision.

Shri Swaran Singh: As I have attempted to explain, the reasons which impelled the Government to take the decision were the type of abuses that were indulged in by those people who had come earlier and then posed themselves as new migrants because anybody can cross over without migration certificate.

Secondly, the important thing in this connection is that all the applications for migration certificates that were pending have been cleared. So, this means that any person who intends to migrate into India has only to approach the Deputy High Commission at Dacca and they will certainly give the migration certificates.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of the Estimates Committee and the observation made by the Members? It reads thus:

"The Committee further feel, that while the Government should take every step to prevent the infiltration of fifth columnists and saboteurs from East Pakistan, the policy of putting a ban on migration without valid documents, will work very hard with the minority community of East Pakistan, where conditions are yet far from satisfactory and secure for them, and will deny them protection and security in India which they may be compelled to seek particularly for the honour and safety of their women folk."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

This is what they have said. The Members of the Estimates Committee have very correctly expressed for sentiments not only of the people of Bengal but of the whole country. In view of the feelings of insecurity in the minds of the minority community in East Pakistan, after the barbarous attack on Dahagram, in view of the firing which is still going on in Berubari, and shaking hands with Chou En-lai, I would like to know whether the Government is going to impose this restriction more rigidly or relax it in the larger interests of savings humanity from further humiliation.

Shri Swaran Singh: I have listened carefully to the remarks of the Estimates Committee—

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please read it over.

Shri Swaran Singh: I will certainly read it even if the hon. Member does not feel excited. It is our function to read it. Even there it is mentioned there should be some scrutiny to ensure that people who are in genuine difficulty and who want to come are able to come. How do we ensure that? One method is, they should approach the Deputy High Commissioner and he issues a migration certificate and they come. It is wrong to suggest that migration has been banned. It is not banned, but only it is controlled. So, the basis upon which all that remark is made is not justified by the steps we have taken. (*Interruptions*).

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I know whether it is a fact that during the last five or six months—November to March—29,000 migrants have come in to India without any travel documents and most of them are women and children? Is it also true that most of the migrants are now being pushed back from the different centres, most of them are women and children and they are being ill-treated by the Pakistan authorities as undesirable people? What steps are Government

going to take? Is the Government going to respond to the demand of the West Bengal Legislative Assembly passed unanimously, asking for better screening facilities, and opening of a number of offices in different parts of East Pakistan in order to allow travel documents to be issued to migrants?

Shri Tyagi: About 33.52 per cent of the migrants coming to India come with migration certificates. 33.93 per cent come with passports; most of them go back because they are really not migrants. Migrants are only those who surrender their passports. 32.52 per cent as my hon. friend said, are those who come without migration certificates or other documents. We have made a big survey of the camps there where they are lodged. The House might know that 60 per cent of these people who come without migration certificates are such as have left half of their family behind to look after their property. Quite a few of them also go back. Such is the situation.

About the resolution passed by the West Bengal Assembly, Government will surely take notice of it. Only today probably the Home Minister has given instructions and advice to the ministers concerned that in hard cases, they can make use of their discretion.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta): South West): This decision to prevent migration, except in the case of those who have valid documents, was taken, as far as I understand, on 1st March and it was to come into effect on 1st April. The decision was taken prior to the recent outbreak of firing and so on the border. In view of these incidents which took place and raised the tension on the border to a very acute stage—nobody could say what turn it might take in the form of communal disturbances across the border—why did not the Government before 1st April at least take the trouble of postponing the date for its coming into effect? How were they

so clever to think that it might not take some other turn and they rigidly stuck to the date, although terrible firing was taking place and anything might have happened?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): May I say a few words? The policy has been varied from time to time in relation to the changing situation. I was associated with that stage of developments in Calcutta when I went there and decision was taken to ease the restriction so that it was made practically possible for anybody to go and secure a migration certificate. People still came without certificates, because in those conditions it was not possible to insist on all that. I am saying this to point out that while this policy has certain other purpose in view which the Estimates Committee also referred to, namely security which is important, it can be and it will be enforced in a manner that the other purpose of not allowing any hardship to arise for those people who are coming in is also secured. We will see to it that it does not happen.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti (Dhanbad): In view of the fact that the Commission which is probing into the causes of exodus by displaced persons is not yet ready with its finding and also in view of the fact that the Screening Committee is also going from camps to camps to find out the exact position from the displaced persons, what are the urgent reasons which prompted the Government to take to this scheme when it knows very well that the Rajsahi office is closed and no extra office has been opened to link the displaced persons who are cut off from the North and also from Barisal which has no railway connection with Dacca? In the context of this unfortunate development, what are the urgent reasons which prompted the Government to take to this cruel attitude when Chou En-lai and other Marshalls and others are sitting in Dacca and provoking the Pakistan Government to take to all oppressive

measures which were obtaining in the year 1964, which prompted the ex-Prime Minister....

Mr Speaker: There should be an end to his question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: I am coming to it. I know the geography of Pakistan. I claim to know that much more than any other Member here.

Mr. Speaker: He has to put his question.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: When this situation was obtaining in 1964, the late Prime Minister was prompted to relax the rules. Now the same situation is obtaining in East Pakistan and I claim to know it.

Shri Swaran Singh: The Home Minister has already assured the House that any change in the situation will be taken due note of and, if it is necessary, and if it is warranted by any new developing situation, certainly that will be kept in view. But, at the moment, it is felt that the restrictions that have been placed are justified and they are not likely to cause any hardship to those people who really deserve help.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to understand that the very serious situation which faces us with Pakistan along the eastern border is something that is absolutely untrue and it is only some kite-flying? If that is not so, as we are told, and there is no sense of extreme urgency on the East Pakistan border, why is it that such an order is passed? Why should such a heartless order be passed? What will happen to those women and children? Every day we are getting pictures of children and women who are being accompanied by police, by our police, and taken back to Pakistan. I want to know what is going to happen to them.

Shri Nanda: I may again intervene at this stage. I have said that there

[Shri Nanda]

could be no such intentions at all and this will be so in actual fact. That is assured. After all, how are we going to achieve the other object? In some way, on some basis, they have to be screened. It is only in the process of screening that we will be able to find out who are those undesirable entrants from the security point of view.... (Interruptions).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: See their photographs.... (Interruptions).

Shri Nanda: These gentlemen should have their own opportunity. occasion, for saying what they have to say. Why should they disturb every half a minute, every minute, whenever anything is being said from this side of the House? I do not think this is really helpful even from their point of view. Let them get the information first.... (Interruptions) I would not like to be interrupted in getting angry. It is a question of this fashion. It is not a question of proper reaction to undesirable conduct.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is undesirable conduct?

Shri Nanda: it is easy to find out.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is your own conduct which is undesirable.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He should resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, he says ours is undesirable conduct. That is objectionable. It is their conduct which is undesirable; not our.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: It is undesirable to continue to interrupt when the other side is speaking.... (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let him withdraw these words.... (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : गृह मंत्री को ऐसी बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

Mr. Speaker: It is more undesirable that he continues to speak while I am standing.... (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : एक जिम्मेदार मंत्री होकर उन्हें ऐसी बात कहने का अधिकार नहीं है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: CBI Report, Kerala arrests—all these things are such that he should resign.

Mr. Speaker: I am at a loss to understand how to deal with this hon. Member.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You should have told them.

Mr. Speaker: I take strong objection to this. This is not the manner in which an hon. Member should behave. It is really undesirable. I repeat it, it is undesirable and very objectionable.... (Interruption). It does not behave any hon. Member to behave like that.

श्री बागड़ी : इनको रिज्वाइन करना चाहिये ।

An. Hon. Member: It is most undesirable.

श्री बागड़ी : क्या वह कोई पल्लव का दबाव डालना चाहते हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जब बागड़ी साहब से कहता हूँ तो वह कहते हैं कि उन्हीं को कहा जाता है और वह घबराते हैं । लेकिन अब मैं दूसरे मੈम्बर साहब को कह रहा हूँ तो वह बराबर चले जा रहे हैं बीच में बोलते हुए । मैंने देखा है कि कई दिनों से इन्होंने एक नया ही टैकन क निकाल लिया है । कई बार मना करने पर तब वह बन्द होते हैं । बीच में बराबर वह इंटरप्ट करते रहते हैं । यह कोई कायदा नहीं है । अगर कभी बीच में इंटरप्ट

किया जाए तो बात समझ में आ सकती है लेकिन यह क्या बात हुई कि कोई दूसरा बोल ही न सके, जवाब ही न आ सके? गवर्नमेंट का कोई आदमी जवाब देना चाहे तो वह भी न दे सके।

श्री मधु लिमये : आंकड़ों की चर्चा यहां पर हुई है। आंकड़ों से जनता के दुःख और दर्द का पता नहीं चलता है। जिन घटनाओं के बारे में अभी यहां पर अज्ञ किया गया है उनके बारे में मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या निष्पक्ष जांच वह करवायेगे? किसी को भी वह जबर्दस्ती डकेलेंगे नहीं? जो छानबीन करने का काम करन है, हिन्दुस्तान में शरणार्थी आने के बाद करें लेकिन कम से कम उनको वह आने तो देंगे पुलिस के द्वारा जबर्दस्ती अपनी सीमा के बाहर धकेल देने का जो बिल्कुल अमानुष कृत्य है उसको क्या वह तुरन्त बंद कर देंगे?

Shri Nanda: I have said that we have already issued instructions. I myself have seen to it already, before we were discussing this, that in the enforcement of this policy the primary objectives have to be kept in view; but, as I said before, in the case of those who are coming, persons like those mentioned by the hon. Member, we will see to it that they are not put to any hardship.

श्री मधु लिमये : शरणार्थियों को धकेल देने की घटनाओं की निष्पक्ष जांच होगी दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या शरणार्थियों को हिन्दुस्तान में आने देने के बाद छानबीन की जाएगी, उसके लिए कोई कैम्प बगैरह बनाकर? इसका जवाब नहीं आया है।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: If he will explain to us whether this question has been resolved that when they come over they may be kept in a camp for screening purposes. Or, is it that this rule remains and only the discretion is left to the local officer?

Shri Nanda: The other question was whether the incidents which have been referred to will be looked into. They will be looked into. Let us have information about it; certainly.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों व्यंग कर रहे हैं?

Shri Nanda: I think, hon. Members might of course here come forward as big champions on their behalf, but we are no less keen to help them and protect them. Therefore, anything that occurs which was not proper we will look into and we will see to it that proper facilities are accorded.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्यों व्यंग कर रहे हैं इसके बारे में मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: No let me proceed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You have often advised Ministers to answer questions specifically, and here Shri Madhu Limaye asked for a transit camp or a screening camp to be opened. What is the difficulty there? Why does he sidetrack the question?

Mr. Speaker: He has not sidetracked it; he has answered it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He said, "We are equally keen".

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the answer?

Mr. Speaker: The answer is that the inquiry will also be made.

श्री मधु लिमये : व्यंग से क्यों बोल रहे हैं? मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपके प्रश्न का उत्तर आ गया है।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं आया है। क्या निष्पक्ष जांच होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कह रहे हैं कि होगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं कह रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा है देख लूंगा। देख लूंगा और जांच में फर्क है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : और अधिक नहीं कर सकते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उनको कह दीजिये कि ठीक जवाब दें।

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): May I know whether the State Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Manipur and Tripura were consulted or taken into confidence before this decision was taken? And may I know whether the displaced persons who have recently crossed over to India and are living in camps have expressed that out of fear of conversion they have crossed over to India?

Shri Tyagi: As regards the consultation of the three Chief Ministers, we have been regularly in consultation and their suggestions were also had, not only on this occasion but also on previous occasions.

With regard to the question of their conversion, etc., there are certain cases reported. But it is not being done at present on a mass scale and that has been ascertained.

With regard to camps, surely if there are certain migrants, genuine migrants, with documents, then again, after scrutiny they will be allowed. The House is unnecessarily getting annoyed and I can assure the House

that the most sympathetic treatment will be given to genuine migrants. There are other reasons which openly cannot be talked like this. But the House might know that about 8,20,000 non-refugees, not belonging to minorities, have also infiltrated into India here and there. The border is 2,529 miles which cannot be left open now at this crucial stage for security reasons. Therefore, the scrutiny has to take place. Everybody who crosses over to India must have documents. It is the rule and that was recognised by the Parliament as well that people must come with documents.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I know from the Home Minister, if the Government cannot change in view of the fact that most of these migrants come to the border from a great distance, sometimes over 100 miles from their houses and are not likely to get back their houses and property, and in view of the fact that after being pushed into Pakistan, the Pakistan Government is also pushing them back into India, would the Home Minister consider at least the alternative provision, according to the law, that instead of pushing them back they would put them in jail so that they may get some shelter at least?

Shri Nanda: We are not facing this unpleasant alternative. We will receive them when we find that they are the people who have suffered there and who have come there because of those difficulties.

Mr. Speaker: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.23 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, April 7, 1965/Chaitra 17, 1887 (Saka).