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Tuesday, March 31, 1964
Chaitra 11, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

8263

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, March 31, 1964/Chaitra 11,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Funds for D.T.U.

+

- *816. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Transport be
pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the
Delhi Transport Undertaking has put
up a demand to the Union Govern-
ment for grant of more funds to
acquire 125 new buses during the
current financial year;

(b) if so, the reaction of Govern-
ment thereto; and

(c) the number of buses so far
obtained by Delhi Transport Under-
taking from the other States?

The Minister of Shipping in the
Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj
Bahadur): (a) Yes. The Delhi Trans-
port Undertaking, however, proposed
to purchase 75 and not 125 new buses
during the year 1963-64.

17 (A) LSD—1.

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(b) A further loan of Rs. 34 lakhs
has recently been sanctioned to the
Undertaking in addition to the loans
of Rs. 30 lakhs already sanctioned to
the Undertaking for purchase of
vehicles and for meeting other capital
expenditure.

(c) Twenty buses from U.P. and 25
buses from Punjab Roadways were
temporarily acquired by the Delhi
Transport Undertaking to augment its
fleet. The buses of the U.P. Govern-
ment were withdrawn from 15th Feb-
ruary, 1964 and the buses of the
Punjab Government are likely to be
withdrawn from 1st April, 1964.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह
बता सकती है कि ७५ बसें खरीदने के बाद
भी कितनी कमी बसों की डी० टी० यू० के
पास रह जायगी ताकि रोजाना जो हजारों
लोगों को पैदल जाना पड़ता है या टैक्सियों
में जाना पड़ता है या चार चार घंटे परेशानी
में इंतजार करना पड़ता है, उससे उनको
छुटकारा मिल सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : सारियों की संख्या
भी बढ़ती जाती है और बसों की संख्या को
भी बढ़ाने की चेष्टा की जाती है। जैसा कि
माननीय सदस्य को विदित होगा तृतीय योजना
में कुल ४६४ बसों खरीदने का प्रोग्रामा है
जिस में से २८६ अब तक खरीदी जा चुकी हैं।
इन में से सौ सैकड़ हैंड बसों मद्रास गवर्नमेंट
की हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : दो मंजिली बसें कितनी
खरीदी जा चुकी हैं और अभी और कितनी
खरीदी जायेंगी ?

श्री राज बहादुर : दो मंजिली बसें दो या तीन खरीदी जा चुकी हैं और कुल मिला कर बीस दो मंजिली बसें खरीदने का विचार है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma : Are Government going to rationalise the bus fares of the DTU. If so, at what level or by what Committee or authority is it to be discussed?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That is a different question and I will have to obtain separate information on it, although I know something about it.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : सरकार दिल्ली परिवहन को अतिरिक्त बसें खरीदने के लिए धन देने के अतिरिक्त उसको सलाह देगी या कोई ऐसा काम करेगी जिस से बसों की सेवाओं में काफी सुधार हो और राजधानी के नागरिकों को जो बार बार और तरह तरह की समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है, उससे उनको छटकाया मिल सके, उन में कोई सुधार हो सके ?

श्री राज बहादुर : समय समय पर जो कुछ सहायता है वह हम देते रहते हैं । हमारी जिस सेवा की कारपेरेशन को या डी० टी० यू० को आवश्यकता होती है वह हम देते हैं । हम सुझाव भी देते हैं और उन मुद्दों पर जहाँ तक उन से हो सकता है और जहाँ तक व्यावहारिक होता है, वे अमल भी करते हैं ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : दिल्ली के अन्दर औरतों को लाने ले जाने के लिये जो बसें चलाई गई थीं, उसमें और कितनी प्रगति हुई है और क्या उनकी संख्या को बढ़ाने का विचार है? क्या वे चालू हैं या बन्द कर दी गई हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : औरतों की बसें चली हैं, मुझे इसका इल्म नहीं है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : लेडी बसिम चलनी हैं और यह कहते हैं पता ही नहीं है ।

Shri Shree Narayan Das : Has the DTU been able to meet the expenditure in acquiring new buses? If so, to what extent?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is not possible for the DTU to finance all its capital programme out of its own revenues and therefore, we have to assist it.

Shri Kapur Singh : For what precise reasons do Government refuse to introduce anti-monopolist competitive bus services in Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is not a question of Government. The authority for providing bus services is with the Corporation and they are not agreeable to introducing private buses.

Shri Kapur Singh : No monopolist will be agreeable.

Shri Nath Pai : Is the hon. Minister aware that Delhi has the dubious distinction of being the world's worst-served capital in the matter of public transport? If so, has he in mind an integrated plan including expansion of bus services so that we shall no longer draw to us that dubious distinction?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I have not had any facts and figures before me to draw comparisons. But I would not like to accept the observations made by the hon. Member. At the same time, I must remind him that the Third Plan made a certain provision for acquisition of new buses. That Plan was accepted by no less an authority than this sovereign Parliament. The DTU is taking steps to acquire buses. That programme is going apace and we are assisting it in that.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : What is the present indebtedness of the DTU? Is it able to set aside any portion of its revenue for augmenting its fleet?

Shri Raj Bahadur : I do not think it is making any substantial saving for that purpose.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi : The first part has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Next time.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : दिल्ली में वसिस का किराया जो अभी हाल ही में बढ़ाया गया है, दिल्ली ट्रांसपोर्ट आथॉरिटी ने उसको स्वीकार नहीं किया है। वह मामला क्या परिवहन मंत्री जी के पास आया है, यदि हां, तो उस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया सरकार की है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : यह सारा मामला विचाराधीन है और जैसा मैंने कहा है जब तक यह मामला विचाराधीन है, मेरे लिये इसके बारे में कुछ कहना उचित नहीं होगा।

Chemical Fertilizers

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*817. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Maheswar Nalk:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the use of chemical fertilizers is not keeping pace with the phased programme; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). While it is true that actual progress has not been as satisfactory as was hoped for, the consumption of fertilisers has been making a steady progress. At the end of the Second Plan Period i.e. 1960-61 the total consumption of nitrogen was 1.93 lakh tonnes while during the current year i.e. 1963-64, it is expected to go up to nearly 4.0 lakh tonnes of nitrogen. In other words the consumption will have doubled in three years. The reasons for the shortfall however, are insufficient internal production, inadequate imports either due to limited availability of foreign exchange or difficult supply position in the World fertiliser market and inadequate credit facilities. These

items are under constant review with a view to improve the situation.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that use of fertilisers is not increasing because they do not reach the peasants in time, during the season?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not a fact, because we have asked all the co-operative societies in the States to lift the fertilisers in time and we constantly go on sending reminders to them. Not only that. We are giving a rebate also and seeing that they lift the quota in time. What we can do from here is to see that fertilisers are sent to all the strategic places. We are doing that. But use is also dependent on credit facilities available to farmers. When they get credit from their local co-operatives or from other sources, they buy it. Subject to these limitations, we are doing our best to see that fertilisers are supplied.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that there is a shortage of fertilisers also in the process. Why is foodgrain being imported instead of fertilisers?

Shri Nath Pai: Because you cannot eat fertilisers.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is a very pertinent question. But I might inform the House that the foreign exchange required for import of fertilisers is as follows: 1961-62 Rs. 28.60 crores, 1962-63 it went up to Rs. 35.95 crores; in 1963-64 it went up further to Rs. 38.90 crores. For 1964-65, the requirement is Rs. 38.50 crores and during 1965-66, it might go up to Rs. 42.90 crores. In that way, we are trying our best to have as much fertiliser as possible from abroad.

Shri N. R. Laskar: Is it a fact that Government have asked FACT to set up three more chemical fertiliser factories in the south?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: My hon. colleague, the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals, will be in a better position to reply to that. But as regards the figures that I gave, I may

say that so far as our requirement was concerned, the foreign exchange that we got was Rs. 20 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 24.75 crores in 1963-64.

Shri Ranga: In the light of the recommendations and observations made by the Public Accounts Committee that the price should be so regulated that there would be no element of profit and that the prime purpose should be the supply of fertilisers on a no-loss-no-profit basis, have the Government come to any conclusion?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We always consider the recommendations made by a high level committee as the PAC, and the other day also I dealt with the same question. We have reduced the price of calcium ammonium nitrate last year by Rs. 32 per ton and this year, from first January, the price of urea by Rs. 100 per ton.

Shri Ranga: That was not the question. It was a policy recommended by the Public Accounts Committee. Have Government accepted that or not? He only says that the price of some had been reduced from a higher level.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That will be our policy. We do not want to earn any profit but this system was created and we are trying to get rid of that system.

Shri Nath Pai: Is it not a fact that among the major factors responsible for the difficulties we are facing on the agriculture front, the main thing is the disappointing performance in the production or rather the failure to reach the targets for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers which were promised during the Third Plan and may I know if the Minister is having something more than giving a list of the customary difficulties which are encountered in reaching this target?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I am not enlisting the customary difficulties as the hon. Member who put the question has been listing the customary shortfalls, because I am not prepared

to accept that there has been any failure in agriculture as compared to other sectors including his own party.... (Interruptions).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is agriculture run on a political party basis?.... (Interruptions).

Shri Ranga: You should admonish him.... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: But if I am not even allowed to do that....

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, on a point of order. He must withdraw this remark. I draw your attention to this remark because you have always seen that any question which deviates from eliciting information is not permitted to be put.

Mr. Speaker: In spite of that they are put.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: But you are disallowing them.

Mr. Speaker: I always make appeals to the Members putting the supplementaries as also the Ministers giving replies that the questions as well as the answers must be short, precise and to the point.... (Interruptions). Order, order. If I am not even allowed to finish the sentence what shall I do? Of course I have taken objection to the reply that has been given. But there is nothing to withdraw. I do not think that I must insist on withdrawal when there is nothing unparliamentary. It was a deviation from the right path and therefore, I told him that he ought not to have gone astray in that manner.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I accept that.

Mr. Speaker: He accepts that and that should be enough.

Shri Tyagi: If a little deviation is there, why are my friends so touchy about that? They make remarks about us and we take them in good humour..... (Interruptions).

Shri A. P. Jain: Is it not a fact that as a result of the lower price of calcium ammonium nitrate its consumption has gone up, and has the lowering of the price of the other fertilisers has been held up because the demand will go up for them?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is true that as a result of reduction in price of calcium ammonium nitrate, we were in a position to lift the entire fertiliser from Nangal and Rourkela last year. Regarding the other fertilisers also we are watching the situation and are trying to project our idea.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: On a point of explanation, Sir. I very much welcome his confidence that there is no failure. But may I point out that his senior colleague, Mr. Nanda said times without number that our main failure in the Third Plan has been on the agriculture front, and in terms of the targets submitted before the House for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers there has been a total failure.

Mr. Speaker: No reply is needed for this question.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that he accepts that?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know what it is. I have called the next question.

कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच बिजली से चलने वाली रेल गाड़ियां

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*८१८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री बसुमतारी :
श्री आंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री कछवाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कलकत्ता और दिल्ली के बीच बिजली से रेलगाड़ियां चलाने की योजना में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यह योजना कब तक पूर्ण हो जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या इसी तरह की योजनाएं किन्हीं अन्य संकेशनों पर भी चालू हैं और यदि हां, तो किन संकेशनों पर ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2610/64].

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इस विवरण में लिखा हुआ है कि योजना के अन्तर्गत कलकत्ता से कानपुर तक बिजली की गाड़ियां चलने लगेंगी, लेकिन दिल्ली और कानपुर के मध्य बिजली की गाड़ियां चलाये जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार का अपना विचार है कि इस की योजना में ही समाप्त कर लें जिस में कि दिल्ली तक वह गाड़ियां चलने लगे।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is a proposal to extend it but it will not come in the Third Plan; it will come in the beginning of the Fourth Plan. That is under consideration.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि सरकार की जानकारी में यह है कि दिल्ली के आस पास, यानी गाजियाबाद, फरीदाबाद, गुड़गांव आदि से हजारों आदमी प्रति दिन दिल्ली आते हैं और दिल्ली से वापस जाते हैं। तो क्या इन उपनगरों से और आस पास के नगरों से भी बिजली की गाड़ियां चलाने का सरकार का विचार है। इस योजना पर क्या विचार चल रहा है।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My Minister says that it is a suggestion for action. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Has any consideration been given to this aspect also that there ought to be electric trains between Delhi and the satellite towns because of the large number of people coming daily to Delhi for work? That was his question.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is not immediately under consideration. We are proposing to examine the extension of electrification from Kanpur to Delhi.

Shri Basumatari: What is the amount set apart for Kanpur-Delhi electrification?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It has been roughly estimated at Rs. 22 crores.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना]

चाहूंगा कि कांपले से चलने वाली गाड़ियों और बिजली से चलने वाली गाड़ियों की चाल में और पैसों में कितना अंतर है।

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am not clear about the question.

Mr. Speaker: What would be the difference in cost and speed?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The running cost will depend upon the section operated either by steam traction or electric traction. We find that electric traction is about the cheapest and it is better than even diesel. Diesel is better than steam loco.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Why are even the main trains run with steam traction on electrified sections?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is because there are certain trains which have got to be hauled by steam locos as the full complement of electric locos to haul every train is not there.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is the Railway Ministry aware that a large number of workers, technical supervisors, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labourers and clerical staff are thrown out of employment as soon as electrification of a particular section is completed and, if so, what steps do Government propose to give them suitable employment after every such completion?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: This question does not arise out of this.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether there is any definite plan in the Third Plan to electrify certain

mileage and if so, what would be the comparative cost advantage compared to the ordinary locomotive trains?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have already answered it in part. We have a definite programme drawn up for electrification. In the third Plan and the beginning of the fourth Plan, we shall have completed about 1400 kilometres of electrification.

श्री कछवाय : हमारे यहां के प्रमुख नगरों के पास बिजली की लाइन की सरविस होने की बड़ी आवश्यकता है। क्या इस आवश्यकता को महसूस करते हुए सरकार इसका निकट भविष्य में चालू कर देगी ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : बताया कि चालू करेंगे।

श्री कछवाय : कब तक पूरी कर देंगे ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा कि चौथी फाइव इयर प्लान में।

Shri Vishram Prasad: Up till now 40,000 KW of electricity was taken from Rihand. May I know whether for further extension of electrified tract more electricity will be taken from Rihand?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As regards the first part of the question, I would require notice because I cannot give offhand the quantity of electricity taken from Rihand. As regards the second part, the House will remember that Rs. 70 crores alone in the first instance were allotted in the third Plan. Subsequently, because of certain other requirements, we had advanced the electrification of certain sections. For that, the Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 28 crores. The total allocation is, therefore, Rs. 98 crores.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब कि हमारे एप्रीकलचरल फार्म्स के इरिगेशन के लिए लाखों किलोवाट बिजली की कमी पड़ रही है और आरडनैंस फेक्टरीज में भी बिजली की कमी है, तो इसी वजह से इस बिजली की लाइन के चलाने की क्या जरूरत थी, इसको

तो चार साल बाद भी चलाया जा सकता था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस बात का भी ध्यान रख लिया जाए । श्री कछवाय ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: On a point of order, Sir. My simple point is whether this question should not be answered by the Home Minister, because it refers to internal security—Pakistani balloons containing small transistor sets. The Home Minister has various agencies to inform him—the District Magistrate, the Police and so on. Also, the Transport Ministry can be one of the agencies.

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. Let us first hear what the answer is.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question itself is suggestive that it should be put to the Home Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the hon. Member to put the question.

पाकिस्तानी गुब्बारे

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*८१६. { श्री कछवाय :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
श्री यु० सि० चौधरी :
श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि दिसम्बर, १९६३ तथा जनवरी, १९६४ में जालंधर के समीप छोटे ट्रांसजिस्टर सेट लगे हुए दो पाकिस्तानी गुब्बारे पाये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). पाकिस्तान ऋतु-विज्ञान विभाग के दो ऋतु-

विज्ञान रेडियो सोन्डे, जिनमें गुब्बारे के साथ कम-शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर लगे हुए थे, जालंधर जिले में, आदमपुर और कर्तारपुर पुलिस स्टेशनों के अधीकार-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत, खेतों में पाये गये । उनमें से एक, पाकिस्तान ऋतु-विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा तैयार किया गया रेडियो सोन्डे था, और बैला ही था जैसे कि भारत ऋतु-विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं । दूसरा उपकरण एक अमरीकी रेडियो सोन्डे था । भूमि स्थित संग्राही स्टेशनों को ऊपरी वायुमण्डल के दबाव, तापमान और आद्रता (Humidity) के सम्बन्ध में सूचना देने के लिए, उन दोनों में, कम शक्ति के ट्रांसमिटर लगे हुए थे । वे, पाकिस्तान ऋतु-विज्ञान विभाग द्वारा, हाइड्रोजन भरे गुब्बारों के साथ आसमान में छोड़े गये थे और पश्चिम की ओर से आने वाली हवाओं के साथ बह आये थे, और गुब्बारों के फटने पर भारतीय क्षेत्र में गिर पड़े थे ।

{(a) and (b). Two meteorological radiosonde of the Pakistan Meteorological Department, equipped with low-power, balloonborne transmitters were found in the fields in the jurisdiction of the police stations Adampur and Kartarpur, in Jullundur district. One of them was a radiosonde, manufactured by the Pakistan Meteorological Department, and was similar to those used by the India Meteorological Department. The other instrument was an American radiosonde. Both of them were fitted with low-power transmitters to telemeter to receiving stations on the ground information about pressure, temperature and humidity in the upper atmosphere. They were sent aloft with hydrogen-filled balloons by the Pakistan Meteorological Department and had drifted with the winds from the west and fallen in the Indian territory when the balloons burst.]

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये ट्रांसजिस्टर आप से भारत में आए थे या इन को भारत में पहुंचाया गया था, और

इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ने शब्द—ट्रांसमिटर—इस्तेमाल किया था—ट्रांजिस्टर—नहीं। दोनों में अन्तर है। जैसा मैं ने कहा, ये ऋतु विज्ञान के अनुसन्धान के लिए प्रयोग में आते हैं जिन से कि हवा का दबाव, ह्यूमिडिटी और तापमान आदि का पता चलता है। ऐसा हम भी करते हैं और वह भी करते हैं। गर्मियों के दिनों में जब कि पश्चिम से हवाएं आती हैं तो हमारे बैनून भी वेस्ट बंगाल से ईस्ट पाकिस्तान में चले जा सकते हैं, और वर्तमान में जब हवा दूसरी दिशा में चलती है तो उनके बैनून हमारे यहां आ जाते हैं।

श्री कछवाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या कभी अन्य देशों में हमारे ट्रांसमिटर भी गए हैं ? और उनके गुब्बारे यहां आए हैं क्या उन में हीरे रखे हुए थे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ने अर्थ किया कि हवा के बहाव के साथ ये वह आते हैं और एक दूसरे के देश में गिर सकते हैं।

श्री कछवाय : क्या इनमें हीरे थे ?

Shri Hem Barua: Just now the hon. Minister admitted that one of the transmitters found was an American transmitter.

Shri Raj Bahadur: One of the radio-sonde instruments.

Shri Hem Barua: In this context, may I know—the Prime Minister gave us an assurance about arms and ammunitions—...

Mr. Speaker: May I know—the Prime Minister gave us an assurance?

Shri Hem Barua: In that context, may we know whether our Government, because this involves the security of the country, brought this matter to the notice of Pakistan and also to the notice of the Government of the United States of America?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I can say, Sir, that at least in this case no question of security was involved.

Shri Hem Barua: Why not?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister says that no question of security was involved.

Shri Hem Barua: How, Sir? They probe into our conditions.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can raise it in other ways: not now.

Shri Tyagi: I do not take these experimental balloons as an interference with our security. I only want to know from the Government whether they have taken full advantage of the data recorded in those balloons as the scientists in Pakistan should have done? May I know whether they have taken full advantage of the records?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The only things that these instruments can record are pressure, humidity and temperature of the upper level atmosphere. As soon as these balloons were found they were carried to the Meteorological Department where they examined them and made such use of the information that they got as was possible.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I rise to a point of order. I want to know whether temperature, humidity and altitude are not concerned with our security.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot say. I can only elicit information.

Shri Hem Barua: They enable them to probe into our conditions.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He wanted an answer from me. I admit my ignorance about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Let the Prime Minister answer it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री अंकार लाल बोरवा : श्रीमन्. मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या कारण था कि वे गुब्बारे हमारे देश में आ कर फटे, और हिन्दुस्तान के गुब्बारों और पाकिस्तान के गुब्बारों की पहचान क्या है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : ये सब गुब्बारे हाइड्रोजन से भरे होते हैं, और इन के फूटने का कोई जख्म से ज्यादा अर्थ नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए। जैसा मैं ने कहा, हवा के बहाव से ये आये और बैलून फट गए और उसके बाद यहां गिर गए।

Shri Majithia: Is it a fact that information brought from these balloons is transmitted all over the world and all international centres keep in touch with each other for this information?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The fact of the matter is, after a number of such recordings through these radiosonde instruments the observations made are assimilated and digested and the cumulative result of all the readings and recordings is converted into weather forecasts and other meteorological forecasts. That is how this information is used.

राज्यों को चीनी का कोटा

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*२२०. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार राज्यों का चीनी का कोटा कम करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हा. तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री श्री ० एं० बालस) : (क) और (ख). इस वर्ष शर्करा का उत्पादन पूर्णतया आशाओं के अनुकूल न होने के कारण विभिन्न राज्यों के मासिक शर्करा कोटों में ५ प्रतिशत की नाम मात्र कटौती कर दी गई है।

[(a) and (b). A nominal reduction of 5 per cent in the monthly sugar quotas of various States has been made in view of the sugar production during the year not fully coming upto expectations.]

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि गांवों की चीनी का कोटा किस आधार पर दिया जाता है ? क्या गांवों और शहरों की जन संख्या को मिला कर बराबर दिया जाता है या अलग अलग ?

Shri Shinde: As far as quota allocation from the Centre is concerned, quotas are fixed for individual States after taking into consideration the availability of sugar and the offtake of sugar from the factories during the last six months of the previous control period which ended in September 1961. As far as distribution in the State itself is concerned, that has been entrusted entirely to the State Governments.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार ने ग्रामदनी के हिसाब से जो चीनी के वितरण का कोटा दिया जाना था तो उस में क्या सफलता प्राप्त की गई है, उस आधार पर यह कोटा तय किया गया है या जैसे दिया जा रहा है वैसे ही यह दिया जायगा ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): So far as the State of Kerala is concerned, it is distributing sugar on the basis of income. UP Has drawn up a scheme and sent it for our comments. We are of the opinion that it is left entirely to the State Governments to adopt whatever method of distribution they want. We said that on principle we do not oppose it because in one State it has been found a success and there is less of blackmarketing.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Government gave an undertaking that they are reviewing the present position. How do they propose to review and

rectify the present position, which is anomalous and absurd? For example, Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat have got the same population of 2 crores each. Yet, Rajasthan is getting one-half of what Punjab is getting and one-third of what Gujarat is getting, with the result that sugar is selling at Rs. 3 or 4 a seer in Rajasthan. What is the rationale behind it?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As my colleague has stated, as far as distribution of sugar from the Centre is concerned, it is done on the basis of the offtake of the last six months of the control period. It may be the best guide rather than the population because it depends upon the actual consumption

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Excuse me for interrupting him, Sir. An undertaking was given in reply to a question which I put only three days back that they are reviewing the formula. What is that review?

Shri A. M. Thomas: While reviewing the position we have taken into account the consumption during the last six months of the control period and also the subsequent consumption in 1961-62 and 1962-63 when free trade was existing. We find even on the basis of that consumption that the quotas that have been allocated are quite reasonable and are more or less according to the offtake of the respective States even during times when there was no control. As far as Rajasthan was concerned, when there was control the offtake came to below 6,000 tons. When there was free trade the offtake was about 6,900 tons or something near that. We have given them 7,000 tons. The Rajasthan Government should be in a position to make adjustments within that quota, which was enough when free trade was existing.

Shri R. S. Pandey: Because of shortage of production of sugar, the quota is reduced for all States according to the Minister. May I know whether any complaint has been received regarding the reduction of the quota from the Madhya Pradesh Government

and, if so, whether the Ministry is going to restore the original quota to Madhya Pradesh?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As from other States, from Madhya Pradesh also we have received complaints. But, as has been indicated, it is not possible to enlarge the quota of any State. The scope is only for reduction. In fact, we had reluctantly to effect some reduction. We have reduced the quota by five per cent.

श्रीमती जमुना देवी : क्या मंत्री जी यह बतलायेंगे कि श्रीमती जो कोटा शहर का काम किया जा रहा है और मध्य प्रदेश में कोटा अर्पयित होने के कारण पहले ही अवस्था है और दूसरे श्रीमती वहां पर रिफ्यूजीज लोग पहुंच रहे हैं तो इन सब परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए क्या वहां के लिए आप शहर का कोटा बढ़ाने की ओर ध्यान देंगे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Madhya Pradesh is concerned, its quota is 12,000 tons. On the basis of 5 per cent reduction, its present quota is 11,400 tons. On an average, during the last six months of the control period, Madhya Pradesh took 11,560 tons. Under free trade conditions it took 11,642 tons. So, 12,000 tons must be enough for Madhya Pradesh's requirements.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : श्रीमती मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि पांच फीसदी कोटा हम ने कम किया तो जितना हमारे पास स्टॉक है, जितना हमारा कंजेशन है और जितना बाहर भेजने का हमारे सामने कमिटमेंट है इन सब चीजों को देखते हुए क्या यह पांच परसेंट की कमी हम पूरी कर पायेंगे ?

Shri Shinde: Yes, Sir; it is estimated that if the 5 per cent cut is effected, there will be a carry-over to the extent of one lakh tons approximately and moreover all the commitments in respect of the armed forces and the neighbouring small countries, like,

Nepal, Bhutan etc. will be fulfilled. It was explained at length by the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture in his speech yesterday.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: We had a discussion only yesterday. Shri P. G. Sen.

Shri P. G. Sen: May I know if it is a fact that a major portion of the quota given to the States is being consumed by the towns-people and that very little is left for the villagers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is well known that the urban requirements are more than the requirements in the rural areas. However, it is left to the various State Governments to regulate the supply.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि शहरों की आपेक्षा पंजाब में गांवों में चीनी का कोटा पहले ही कम दिया जा रहा है तो क्या उस को और भी कम करने की इच्छा रख रहे हैं जिससे व्यवस्था बन सके ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, यह तो स्टेट्स का कोटा कम करते हैं बाकी स्टेट वाले करते हैं कि वे अपने यहां के शहरों को कितनी चीनी दें और गांवों को कितनी दें ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, चीनी तो यहीं से दी जाती है । पूरी देते होंगे तभी तो वे दे सकेंगे । उन के हाथ में क्या है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वहां सवाल करवाइये ।

श्री गुलशन : क्या यह बात सत्य है कि पंजाब में देहाती ऐरिया में पहले भी चीनी का कोटा कम किया, फिर उस के बाद कम किया तो क्या यह तीसरी बार कम कर के इसको खत्म कर देना है या सरकार कुछ उसको बढ़ाने का भी विचार रखती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह पंजाब में पूछा जाय ।

श्री कछवाय : पिछली बार अनेक समाचार पत्रों में आया था कि प्रवैध चीनी वहां से इतनी पकड़ी गयी । रोजाना समाचारपत्रों

में अवैध चीनी पकड़े जाने के बारे में आता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बतलायेंगे कि किन किन राज्यों में यह अवैध चीनी पकड़ी गयी है और उस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस से नहीं उठता है । श्री वासुदेवन नायर ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों को लिख कर भेज दिया करें कि यह पूछना है और हम बस उतना ही पूछ दिया करेंगे ।

Shri Vasudevan Nair: In spite of this controlled market and the quota system, how does it happen that sugar is in plentiful supply in the open market at prohibitive prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As I have indicated on a previous occasion, the major part of the sugar that is being released is through controlled channels based on identity cards and other things. It is a defect with all control measures that even persons who do not really require it, because they have got the identity card, will either get it and sell it to others or will transfer these cards to other persons who will then get it on the basis of that and that quantity which is covered by those cards escapes into the black market. In fact, we are not in a position to control it completely. But I may assure the House that as far as 80 to 85 per cent of the quantity that is distributed is concerned, it goes to the consumers direct.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश जो चीनी का केन्द्र है वहां पर आप कोई कोटा देते हैं तो यह बेजज के हिसाब से जो कोटा देते हैं ता उस का वहां अप्रोजीशन हुआ और क्या इस की शिकायत गवर्नमेंट के पास प्राइवेटली आई है कि वह वेतन के ऊपर न दिया जाय बल्कि फीम्ली युनिट के ऊपर दिया जाय ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned, their quota is 20,000 tons. By the reduction last month it has come down to 19,000 tons. Uttar Pradesh has got *khandsari* and *gur* also. In fact, it is a major *gur*-producing State and the sole *khandsari*-producing State. There is a ban existing on the export of *khandsari* as well as *gur*; so that UP's requirements would, in fact, mainly be met by *gur* and *khandsari* and also by this quota of sugar.

Shri Ranga: In view of this cut has any effort been made to make up for those by allowing more export of *gur* and *khandsari* from the surplus producing centres to such deficit consuming centres as Gujarat and Rajasthan?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Why not remove the ban?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Gujarat and other States are concerned, they are deficit States. Now the situation is more or less satisfactory. In fact, we are liberally issuing quotas on the basis of price level existing in the producing States. We have to look to the consumers there also. Dependent on the level of prices in the producing States, we are issuing the quotas.

Cancellation of I.A.C. Service to Gauhati

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- *821. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheduled flight of I.A.C. to Gauhati had to be cancelled on 4th March, 1964, because the necessary permission to fly over Pakistani territory could not be obtained;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by the Government of Pakistan for refusing the same; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information.

STATEMENT

On March 4, 1954 Indian Airlines Corporation's scheduled flight from Calcutta to Gauhati, normally operated by Skymaster aircraft, took off for Gauhati at 0545 IST but due to engine trouble, the aircraft returned to Calcutta at 0910 IST. No other Skymaster aircraft was available for this service. Indian Airlines Corporation therefore approached Pakistan authorities, Dacca for operating this flight by Viscount aircraft on that day.

In November, 1962 the Pakistan Civil Aviation Authorities had requested the Director General of Civil Aviation that information relating to scheduled and non-scheduled operations over East Pakistan should be reported to the Regional Controller, Dacca, well in advance. It was therefore necessary to notify the Pakistan Authorities of the change of equipment.

No reply was received from Pakistan authorities and therefore the flight had to be abandoned.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को आग्रह किया है कि अगर पाकिस्तान सरकार इस तरह में रोड़े खटकायेगी, तो हम लोग भी रॉसप्रोवल स्टेट्स लेने को मजबूर हो जायेंगे ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले नवम्बर में पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों ने यह कहा था कि जब कभी हमारी फ्लाइट्स में, सविस में, कोई तब्दीली है, तो हम उन को एडवांस इन्फॉर्मेशन देंगे। इस केस में एडवांस

इन्फॉर्मेशन दी गई, क्योंकि फौरन ही सर्विस तब्दील करनी पड़ी थी, लेकिन उस का कोई जवाब ही आया। अब बड़े रूप में इस सवाल को पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों से लिया जा रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक भारत सरकार इस का इन्तजार करेगी और कब तक यह मामला "कोल्ड स्टोरेज" में पड़ा रहेगा ?

श्री राज बहादुर : एक खास घटना के बारे में यह सवाल पैदा हुआ था। बड़े सवाल को हम पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों से लेने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं।

श्री श्रीफार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से पाकिस्तान ने हमारे हवाई जहाजों को उड़ने से रोका, अपने ऊपर उड़ने की अनुमति देने से इन्कार किया, क्या उसी तरह हम उन के वायुयानों को अपने ऊपर उड़ने से रोक सकेंगे।

श्री राज बहादुर : इस में रोकने का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता। यह एडवांस इन्फॉर्मेशन देने का प्रश्न है। और एडवांस इन्फॉर्मेशन हम भी चाहते हैं और वे भी चाहते हैं। ऐसी हालत में परमिशन का सवाल नहीं है, एडवांस इन्फॉर्मेशन का है।

श्री कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान ने हमारे हवाई जहाजों को उड़ने से रोकने के बारे में क्या वजह बताई है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं ने अज्ञ कर दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे देते हैं और फिर भी स्वामी जी उस पर मजाक उड़ाते हैं।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सवाल में तो मैं ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा। आप मेरा नाथ क्यों ले रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। अब कहने की जरूरत भी नहीं होगी।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister says that it is not a question of permission but only of an advance information. If it is only a question of an advance information, then why could the aircraft not fly and why was it stopped pending a reply from them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have to receive some intimation from them. There should be some response. If that does not come in a reasonable time, the service is cancelled. May I add one thing more? Under the International Air Services Agreement to which both Pakistan and India are signatories, these are the first two freedoms provided, namely, to overfly a particular country or to land without any traffic rights. However, the countries concerned have to give advance information about the flights. In this case, it had to be given up since no response was coming from them.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, the question pertains to my constituency.

Mr. Speaker: Already we are very slow.

Wheat Prices in Punjab

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Centre's trade policy has been responsible for the current spurt in Punjab wheat prices; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) The spurt in Punjab wheat prices was due to seasonal factors, the shortfall in wheat production during 1962-63 as compared to that of 1961-62, the apprehensions about the

coming wheat crop and the heavy exports from that State to other States.

(b) A wheat zone comprising the State of Punjab and the Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was created with effect from 23rd March, 1964. Besides, large quantities of imported wheat are being distributed through fair price shops and the roller flour mills have been asked to mill as much wheat as possible. The Government of Punjab have also introduced a system of getting imported wheat milled into wholemeal atta and selling the atta through fair price shops at prescribed rates.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there was a spurt in the prices of wheat, how far that spurt rose, what the ceiling of that spurt was and whether that spurt was such as had not occurred at any time before in the history of our country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It was admitted in the course of the debate yesterday and also before that in fact, during the last eight years, wheat prices had not gone up to the level which they had reached now. For the coarse variety, in Punjab, the price has gone up to Rs. 62.70. But it is coming down and it will still come down further on the formation of the wheat zones. In fact, the declining trend is clearly visible.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome the formation of these zones. But are Government not aware of the fact that whenever such zones are formed, there is also a spurt in smuggling, and if so, have Government taken any steps to see to it that no smuggling goes on between one zone and another?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Punjab is concerned, there is already a rice zone consisting of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The wheat zone is also identical with the rice zone. In fact, there is already an existing machinery with the Punjab Government at the borders to check smuggling.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the import of wheat had an impact on the local prices of wheat with the result that the farmer may get an unremunerative price in course of time, and if so, what steps Government propose to take to give a support price for wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: According to me, it is unrealistic to say that the farmers are getting unremunerative prices now. As I have already said, as far as indigenous wheat is concerned, the prices have not gone up to such levels during the last eight years; even because of the imported wheat also, the prices have not in fact come down. But if the prices come down because of the formation of the zones, we shall set up the necessary purchasing machinery so that the growers may not suffer.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धांती: मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को यह अच्छी तरह से मालूम है कि किसान अपना खर्चा अनाज बेच कर ही चलाता है। और इस समय किसानों की विवशता को देख कर व्यापारी भाव को गिरा रहे हैं। क्या सरकार किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिए भावों को गिरने नहीं देगी?

Shri Shinde: It has already been explained that if the prices fall below a particular level Government would step in. Government have already reviewed the support prices, and even the problems of fixation of ceiling prices are under examination by the Government.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether before the zones were announced, there was a spurt in prices in Punjab for any special variety or in the case of each variety, and if the answer be that there was a spurt in the case of each variety, how, after the formation of the new zones, the individual States are going to solve their difficulties?

Shri A. M. Thomas: For all varieties there has been a spurt in prices in

Punjab. I have already mentioned that the price of the coarse variety had gone up to Rs. 62-70.

Train Collision at Baudpur Station

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*823. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri P. C. Borooah;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the Deputy Minister's statement in the Lak Sabha on the 9th March, 1964, regarding Madras-Howrah Express collision against a stationary goods train at Baudpur Station on the night of 8th-9th March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether any inquiry has since been conducted into the causes of the accident; and

(b) if so, the findings of the inquiry?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Construction Circle, Calcutta, has conducted his enquiry. According to his provisional findings, the accident was due to failure of railway staff.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: What was the actual loss in terms of life and property? What steps have been taken by Government to pay the necessary compensation to the next of kin of the persons who were killed in the accident?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are three parts of the question. The loss is Rs. 5-07 lakhs. Rs. 5 lakhs due to the loss of the locomotive, and Rs. 7000 due to the track.

As regards loss of life, 22 people died, 20 at the site and two on the way to the hospital. 110 were injured. *Ex-gratia* payments have been made to the extent of Rs. 14,350 to the next of kin of 18 persons killed and 34 persons injured.

Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: As the railway accidents are quite frequent, particularly in the South Eastern Railway, may I know what concrete

steps Government propose to take to prevent such accidents in future?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not accept the proposition that there has been any increase of accidents in the South Eastern Railway or even on the Indian Railways as a whole. We are taking proper steps. The Kunzru Committee has gone into the question and made recommendations. We are implementing them.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: How is it that reports appeared in the press and also in the radio that the number of deaths in this accident was more than 57, while Government says it is only 22? Have they verified the figures? How can the radio say it was more than 22?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: According to the information from the General Manager of the South Eastern Railway, the accident resulted in 20 persons being killed on the spot and two on the way to hospital, thus bringing the total deaths to 22. Besides, 110 persons received injuries, of whom 20 were hurt grievously. Beyond that we have no further information, and we have no reason to disbelieve this statement given by the General Manager.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the report of the Kunzru Committee that these accidents are due to the unwieldiness of the various railway zones and lack of administrative grip; if so, what steps Government propose to take to create more zones to avoid accidents?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That would not directly arise out of this question.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to have his own zone.

Shri A. P. Sharma: One of the recommendations of the Kunzru Committee is to enlist the active co-operation of the trade unions and make the staff safety-conscious. May I know

what steps the Railway Ministry has taken in this direction?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are taking every step to seek the active co-operation of organised labour, and we are glad to say that they are co-operating in a great measure. There are some defects here and there, and we are looking into them.

श्री मोहन नायक जी यादमी इस एकमिडेट में मरे गये हैं, उन के नाम प्रकृति न कि गये हैं, क्या यह सच है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The names of all those dead who have been identified have been published in the papers.

Control on Distribution of Foodgrains

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

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for introducing controls at strategic points in the distribution of foodgrains;

(b) whether any restrictions have been imposed on the movement of foodgrains from State to State; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) The question is constantly under review.

(b) and (c). Restrictions on the movement of rice and paddy on the basis of zones have already been in existence for some time. An order was promulgated on 23rd March, 1964, creating wheat zones and restricting the movement of wheat and wheat products from one zone to another.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government are quite clear in their mind that State trading, particularly in food products, will be worked on a no-profit-no-loss basis, and that the administrative charges would be kept at the minimum; if so, how much administrative

charges do they consider to be reasonable?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): This question was answered by my senior colleague the other day and I have nothing more to add to what he has said.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It was not clearly answered. Therefore, it has been put.

Shri A. M. Thomas: The general idea is that although it may not be on a no-profit-no-loss basis, in State trading of foodgrains no profit should be realised by the State Governments. That is the general approach, but if a small margin is paid not only for handling charges but for the setting up of the administrative machinery and other things, we cannot quarrel with the State Government on that account.

Shri A. P. Jain: Administrative charges are not profit.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Administrative charges are not profit. I want to know what they consider to be reasonable administrative charges. When they requisition ten maunds, what would be the charge?

Shri Tyagi: I have already made it clear that it will be no profit no loss.

Shri Ranga: You are not Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Let them say.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already indicated the general idea.

Mr. Speaker: Any idea about the charges that would be levied?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That would depend upon the demand submitted by the State Government.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what, in specific terms, has been the defect of the strategic controls already introduced, and what other strategic controls are under the consideration of the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As the situation exists at present, there is no specific control at different stages on the distribution of foodgrains through trade channels, but we have promulgated a Foodgrains Licensing Order, under which the margins for the licensees can be fixed and regulated and the movements can also be regulated; they are also enjoined to submit returns and on examination of the returns, we can issue directions to them to make sales at particular places etc. Also, the question of putting a ceiling or maximum control price is under the consideration of the Government.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: On the foodgrains being moved from one State to another on State account, may I know whether Government has calculated the price that it will pay to the farmer? Will it take directly from the farmers or from the dealers, and at what price?

Shri A. M. Thomas: So far as wheat is concerned, the transaction would be more or less on a State-to-State basis, and we will see to it that the grower gets a reasonable price when the prices are negotiated.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know at what price they will enter the market to purchase from the growers?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the minimum prices are concerned, they have already been fixed. They range from Rs. 14 to Rs. 16. But on State-to-State account, if a little more has to be given based on circumstances existing, we will be prepared to consider that.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी पी० एल० ४८० का जो गेहूं है उसको लोग छटिया मानते हैं और पांच रुपये मन का भाव में फक हो तो भी उसको खाना नहीं चाहते हैं और देशी गेहूं खाना चाहते हैं ? यदि ऐसा है तो यह जो गेहूं है इसके बड़े बड़े शहरों में वितरण के रास्ते में जो

हकावटें आदेंगी, उसके लिए सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Consumer resistance to imported wheat is disappearing. In fact, we distributed in January 4.52 lakh tons, in February it has gone up to 5.5 lakh tons, and I think in March it will be 6.5 lakh tons. Nowhere in the history of our distribution have we distributed so much of imported wheat. So, it shows that consumer resistance is disappearing.

Shri Ranga: Is it not a fact that the former Food Minister Shri A. P. Jain introduced zonal control, the next Food Minister Shri S. K. Patil removed them as they were of no use at all, and now the new Minister has again reintroduced them?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It depends on the circumstances obtaining at a particular time. At the time these zones were removed, production was satisfactory, and prices came down even to an uneconomic level. State Governments had to enter the market and purchase wheat. So, it was a suitable time to take away the zones. But now we find that prices have gone up, and we must have strategic control. So, zones have been introduced.

Bell Telephone Co.

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*825. { **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;**
Shri U. M. Trivedi:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 4 on the 3rd March, 1964 and state:

(a) whether among the tenders received, the lowest tender was not that of Bell Telephone Company taking into consideration "The total cost including everything";

(b) if so, whose tender was the lowest; and

(c) the reasons why it was not accepted?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): (a) No, Sir, the tender of the Bell Telephone Company was the second lowest.

(b) Nippon Electric Company's tender was the lowest.

(c) The choice of the Bell Telephone Company's tender was largely influenced by the "Compelled Sequence type of the Multi-Frequency Signalling system" offered by it which provides more comprehensive signalling facilities than the other signalling systems.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is it a fact that global tenders were invited once in February, 1963, and again in July, 1963, and in neither of these tender notices was the Compelled Sequence of the Multi-frequency Signalling System prescribed, and therefore, the lowest tenderer, namely NEC, the Japanese company, did not quote for the CSSS earlier, but subsequently offered to supply it at no extra cost, but, in spite of that, the Japanese offer was ignored and the BTM's offer was accepted after a detailed examination and adjustment?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not a fact that it was not mentioned in the tender. The fact was that it was not mentioned as a compulsory....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Optional.

Shri A. K. Sen: It was optional. The tenderer was entitled to tender both for the compulsory and the optional ones, and it is not also a fact that they offered to manufacture this "Compelled Sequence type of the Multi-frequency Signalling System". What they offered to manufacture a the substitute which was not considered a satisfactory substitute.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Was this matter at any time referred to the P&T Board as a whole or was it referred only to a special committee? Why was it not considered by the

P&T Board? As regards the experience of the two—NEC and the BTM—will the Minister lay on the Table of the House the figures with regard to the trunk and local lines laid by the two companies, NEC and the BTM, all over the world?

Shri A. K. Sen: So far as the information available to us is concerned—I have gone through it—at the time when various representations were made to me, I found that the BTM, the subsidiary of the ITT, have been responsible for the setting up of the equipment all over the world, whereas the Japanese company has not up till now set up any equipment anywhere outside Japan.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is a wrong statement. I will bring it up later on.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said, so far as the information which was available to us is concerned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Recovery from Sugarcane

*826. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the time of linking the price of cane to recovery of sugar it was proposed to have an organisation to check daily recovery in each factory;

(b) if so, whether such an organisation has been set up; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take any steps to check recoveries in future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Collection of Premium through Post Offices

- *827. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka;
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 348 on the 3rd December, 1963 and state: #

(a) whether the scheme regarding collection of Life Insurance premia through Post Offices has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The results of the scheme which was tried out in a few offices of the Rajasthan Circle have been satisfactory. It has since been decided to extend the scheme to other Post Offices in Rajasthan Circle and also to Post Offices in Madras, Kerala, Andhra and Mysore Circles. The facility will be introduced only in Post Offices situated at places recommended by the L.I.C.

Purulia-Kotsisla Railway Line

- *828. { Shri P. K. Ghosh;
Shri Y. N. Singha;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to abolish the Purulia-Kotsisla Narrow Gauge line on South-Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the date from which it is to be given effect to?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Earlier orders issued for the closure of the Purulia-Kotshila narrow gauge line with effect from 1.4.64 have since been revised and it has been decided not to discontinue the train services till 30th September, 1964.

(b) This line has been working at an annual direct loss of Rs. 1.7 lakhs and with interest on capital etc. the loss will be Rs. 2.70 lakhs per year. The very meagre traffic both passenger and goods that is offered on this line can be easily catered for by the road services. It is proposed to discontinue the train services on this section after 30.9.1964.

Removal of Fish Plates

- *829. { Shri R. Barua;
Shri Rishang Keishing;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether fish-plates from the Railway line in Maniharighat-Katihar Section of North-East Frontier Railway were removed on the 13th and 14th March, 1964;

(b) whether any investigations have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir. However on 10th March 1964 and 11th March 1964 dog spikes were found inserted between two rails between Maniharighat and Teznarayanpur.

(b) and (c). Both cases have been registered by the Government Railway Police and investigations are going on.

Jhund-Kandla Railway Project

*830. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the press report regarding controversy over the Jhund-Kandla B. G. Railway Project in Gujarat State;

(b) the reasons for delay in the

execution of this project upto Malia; and

(c) the time Government propose to take to arrive at a final decision in this matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In addition to the survey of an entirely new B. G. route, the survey and investigation of an alternative scheme, involving conversion of the existing Wankaner-Surendranagar-Virangam MG section, was necessary in order to examine the possibility of relieving pressure on rail transport capacity of this heavily operated M. G. route. The survey of the alternative scheme is expected to be completed shortly and a decision will be taken as soon as the report is received and examined by the Railway Board.

The alignment across the Rann of Cutch between Kandla and Malia being common to both the alternatives, action is in hand for starting construction of this most difficult portion so as to avoid delay in completion of either of the alternative schemes, whichever is adopted finally.

Sugar Order, 1964

***831. Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have imposed a ban on the possession of more than one quintal of sugar in the Union Territory of Delhi under the Defence of India Rules;

(b) the circumstances necessitating the ban; and

(c) what other and related efforts are being made to ensure better distribution of sugar and to check hoarding and black-marketing?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes Sir, except under a permit.

(b) There were reports that sugar upto the limit beyond which a licence

was required was being stored in private houses for purposes of black-marketing.

(c) Quota cards have been issued to retailers and bulk consumers of sugar. In order to keep supervision over the activities of the quota card holders, Delhi Territory has been divided into a number of zones each being in the charge of an Area Inspector. Margins of profit have been prescribed both at wholesale and retail stages. The licensed sugar dealers are required to display prices of sugar. The export of products containing sugar is also banned except under permit.

दिल्ली राज्य केंद्रीय सहकारी भंडार

***८३२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली राज्य केन्द्रीय सहकारी भंडार (देहली स्टेट सेन्ट्रल कोऑपरेटिव स्टोर) केवल एक प्राइमरी भंडार है, शोप भंडार नहीं है;

(ख) क्या इसको कोयला, लोहा तथा इस्पात, चीनी और गूँड़ जैसी वस्तुओं का थोक व्यापार करने के लिए लाइसेंस दिया गया है; और

(ग) प्राइमरी भंडार को थोक व्यापार सौंपने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या नीति निश्चित कर रखी है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामधर मिश्र):
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) (१) जिन क्षेत्रों में संगठन का सक्षीय ढांचा अपनाया जाता है वहाँ केन्द्रीय भण्डार अपने सम्बन्ध

प्राथमिक भण्डारों के लिए
थोक व्यापार का कार्य अपने
हाथ में लेता है।

(२) जिन क्षेत्रों में एकीय ढांचा
अपनाया जाता है, वहां
शाखाओं वाला प्राथमिक
न्यभोक्ता सहकारी भंडार
थोक व्यापार का कार्य
अपने हाथ में लेता है।

(३) जिन क्षेत्रों में संगठन का
मिश्रित ढांचा अपनाया
जाता है वहां निर्णय
समिति के स्वरूप पर
निर्भर करेगा।

Railway Level Crossing Fund

*833. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken up the proposal for creation of a Railway Level Crossing Fund with the Ministry of Transport and various State Governments on the lines of the Canadian Railway Grade Crossing Fund, as suggested by the Kunzru Committee in their report on Railway's Accidents; and

(b) if so, their reaction to this proposal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In regard to this recommendation of the Railway Accidents Committee in Part II of their Report, the following were given as 'Railway Board's Comments' in the "Summary of Observations and Recommendations contained in Part II of the Report of the Railway Accidents Committee 1962 and Railway Board's comments thereon", which was laid on the Table of the House on 10-2-64:—

"The proposal for the establishment of a Fund, as recommended by the Committee, is being exa-

mined with the Ministry of Transport and the State Governments. After the agreement of all the parties has been obtained, the concurrence of the Comptroller and Auditor General as also the approval of the Parliament will be sought. It may, however, be mentioned that even at present the Ministry of Transport allow loans to State Governments for meeting their share of the cost of construction of over and under bridges."

The Transport Ministry and the State Governments have been addressed in the matter, and their reaction will be known in due course.

Financial assistance asked for by different States towards the road authority's share of the cost of over and under bridges is being given by the Centre (namely, Ministry of Finance) as part of the assistance given towards development of State Roads included in each Plan.

Derailment of Train caused by camel

{ Shri D. C. Sharma:
*834. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 { Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a camel caused a derailment of a goods train between Darah and Morak Stations on the Kota Nagda Section of Western Railway on the 14th March, 1964 causing the death of the driver of that train;

(b) if so, the loss sustained; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The approximate cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at Rupees one lakh eighty eight thousand.

(c) Does not arise.

Price of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that sugar is selling in Rajasthan at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a seer; and

(b) if so, the efforts being made to improve the situation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The State Government has informed that sugar is being distributed through fair price shops and the retail price is around Rs. 1.25 per kilogram.

(b) Does not arise.

Stamp on William Shakespeare

*836. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 161 on the 18th February, 1964 and state:

(a) whether Government have decided to issue a special commemoration stamp on the occasion of the quadri-centenary of the birth of the world poet and dramatist, William Shakespeare;

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the denomination and design; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The stamp will be in the 15 nP. denomination. The design is under preparation.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on Movement of Foodgrains

*837. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra

had taken sanction from the Central Government to put a ban on the movement of foodgrains in the same zone that is from Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to Gujarat State; and

(b) if not, the reasons that led to the ban on the movement of foodgrains in the same zone?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No ban was imposed by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra on the movement of foodgrains from their respective States to Gujarat. With effect from 23rd March, 1964, however, each of the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh has been constituted into a separate wheat zone. From that date, movement of wheat or wheat products from any of these States or into it is prohibited except under permits.

Railway Workshops

1675. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to furnish a statement in respect of each of the Railway Workshops for the year 1962-63 showing:—

- (i) the expenses on direct labour;
- (ii) the value of stores consumed; and
- (iii) the cost of wages and salaries of the Supervisory Staff—whether engaged in the Workshops or in the Workshop offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2611/64].

P. & T. Offices in Orissa

1676. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of (i) Branch Post Offices; (ii) Sub-Post Offices and (iii)

Public Call Offices in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the number of such offices proposed to be opened in Orissa during 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a)—

(i) Branch Post offices	3927
(ii) Sub Post Offices	353
(iii) Public Call Offices	191
(b)—(i) Branch Offices	220
(ii) Sub Offices	7
(iii) Public Call Offices	20*

*Subject to availability of stores in time.

Telephone Connections in Orissa

1677. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for grant of telephone connections by the various Telephone Exchanges in Orissa as on the 31st December, 1963; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1451.

(b) Steps are being taken to expand the capacity of exchanges, so that pending demands are met to maximum extent possible consistent with the available resources.

Accommodation for P. & T. Employees in Orissa

1678. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs employees in Orissa State who have been provided with Government

residential accommodation as on the 31st December, 1963;

(b) the amount set apart for this purpose during 1962-63 and the amount actually spent; and

(c) the amount allotted for the said purpose during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 422.

(b) (i) Amount provided for construction of quarter.—Rs. 639,000.

(ii) Amount actually spent.—Rs. 404,687.

(c) (i) 1963-64.—Rs. 553,223.

(ii) 1964-65.—Rs. 572,859.

रेलवे में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१६७९. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी के प्रयोग सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रगति के निर्देशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए उनके मंत्रालय में एक कार्यान्वयन समिति बनाई गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो यह समिति कब बनाई गई थी और उसको क्या क्या काम दिये गये थे और अब तक समिति ने कितना काम किया है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). रेलवे बोर्ड के कार्यालय और रेलों में हिन्दी के उत्तरोत्तर प्रयोग के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं, उन्हें कार्यान्वित करने के लिए अक्टूबर १९६३ में एक कार्यान्वयन समिति बनायी गयी । समिति की पहली अर्ध-वार्षिक रिपोर्ट अन्तिम रूप से संसार की जा रही है और उसे अगले महीने रेलवे बोर्ड को पेश किया जाना है ।

Rationing of Foodgrains

1680. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

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

(a) whether in view of grave food situation in the country, Government propose to introduce rationing in all the States;

(b) if so, whether the views of the State Governments have been obtained: and

(c) their reaction to the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There is no proposal to introduce rationing anywhere in the country.

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

रेलवे पटरियां

१६८१. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारतीय रेलों की पटरियों को दोहरा करने के काम में ३१ जनवरी, १९६४ तक हुई प्रगति का विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना-काल में कितना काम हुआ और कितना काम होना बाकी है ; और

(ग) क्या चौथी योजना में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है, यदि हां, तो क्या ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : ((क) और (ख). पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजनाओं में जनवरी, १९५४ के अन्त तक दोहरी लाइन

बिछाने के काम में जो प्रगति हुई, वह इस प्रकार है :—

पहली आयोजना :—२०६ मील दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था । इन सब लाइनों पर काम पूरा हो गया था और दूसरी आयोजना की अवधि में ये लाइनें यातायात के लिए खोल दी गयी थीं ।

दूसरी आयोजना :—१६३२ मील दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया था जिसमें से ६४० मील में काम पूरा हो गया था और दूसरी आयोजना की अवधि में ही ये लाइनें यातायात के लिए खोल दी गयी थीं । बाकी ६६२ मील में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का काम तीसरी आयोजना के लिए छोड़ दिया गया था । इसमें ६६७ मील में जनवरी, १९६४ के अन्त तक दोहरी लाइन बिछा दी गयी थी । बाकी २५ मील लाइन पर भी जल्दी काम पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ।

तीसरी आयोजना :—इस आयोजना के पहले चार वर्षों (१९६१-६२ से १९६४-६५) में २१७० मील दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है । इसमें से ४७० मील में दोहरी लाइन बिछा दी गयी है और जनवरी, १९६४ के अन्त तक इसे यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया है ।

(ग) चौथी आयोजना में दोहरी लाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई लक्ष्य निर्धारित नहीं किया गया है ।

Seismic Laboratory in Bihar

1682. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Seismic Laboratory is to be set up at Bhaishalotan in Bihar;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) the reasons necessitating the setting up of the Laboratory?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Yes.

(b) The expenditure on setting up the seismological observatory will be about Rs. 1,50,000 on building and equipment and about Rs. 15,000 per annum on staff, contingencies, etc.

(c) The Ganga-Brahmaputra River Commission wanted a seismological station to be set up between Dehra Dun and Chatra for seismic studies of that part of the Himalayan region, wherein important dam constructions have been undertaken. It is, therefore, proposed to set up an observatory at Bhaisalotan, as it is located near a barrage to be constructed on the river Gandak and has all facilities for running a seismological observatory. This observatory will help in locating seismically weak zones in the vicinity of the barrage and will also be useful in studying the general seismicity of the sub-Himalayan region.

Railway Wagons

1683. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. J. Naik:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways are in a predicament as sufficient number of customers are not forthcoming and a considerable extent of wagon capacity is lying idle;

(b) if so, to what extent wagon capacity has remained idle during the past six months; and

(c) the steps taken to make the maximum use of wagon capacity available with the Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Recently there has been some stabling of wagons due to transport capacity out-stripping the demands.

(b) The daily average number of wagons stabled on the railways for

want of traffic during August 1963 to January 1964 is given below:—

	Broad Gauge		Metre Gauge	
	No. of wagons stabled	%age of stabling to total holding	No. of wagons stabled	%age of stabling to total holding
August '63	1646	0.6	1800	1.8
September '63	946	0.4	1923	1.9
October '63	2005	0.8	1779	1.8
November '63	2732	1.0	1041	1.0
December '63	970	0.4	501	0.5
January '64	592	0.2	384	0.4

(c) The following are some of the important measures adopted to maximise utilisation of available wagon capacity:—

- (1) Ceiling limit on registration of wagons has been removed.
- (2) Loading to destinations governed by quotas has been made free except in the case of traffic for east of Siliguri and heavy lifts requiring handling by cranes.
- (3) Special facilities to the trade are being afforded at important goods sheds so that loading can be done on Sundays without any difficulty.
- (4) Free time allowed for loading of BOX wagons has been increased as a matter of facility to the trade.
- (5) In case of coal, a close liaison is being kept with the Coal Controller in order to move maximum possible coal traffic, that can be offered, for movement by rail.
- (6) The attention of the bulk users of wagons has been specially invited to the comparatively easy position regarding availability of wagons.
- (7) Stepping up of movement pro-

gramme for construction work on railways.

(8) Special facilities such as Quick Transit Service and the integrated rail-road transport services have been introduced.

Development of Tourism

1684. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 346 on the 3rd December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any schemes have been drawn up for the improvement of tourism in the country, in the light of the Report submitted by the Ad-Hoc Committee of senior officials on the development of tourism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The decisions taken for the improvement of tourism in the light of the report of the Ad-Hoc Committee on Tourism were indicated in a Resolution which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on 25th March, 1964.

भुवनेश्वर अधिवेशन के लिये सुविधायें

१६८५. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कांद्म के भुवनेश्वर अधिवेशन के लिए डाक तथा तार की कोई विशेष सुविधायों की व्यवस्था की गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस रूप में तथा उस पर कितना व्यय किया गया; और

(ग) क्या अन्य राजनितिक दलों को भी ऐसी सुविधायें दी जाती हैं ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तीन अस्थायी डाकघर (दो अवितरण डाकघर तथा एक वितरण डाकघर) और एक शिविर तारघर खोला गया था । प्रेस और जनता के भारी तार परियात के निपटान के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था भी की गई थी । इस व्यवस्था पर लगभग ६२०० रुपये खर्च हुए ।

(ग) जी हां । इस प्रकार की सुविधायें उनकी आवश्यकता के आधार पर दी जाती हैं ।

National Highway No. 6

1686. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the National Highway No. 6 from Howrah to Kharagpur has commenced;

(b) whether construction of all the bridges has been completed;

(c) if not, when it will be completed; and

(d) whether the earth work has made any progress and when the earth work will be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Section—Howrah (Joypurbeel) to Kharagpur, length 78 miles, is being developed as part of the programme of construction of National Highway No. 6 from Joypurbeel to Bihar border and work is in progress. Two major bridges across the rivers Rupnarayan and Kangsabati, a number of minor bridges and culverts that fall on this section of the road were also required to be built. The bridges across the river Kangsabati has been completed and opened to traffic, while the works on the Rupnarayan bridge and other structures are in progress. The earth

work on this Section of the road has made considerable progress and 95 per cent of it is expected to be completed by the end of July, 1964. The remaining 5 per cent earthwork represents the work on high approaches to bridges and is expected to be completed by July, 1965. The entire work including the Rupnarayan bridge is expected to be completed by March, 1966.

मालगाड़ी का पटरी से उतरना

१६८७. श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ४ दिसम्बर, १९६३ को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लाखों और लखमनिया स्टेशनों के बीच मालगाड़ी के दो डिब्बे रेल की पटरी से उतर गये थे;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने माल का नुकसान हुआ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन ३-१२-१९६३ को जब एक मालगाड़ी पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के लाखो स्टेशन से चली, तब उसका ब्रेकवान पटरी से उतर गया ।

(ख) माल को कोई नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा । रेल सम्पत्ति को लगभग केवल ५,००० रुपये के नुकसान का अनुमान है ।

(ग) मामले की जांच की जा रही है ।

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे पर दुर्घटनाएँ

१६८८. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में नवम्बर, १९६३ से लेकर जनवरी, १९६४ तक कितनी रेल दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं; और

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). रेल गाड़ियों की ४३ दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं । इनमें से २४ दुर्घटनाएँ रेल कर्मचारीयों की गलती के कारण, ११ रेल कर्मचारियों के अलावा दूसरे लोगों की गलती के कारण, ५ यांत्रिक उपकरणों में खराबी के कारण, एक दुर्घटना रेलवे लाइन में तोड़-फाँड़ के कारण और दो आकस्मिक दुर्घटनाएँ हुईं ।

मालगाड़ी में डकैती

१६८९. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवम्बर, १९६३ के दूसरे सप्ताह में मकखनपुर और फिरोजाबाद स्टेशन के बीच (टुंडला लाइन) पर बुलन्दशहर बाकन स्पेशल माल गाड़ी के गाड को रिवातवर दिखा कर लूट लिया गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां । यह घटना २०-११-१९६३ को हुई ।

(ख) टुंडला सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस से इस मामले की रिपोर्ट की गयी थी । जांच में पुलिस ने मामले को सही पाया, लेकिन सबूत न मिलने के कारण इसे समाप्त कर दिया है । महत्वपूर्ण मालगाड़ियों में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के हथियारबन्द गारद का पहरा रहता है ।

ट्रेन और ट्रक की टक्कर

१६९०. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६ दिसम्बर, १९६३ को मडुप्राडील के पास इलाहाबाद की आर से आ रही ७४ डाउन ट्रेन भटनी

पैसेन्जर ट्रेन से टकरा गई जिसके कारण बालू से सदा एक ट्रक उलट गया और एक व्यक्ति मर गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन २५-११-१९६३ को पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बालापुर और मंडुआडीह स्टेशनों के बीच बिना चौकीदार वाले एक समपार पर ७४ डाउन सवारी गाड़ी एक मोटर ट्रक से टकरा गयी जिसमें बालू लदा था । । कोई हताहत नहीं हुआ ।

(ख) रेलवे अफसरों की एक समिति ने मामले की जांच की थी । समिति की राय में दुर्घटना मोटर ट्रक के ड्राइवर की असावधानी के कारण हुई जिसने उस समय रेलवे लाइन पार करने की कोशिश की जब गाड़ी समपार के पास पहुंच रही थी ।

Cooperative Marketing

1691. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to encourage the growth of cooperative marketing in package areas, where the capacity to borrow and lend is meagre in the context of a programme for increased production;

(b) whether it is a fact that original 10-point programme had included a measure of price guarantee, as an important ingredient of the package; and

(c) if so, the existing arrangement relating to price support?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) For speedy development of Cooperative Marketing and linking of credit with marketing, the State Governments have drawn up a phased programme for the dis-

tricts where the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme) is in operation. Detailed market surveys have also been conducted in these districts. Specific measures adopted include (i) setting up of new Marketing Societies; (ii) contribution of the State Governments towards the share capital of Cooperative Marketing Societies; (iii) provision of financial assistance in the form of loans and subsidies to Marketing Societies for construction of Godowns and appointment of the managerial staff; (iv) rendering assistance by Central Cooperative Banks/State Bank of India in the form of pledge loans as well as clean loans to the Marketing Societies to meet their working capital requirements; and (v) establishment of processing plants and distribution of production requisites on an increasing scale to increase the business turn-over.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In pursuance of the policy of the Government to assure the cultivators that the prices of their produce will not be allowed to fall below reasonable levels, the price support scheme which was introduced for wheat and rice during 1962 for the country as a whole (including I.A.D.P. districts) was continued during 1963 and was also extended to jowar. The price support programme for rice and wheat has been extended for the rest of the Third Plan period.

मोतीहारी स्टेशन से पटना तक रेल यात्रा

१६६२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मोतीहारी स्टेशन, जिला चम्पारन (बिहार) से पटना तक यात्रा करने में कम से कम ८ घंटे लगते हैं जबकि दूरी सौ मील से कम है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कम समय लगे इसके लिए सरकार क्या उपाय सोच रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). मोतीहारी और महेन्द्रघाट (पटना) के बीच मोतीहारी से पहलेजाघाट तक रेल से और पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक स्टीमर से यात्रा करनी पड़ती है।

मोतीहारी और पहलेजाघाट के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं चलती और यातायात की दृष्टि से ऐसी गाड़ी चलाने का कोई औचित्य भी नहीं है। इन स्टेशनों के बीच यात्रियों को आपस में मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों से यात्रा करनी पड़ती है और उन्हें मुजफ्फरपुर और और कुछ हालतों में सोनपुर में भी गाड़ी बदलनी पड़ती है। सीधे जाने वाले यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए नरकटियागंज/मोतीहारी और पहलेजाघाट के बीच ६३ डाउन/८१ अप और ८२ डाउन/६१ अप गाड़ियों में भी सीधे डिब्बे लगाये जाते हैं।

१-४-१९६४ से मोतीहारी और महेन्द्रघाट (पटना) के बीच रेलगाड़ी और स्टीमर से यात्रा का वास्तविक औसत समय ५ घंटे ५८ मिनट है, जिसमें पहलेजाघाट से महेन्द्रघाट तक स्टीमर का १ घंटा ५ मिनट का समय भी शामिल है। इसके अलावा मुजफ्फरपुर, सोनपुर और पहलेजाघाट स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षा करने में औसतन २ घंटे १६ मिनट का समय लगता है। गाड़ियों के मेल लेने, सीधे जाने वाले डिब्बों को एक गाड़ी से दूसरी गाड़ी में जोड़ने आदि के लिए इतने समय की प्रतीक्षा जरूरी है। इन परिस्थितियों में मोतीहारी से महेन्द्रघाट (पटना) के बीच यात्रा में जितना समय लगता है, वह असामान्य नहीं है और इसमें कोई विशेष कमी करना भी सम्भव नहीं है।

Ex-E.I. Railway Ward Keepers

1693. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the original seniority of Ex-E.I.R. Ward

Keepers left in the Eastern Zone has been set right;

(b) if so, whether the similar action has not been taken in the case of Ex-E.I.R. Ward Keepers of Lucknow stores depots falling in the Northern Railway as a result of Zonal Scheme; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). The seniority of Ward Keepers is maintained separately for each Stores Depot on the Eastern Railway. There has been no change in this procedure and the question of setting right the seniority position in regard to this category of staff does not arise either in the Eastern Railway portion or the Northern Railway portion of the Ex-E.I. Railway.

Mormugao Port

1694. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present night piloting is not possible in the Mormugao Port; and

(b) if so, the steps, if any, contemplated to bring Mormugao Port, at par with other major ports, in this respect?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Portuguese authorities did not provide facilities for night navigation. The Third Five-Year Plan proposals for the port of Mormugao include schemes which, when completed, will facilitate night navigation.

बुक पोस्ट सम्बन्धी रियायत

१६९५. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या डाक तथा तार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने अब तक सुलभ बुक पोस्ट की सुविधा समा-

चार-पत्रों के सम्पादकों के नाम भेजे जाने वाले छपे अथवा टाइप किये गये लेखों पर से हटा ली है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कमच्छा (वाराणसी, उत्तर प्रदेश) के डाकघर के पोस्ट मास्टर लोगों को यह चेतावनी देते हैं कि वे इस तरह के बुक पोस्ट न भेजें ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं। प्रेस में प्रकाशित होने के उद्देश्य से भेजे जाने वाले छपे हुए, टाइप किये या हाथ से लिखे गए लेख आदि को बुक पोस्ट की दरों के अन्तर्गत डाक द्वारा भेजा जा सकता है। 'सम्पादक के नाम पत्र', जो व्यक्तिगत गन्देश के रूप में होते हैं, उन्हें यह रियायत नहीं दी जाती।

(ख) जी नहीं।

Board for Agricultural Machinery and Implements

1696. { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

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

(a) whether measures to improve farm tools and to popularise the same were discussed at the meeting of the Board for Agricultural Machinery and Implements held in February, 1964; and

(b) the decisions taken by Government in the light of their recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes. The main recommendations relating to improvement and popularisation of farm tools are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2612/64]. These recommendations are under consideration.

Railway Lines in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

1697. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to build Railway lines in the near future to connect the different adjacent Refugee Townships in the Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra in the Gadchirvli Taluka of Chanda district;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

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

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों का नामकरण

१६६८. { श्री कृष्णबाय :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द :

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

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन कितने नये कार्यालयों, संस्थाओं और संगठनों की स्थापना हुई; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों के नाम अंग्रेजी में तथा कितनों के भारतीय भाषाओं में रखे गये ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) आठ।

(ख) चार कार्यालयों के नाम अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं में रखे गये हैं। अन्य दो कार्यालयों के वर्तमान अंग्रेजी नामों के साथ उपयुक्त भारतीय नाम रखने के सम्बन्ध में विचार हो रहा है। जहां तक शेष दो कार्यालयों का सम्बन्ध है, यह उपयुक्त समझा गया है कि अभी केवल अंग्रेजी नाम ही दिये जायें।

परिवहन मंत्रालय के अधीन कार्यालयों का नामकरण

१९६६. { श्री कृष्णदास :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :
स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में उनके मन्त्रालय के अधीन कितने नये कार्यालयों, संस्थाओं और संगठनों की स्थापना हुई ; और

(ख) इनमें से कितनों के नाम अंग्रेजी में तथा कितनों के भारतीय भाषाओं में रखे गये ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) एक सौ बीस ज़िलों में सीमा सड़क विकास बोर्ड के अधीन बनायी गयी १०२ यूनिटें और फारमेशन भी शामिल हैं।

(ख) सबके नाम अंग्रेजी में रखे गये हैं। परन्तु अब हर एक का नाम उसके हिन्दी रूपान्तर के अनुसार रखा जा रहा है।

किसानों को ऋण

१७००. श्री बे० शि० पाटिल : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने किसान को कर्ज देने की पात्रता निरपवाद रूप से उसके उत्पादन के सामर्थ्य पर न कि पूंजी और सम्पत्ति के स्वामित्व पर आधारित करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह निर्णय कब से लागू होगा?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इरामधर मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). सहकारी ऋण समिति ने १९६० में सिफारिश की थी कि प्राथमिक

ऋण समिति को केवल इस कारण किसी व्यक्ति को ऋण देने से इन्कार नहीं करना चाहिए कि उसके पास अपनी जमीन नहीं है अथवा वह जमीन मालिकों से जमानत नहीं दिला सकता है। इस बारे में ऐसे व्यक्ति की पात्रता की मुख्य कसौटी उसकी ऋण लौटाने की क्षमता होनी चाहिए और उसी सीमा तक समिति उसे उसकी कृषि उत्पादन की आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर ऋण दे सकती है। भारत सरकार इन सिफारिशों से सहमत थी और उसने १९६० में राज्य सरकारों तथा सहकारी संस्थाओं से उन्हें स्वीकार करने के लिये आग्रह किया था। समिति की सिफारिशों का राज्यों में कार्य रूप दिया जा रहा है।

Commemoration Stamps

1701. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to issue commemoration stamps in memory of Late Lamented Biplabi Mahanayak Rash Behari Basu, Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh; and

(b) if so, when the stamps are likely to be issued?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The proposal has been noted for consideration at the next meeting of the Philatelic Advisory Committee.

Bio Gas Plant

1702. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

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

(a) whether any research centres have been established to pursue the research work regarding the bio-gas plant during 1963-64; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Research work on the bio-gas plant which was started at the following Centres sometime back is being pursued in 1963-64 also:

- (1) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
- (2) Kora Gram Udyog Kendra, Vile Parle, Bombay.
- (3) Gobar Gas Research Station, Ajitmal, Distt. Etawah (U.P.).
- (4) Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.
- (5) National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.

No new Centre was established in 1963-64.

Corruption Cases in S. E. Railway

1703. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending in South Eastern Railway as on the 31st January, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Number of cases—157.

(b) Nature of cases—

- (i) Demand and acceptance of illegal gratification.
- (ii) Securing employment, promotions etc. on false declaration and submission of false certificates.
- (iii) Fraudulent drawal and misuse of Passes & P.T.O.s
- (iv) Misappropriation of Railway cash, materials etc.
- (v) False maintainance of muster rolls, manipulation of official records, drawal of false travelling allowances, etc.

(vi) Claiming of educational assistance by submitting false certificates.

(vii) Violation of Service Conduct Rules.

(viii) Alleged execution of works below specification by Railway Contractors.

Corruption Cases in Northern Railway

1704. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meena;
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number and nature of corruption cases pending in the Northern Railway as on the 31st January, 1964?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Number of cases—205.

(b) Nature of cases—

- (1) Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income.
- (2) Acceptance of illegal gratification.
- (3) Cheating.
- (4) Misappropriation of Government money.
- (5) Falsification of records.
- (6) Misuse of Railway material and labour.
- (7) Misuse of passes and P.T.O.s
- (8) False T.A.
- (9) Impersonation, obtaining employment by concealing antecedents and/or presenting bogus school certificates.
- (10) Excess payment to contractors causing loss to the Railway Administration.
- (11) Acceptance of works and material below specification.

S. E. Railway Employees

1705. { Shri Dhuleshwar Meema:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III employees appointed by the South Eastern Railway during 1963-64; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) 2323.

(b) Scheduled Castes—310

Scheduled Tribes—80

Railway Link between Chengalpet and Chinna-Salem

1706. { Shri Dharmalingam:
Shri Muthu Gounder;
Shri Rajaram:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was made some time back to connect Chengalpet with Chinna-Salem by Railway via Tiruvannamalai and Kalla Kurichi in Madras State;

(b) if so, the recommendations made by the survey group; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. A Traffic Survey was sanctioned in October, 1956 but was not carried out as the proposal was not included in the Railway's Second Five Year Plan.

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

Cold Storage Plants

1707. Shri Laxmi Dass: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the

Centre to set up cold storage plants in Hyderabad and Zahirabad under the Central Warehousing Corporation; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A project for construction of a cold storage of 1,000 tons for potatoes and 200 tons for fruits at Hyderabad is under active consideration of the Central Warehousing Corporation and the details of the project are being finalized. Investigations undertaken by the Central Warehousing Corporation reveal that it would not be economic to locate a cold storage at Zahirabad.

Transport Co-operative Societies

1708. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Y. N. Singha:
Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of transport Co-operative Societies registered for Transport permits in the various Union Territories during 1960 to 1964;

(b) the number of Backward and Scheduled Castes amongst them;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes Societies, who have been granted route permits; and

(d) the total number of Co-operative Societies who have been granted loans from the Co-operative Banks to run the business?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

हिन्दी में रेलवे के प्रकाशन

१७०६. { श्री तु० राम :
श्री बंसरा :
श्री योगेन्द्र झा :

म्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे की नियम पुस्तकों, रेल पत्रिकाओं तथा अन्य प्रकाशनों को अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी जारी करने का आदेश दे दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रेलों पर हिन्दी-कार्य तथा उसके लिए आवश्यक पद आदि का निर्देश रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा दिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिये रेलवे में दर्जा १ और दर्जा २ के राजपत्रित अफसर रखे गये हैं ; और

(घ) अनुवाद कार्य को अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा राजपत्रित अफसर रखने के लिये निर्देश न दिये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जो हां : हिदायत दी गई है कि अब से नियम पुस्तकें नियमावलियां आदि हिन्दी-अंग्रेजी द्विभाषी रूप में जारी की जायें ।

(ख) रेल कार्यालयों में हिन्दी आरम्भ करने से सम्बन्धित नीति का नियंत्रण रेलवे बोर्ड करता है । जहां तक हिन्दी कार्य के लिए अराजपत्रित पदों की मंजूरी का सम्बन्ध है, उच्चतम ग्रेड में हिन्दी पर्यवेक्षक के पद को छोड़ कर, जिसकी मंजूरी फिलहाल रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा दी जाती है, इस प्रकार के कसौ पद को मंजूर करने का अधिकार जनरल मैनेजरों को है ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) अंग्रेजी-हिन्दी अनुवाद कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त हैसियत के कर्मचारी रखे जा चुके हैं । अनुवाद कार्य के लिए राजपत्रित अफसरों की नियुक्ति आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती ।

चावल की उपलब्धता

१७१०. श्री कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में जो चावल राशन में ५८ न० ५० प्रति किलो मिलता था, वह चावल अब बाजार में उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सस्ता चावल (२६-२७ रुपये मन) भी राशन की दुकान के अनिश्चित कहीं प्राय नही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार कोई व्यवस्था करने का विचार कर रही है जिससे कि सस्ते भाव पर चावल उपलब्ध हो सके ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली में राशन व्यवस्था नहीं है । इस समय सरकारी स्टोक से उचित मूल्य की दुकानों द्वारा चावल का वितरण भी नहीं किया जाता है । पिछले कई सप्ताहों से दिल्ली में चावल का बाजार भाव माननीय सदस्य द्वारा बताया गये भाव से कम ही रहा है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

दूध के डिपो

१७११. श्री कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने जमुना नदी के उस पार दूध के वितरण की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार जमुना के उस पार स्थित गांधी नगर, गीता कोलांनी, झील खुरजा में दूध सप्लाई के डिपो खोलने पर विचार करेगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो ये कब तक खुल जायेंगे ?

साद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री श्री० म० यामस) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). जमुना के पश्चिम में स्थित मुख्य नगर को दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने के पश्चात् इन क्षेत्रों को योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा । मुख्य नगर को दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत लाने का कार्य एक वर्ष में पूरा हो जायेगा । इसके पश्चात् जमुना के पूर्व में स्थित क्षेत्रों का योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जायेगा ।

Replantation of Coconut

1712. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to help the replanting of coconut; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). A scheme regarding payment of subsidy to the coconut growers for replanting disease affected coconut plantations in Kerala State is being examined by the Indian Central Coconut Committee.

शेवड़ाकुली रेलवे स्टेशन

१७१३. श्री श्री० लाल बोरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हावड़ा से २६ मील दूर पूर्व रेलवे के शेवड़ाकुली स्टेशन

पर ३२८ डाउन दीनापुर-हावड़ा यात्री गाड़ी के एक यात्री ने अपनी बंदूक से अपने साथी यात्रियों पर गोली चलाई ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस से कितने आदमी घायल हुए ; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). सच बात यह है कि एक बारात साहिबगंज से हावड़ा एक आरक्षित कक्ष में सफर कर रही थी । जब गाड़ी शेवड़ाकुली स्टेशन पर पहुंची, तो कई यात्रियों ने उस कक्ष में घुसना चाहा जिस का बारातियों ने विरोध किया । इस पर कहा-मुनी और बाद में व्यापक दंगा-फसाद हो गया । आरक्षित कक्ष पर ईंट और पत्थर फेंके गये जिस से बारातियों में से कई लोगों की चोटें आयी और गैर-सम्पत्ति का नुकसान पहुंचा । ऐसी हालत में बारातियों में से किसी एक ने शायद भौड़ का तितर-बितर करने के लिये गोली चला दी । भौड़ में एक व्यक्ति को गोली की चोटें लगीं ।

(ग) सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस और पश्चिम बंगाल का जिला पुलिस ने इन घटना के सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की । फौजदारी के मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं और पुलिस अधिकारी इन को जांच कर रहे हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में २० व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं । यह मामला राज्य में सिर्फ "शान्ति और व्यवस्था" बनाये रखने का है । रेलवे की संस्था में "शान्ति और व्यवस्था" बनाये रखने की पूरी जिम्मेदारी सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार पर है ।

Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore Road

1714. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bana-

sandra-Hassan-Mangalore road is being developed as ore-carrying road;

(b) the estimated cost of the road according to the latest revised specifications;

(c) the amount spent so far by the Mysore Government on this road; and

(d) whether the Central Government have agreed to meet 50 per cent of the cost and if so, the amount reimbursed to Mysore State so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Banasandra-Hassan-Mangalore road is being developed to facilitate movement of iron ore. In February 1959, a total grant of Rs. 44.76 lakhs was made for improving this road to single-lane standard against which a total sum of Rs. 44,59,862/- was reimbursed to the State Government upto the 31st March, 1963. Meanwhile, the State Government have come up with a proposal for widening the road to two-lane carriageway and strengthening the pavement. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 4.29 crores including the grant of Rs. 44.76 lakhs already approved. The Mysore Government have asked for a grant-in-aid to meet 50 per cent of this revised cost of Rs. 4.29 crores, the balance being met by the State Government themselves. This request has been examined and certain clarifications regarding the amount of suitable ore available in the area have been called for from the State Government.

National Highway No. 13

1715. Shri R. G. Dubey: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that construction of National Highway No. 13 from Chitradurga to Sholapur is included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the amount provided in the Plan and the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount provided as expenditure ceiling is Rs. 75 lakhs in the current plan. Estimates of 11 projects have been sanctioned recently. The work on these projects is expected to be started soon.

Trains to and from Nangal Dam

1716. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the income of out-going goods and passenger trains from Nangal Dam is from ten to twelve lakh rupees monthly;

(b) if so, the facilities proposed to be given to the passengers and employees on this station;

(c) whether the work of extension of this Railway station is pending; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The average monthly earnings from goods and coaching traffic at Nangal Dam station is of the order of Rs. 9 lakhs.

(b) The amenities proposed to be provided at Nangal Dam station are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) Provision of a shed over passenger platform.

(ii) Provision of an additional passenger platform.

(iii) Provision of third class waiting hall.

(iv) Provision of flush system latrines in First and Second Class waiting rooms.

(v) Provision of latrines, urinals and baths with adequate sanitary arrangements.

(vi) Provision of ground hydrants for washing rakes.

(vii) Watering arrangements for station premises.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Punjab Government having expressed their inability to bear their share of cost, the matter is under further examination by the Railway.

New P&T Division for Manipur and Nagaland

1717. Shri Rishang Kelshing: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new Posts and Telegraphs Division has been created for Manipur and Nagaland with Imphal as its headquarters;

(b) if so, steps taken to set up the new headquarters at Imphal; and

(c) when the new divisional headquarters will be fully staffed and equipped?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). A Postal Division and a Telegraph Sub-Division have started functioning with Imphal as headquarters with effect from 20th November, 1963 and 12th February, 1964 respectively.

(c) The office of the Supdt. of Post Offices is short by three clerks and the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs by one clerk. Steps are being taken to make up the shortage as early as possible.

Supply of Sugar to Manipur

1718. Shri Rishang Kelshing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of sugar demanded by and supplied to Manipur during the period from 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1964;

(b) whether the demand was fully met and the entire allotment was lifted;

(c) whether Government received any complaint of diverting from Dimapur part of the allotment to some places other than Manipur; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There was no control on the allocation of sugar to States prior to 17th April, 1963. During the period since then and upto the end of March 1964 a quantity of 2027.5 tonnes has been allotted to Manipur.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Caravelle Aircraft

**1719. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Lakshmar Meena:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 342 on the 3rd December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to purchase a fourth Caravelle aircraft has since been considered; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Central Storage Depot, Shaktinagar

**1720. { Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:**

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

(a) the number of Class III and Class IV employees in the Central Storage Depot, Shaktinagar, Delhi who have been working for the last eight years and are still temporary; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes among them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Class III: 5 employees.

Class IV: 17 employees.

(b) Class III: Nil.

Class IV: One employee.

राजस्थान में पोस्टल डिवीजन

१७२१. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में कुछ पोस्टल डिवीजन बनाये हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने और कहाँ-कहाँ ;

(ग) क्या वहाँ समितियाँ बनाई जा चुकी हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) तथा (ख). राजस्थान में सात डाक मंडल हैं, जिन के मुख्यालय निम्न स्थानों पर हैं—

१. अजमेर

२. जयपुर

३. भरतपुर

४. जोधपुर

५. बीकानेर

६. उदयपुर

७. कोटा

(ग) तथा (घ). उक्त सभी सातों मंडलों के लिए मंडल सलाहकार समितियाँ बना दी गई हैं ।

हिन्दी में तार

१७२२. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने देश के कुछ भागों में हिन्दी में तार देने की व्यवस्था कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में और बाकी राज्यों में कब तक हो जायेगी ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) देवनागरी लिपि के तारों का निपटान करने वाले तारघरों की सूची देवनागरी लिपि में तार-निर्देशिका, खंड II (१९६२ का संस्करण) में प्रकाशित की गई है । सभी प्रचालकों को देवनागरी में तार का प्रशिक्षण देने का एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम विचाराधीन है । शेष तारघरों में इस सेवा का विस्तार करने में कुछ समय लग जायगा ।

S.C. and S.T. Employees in Delhi Division of Northern Railway

1723. { Shrimati Ganga Devi:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of selections for promotions from Class IV to Class III and from Class III to Class II in selection-grades, held during 1961, 1962 and 1963 by the Delhi Division of Northern Railway;

(b) the number of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes who appeared in those selections in each category and the number of those who were selected; and

(c) the categories for which selections were held during 1961, 1962 and 1963, and whether the results have

not been announced so far, if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) and (b).

	Class IV to Class III			Class III to Class II		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
No. of selections		3	3	4	*..	
No. of employees belonging to Scheduled Castes who appeared in the selections		6	3	16		
Number selected		1	2	2

*Selections for promotion from Class III to Class II are not held Division-wise. Accordingly, there was no separate selection for the Delhi Division.

(c)	1961	1962	1963
Trains Clerk		Goods Clerk	Trains Clerk
Coaching Clerk		A.P. Clerk	Coaching Clerk
A.P.W.I.		A.P.W.I.	A.P.W.I.

The result in none of these selections is pending.

Indian Ship "Jalamanjari"

1724. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Jalamanjari", an Indian ship went aground on rocks outside the harbour Hartlepool in the second week of March, 1964, and when a life boat reached near "Jalamanjari" it also capsized in the rough sea; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). S.S. "Jalamanjari"

belonging to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., grounded off Teesbay Harbour North East coast of England on the 14th March, 1964. Ship's report does not contain any mention about casualty to lifeboat. The vessel was refloated at 7 A.M. on the 16th March, 1964. There was no loss of life and she was carrying no cargo.

Parcel Clerks on Northern Railway

**1725. { Shrimati Ganga Devi:
Shri Sadhu Ram:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total strength and percentage of parcel clerks in the grade of Rs. 250-380 in Delhi Division of Northern Railway; and

(b) whether any posts have been given to Scheduled Caste employees against reserved quota, if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a)—

Total strength of Parcel Clerks grade Rs. 250-380 on Delhi Division. 5

Percentage to permanent strength of Parcel Clerks. 1.4

(b) No. No Scheduled Caste employee was available in the eligible grades at the time of the last selection.

Railway Line from Guntakal to Bangalore

1726. Shri M. Rampure: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to convert the present metre gauge line from Guntakal to Bangalore into a broad gauge line; and

(b) if so, when the actual work will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The conversion of the

Guntakal-Bangalore M.G. Section to B.G. is not a Third Plan Scheme. The Southern Railway, however, has been asked to examine the traffic prospects of the conversion. The Railway's report is awaited.

Air Services

1727. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to halt Bombay-Rajkot-Jamnagar-Bhuj Air service at Kandla Airport on all days from the 1st October, 1964 instead of on 4 days in a week as at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to introduce an air service between Ahmedabad and Kandla and if so, when?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Telephone Service at Kothagudem

1728. Shri Eswara Reddy: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department are aware of the fact that telegraph and telephone services at Kothagudem, Khammam Taluk, Andhra Pradesh go out of order very often; and

(b) if so, whether any steps are contemplated to remove the inconvenience caused to the people?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavatl): (a) The Telegraph and Telephone Service for Kothagudem has been adversely affected due to heavy incidence of copper wire thefts in the locality. Some shifting of the lines necessitated by doubling of the Railway tracks also caused interruptions.

(b) Attempts to minimise copper wire thefts are being made in consultation with the Andhra Police. The possibility of replacement of copper wire by copperweld wire in this area is under active consideration. Additional lines and equipment are also being installed for meeting the requirements of telephone and telegraph services connecting Kothagudem.

Cooperative Sugar Mills

1729. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give permission to set up co-operative sugar mills in the State of Uttar Pradesh during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, when and where?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A number of applications for establishment of Co-operative Sugar Factories in different places of Uttar Pradesh as also in several other States are under active consideration. Final decisions on these applications are expected to be taken very soon.

Catering Establishments on Southern Railway

1730. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to encourage co-operative societies in running catering establishments on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether there is any proposal to encourage the India Coffee Board Workers' Society in running catering establishments; and

(c) the number of Co-operative catering establishments in existence on the Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (c). Contracts for running catering establishments, that

is, vegetarian and non-vegetarian refreshment rooms and restaurants on all Railways including Southern Railway are open to all experienced caterers including the co-operative societies of actual workers. These contracts are awarded after calling for applications by giving due publicity. However, no applications have been received from any Co-operative Society in response to such invitations on Southern Railway. There are, however, Co-operative Societies having 'fruit', 'tea stall' and 'milk vending' contracts at certain stations on Southern Railway.

भुसावल-इलाहाबाद पैसेंजर गाड़ी

१७३१. श्री कछवाय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे में भुसावल-इलाहाबाद पैसेंजर गाड़ी का इंजन और १ डिब्बा पटरी से उतर गये थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना में कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये और कितने घायल हुए ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बात का पता लगाया है कि यह दुर्घटना किन अधिकारियों की लापरवाही के कारण हुई ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ऐसी दुर्घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति को रोकने के लिये कोई कार्रवाई करने का विचार कर रही है ।

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) १८-३-१९६४ को सवेरे लगभग ४ बजकर २० मिनट पर ३८८ अप इलाहाबाद-भुसावल सवारी गाड़ी मध्य रेलवे के गुरी स्टेशन की अप लूप लाइन से खाना होने का तुरन्त बाद "सैंड-हम्प" में धुस गयी। इसकी वजह से गाड़ी का इंजन और उसके पीछे लगा हुआ खाली डिब्बा पटरी से उतर गये ।

(ख) किसी की मृत्यु नहीं हुई । चार व्यक्तियों को मामूली चोटें आईं ।

(ग) इस का जांच का जा रहा है

(घ) दुर्घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए उपाय करने के सम्बन्ध में रेल प्रशासन लगातार ध्यान देता रहता है । इस मामले में जांच के फलस्वरूप यदि कुछ विशेष उपाय बनाने के सुझाव दिये जायेंगे, तो उन पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार किया जायेगा ।

12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION re MARKET LOANS
FLOATED IN 1964-65

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Ministry of Finance Notification No. F. 13(3)-W&M/64, dated the 30th March, 1964, regarding Market Loans floated by the Central Government in 1964-65. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2601/64].

RULES UNDER MAJOR PORT TRUSTS ACT

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 122 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (1) The Major Port Trusts (Procedure at Board Meetings) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 298 dated the 29th February, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2602/64].
- (2) The Major Port Trusts (Payment of Fees and Allowances to Trustees) Rules, 1964, published in Notification No. GSR. 299 dated the 29th February, 1964. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2603/64].

ORDERS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) RULES, AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION FOR 1962-63.

(Amendment) Order 1964
published in Notification 516
dated the 23rd March, 1964.
[Placed in Library. See No.
LT-2064/64].

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—
 - (i) The Delhi Wheat Products (Export Control) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 478 dated the 19th March, 1964.
 - (ii) The Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 481 dated the 20th March, 1964.
 - (iii) The Inter-Zonal Wheat and Wheat Products (Movement Control) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511 dated the 23rd March, 1964.
 - (iv) The Rice (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 512 dated the 23rd March, 1964.
 - (v) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Second Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 513 dated the 23rd March, 1964.
 - (vi) The Rice (Madras) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 514 dated the 23rd March, 1964.
 - (vii) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 515 dated the 23rd March, 1964.
 - (viii) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second price Control

- (2) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 294 dated the 28th February, 1964, under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2605/64].
- (3) A copy of Annual Report of the Central Warehousing Corporation for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (11) of section 31 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See No. 2606/64].

STATEMENTS re DEMANDS FOR GRANTS
(RAILWAYS) 1964-65

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): I beg to lay on the Table three statements containing replies to Memoranda received from Members in respect of Demands for Grants (Railways) 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2607/64].

12.034 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1961-62 and Audit Report (Civil), 1963 relating to Ministries of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (now Education); Transport and Works Housing and Rehabilitation.

12.03-3 hrs.

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

Mr. Speaker: The House will not take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. Out of six hours, one hour and 25 minutes have been exhausted. Four hours and 35 minutes remain. Shri Iqbal Singh.

Shri Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power on the fine work he has been doing during the last few months and especially in the settlement of disputes—the inter-State disputes and other disputes—about the rivers as between State and State and as between one part of the area and another part of the area. It is a great work that he has done. He is a great technical man. I think that as far as the settling of disputes and as far as the progress of this Ministry are concerned, he has handled them in a quite remarkable way.

I shall first deal with the points which have been dealt with by my hon. friends, the previous speakers, and that is, minor irrigation. The work on minor irrigation is mostly done by the Agriculture Ministry which lacks the technical personnel. That is why there is so much of lag in the minor irrigation. It is better that such subjects as irrigation, minor and major, are under the umbrella of one and the same Ministry, so that there may not be any reshifting or redistribution of the same work. Where more technical personnel are required, those works may be given to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, and subjects such as tube-wells, tanks and wells, etc., may remain with the Agriculture Ministry, and the other things must remain with the Ministry of Irrigation and

Power and the work must be suitably divided as between the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The Central Water and Power Commission is a highly technical body. It has done commendable work in the last 15 years, and as far as their work on the national level, is concerned it deserves credit from all sides of the House and from all sections in the country as a whole. But it must be strengthened. Especially, it must appoint some consultants for all the important projects so that the progress of these projects may remain constantly under review. We have appointed foreign consultants. There are a large number of people in this country itself. Even in the Central Water and Power Commission, they should have a separate wing of consultants so that all the work on different national projects dealt with by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre or at the State level may always be under review and supervision. Moreover, as far as inspection and planning are concerned, they must be strengthened so that more work can be done especially in the fourth Five Year Plan for which we are ready with the plans. We should have all the project reports and the data and have them verified by the technical body and the work must be executed speedily.

The CWPC has taken up one project in the Punjab this year, namely, the Rajasthan canal feeder works. The schemes submitted by the Punjab Government, especially the Pong scheme and the Pong dam scheme and the others may be implemented and they may be examined soon so that the Punjab Government and the other Governments concerned may take up the matter in their hands quite early.

Secondly, I was one of the few voices in this House when the Indus Water Treaty was negotiated between India and Pakistan. I was one of the few persons who was even feeling at that time that this will have a reper-

[Shri Iqbal Singh]

cussion on India. Now, more than three years have passed since the Indus Water Treaty has been negotiated and signed. The people are feeling the pinch of that treaty, especially the people in Punjab and Rajasthan area, the area of the Sirhind canal and the Gang canal. They are feeling it, because under that treaty, we have to release the water according to some schedule. Especially in the scarcity seasons and in the winter season, the water supply is quite small. About 66 per cent of the water is released for Pakistan, 21 per cent for Rajasthan and only 13 per cent for Punjab, and therefore, additional difficulties are being faced by the peasants of Punjab and Rajasthan. Anyway, the treaty has been concluded, and I have nothing to say about it. It is a national problem with an international treaty, and it is implemented on an international level. This country and this House which have been and which have sanctioned that treaty, owe something to that area, to those people, who are feeling the difficulties arising out of the treaty. The time will be over by the end of 1970 and we shall be no longer under an obligation to release any water to Pakistan. But even after three years, Pakistan can take water, that is, in 1973 also, and even then, the Ministry of Irrigation and Power may come and say, "Well, we hoped that everything would have been done but water will go to Pakistan because we have not completed our channels" and so on. Now, about four years are over and nine years hence, there will be no obligation on the part of this country to release any more water to Pakistan; or at the most, by 1973, there is no obligation. This country, and especially the people of that area can ask that in spite of all the difficulties for more than ten years, why this Government, especially the engineers of the Central Government who are mostly responsible for the implementation of that treaty, is not prepared to take away the whole water which was

due to India and again it is being released to Pakistan. It will be a great day, especially to the people of Rajasthan and Punjab, when these people can ask the Central Government to retain all our waters for our own purposes. Now, the foundation for the utilisation of that water must be laid. The capacity of Sirhind canal must be increased from 4,300 to 6,300 cft, and the capacity of the Gang canal may be increased from 2,800 cft. to 4,500 cft, so that the water, especially during the summer season, may be released to these areas and we can grow more cotton in this country. Especially the long staple cotton is in great demand, and it can be grown in that area and it will be in our national interest. It is in the country's interest. That is why I have to say humbly that this is something which India owes to that area. That area is suffering today. The people of this area can certainly ask whether everything will be done according to the treaty by 1970, after which we have no obligation to give any water to Pakistan. If water is going to be released to Pakistan even after that, it will be a national loss and it will certainly be a great loss to that area.

For that purpose, the Thein dam must be implemented. The Punjab Government has sent the technical report of the Thein dam to the Central Water and Power Commission, but nothing has been heard about it. It should be sanctioned at the earliest so that it may be completed by 1971 when Ravi waters will be released for India by Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Water Treaty. If it is going to be implemented in 1968, they will say it will require five or six years to complete it. So, this is the proper time to take up the Thein dam, so that we can take the water that is now released to Pakistan and at least in or by 1973 not a single drop of water, which is due to India according to the treaty, may go to Pakistan.

Regarding flood control, Punjab Government has taken the work of flood control on a war footing. They are quite serious. The total allotment for flood control and removal of water-logging from Punjab was Rs. 15 crores and they have utilised the whole amount. From their own resources, the Punjab Government are spending more than Rs. 20 crores. They have already spent Rs. 15 crores and they propose to spend during the third Plan more than Rs. 20 crores more. There are a few States who want to go ahead with great speed. But then the Central Government comes and says to them, "No; you do not go at that great speed". There are other States where no work is done. I have nothing to say against them; they certainly require help and the Central Government should give financial assistance to them. But certainly the Punjab Government can ask the Central Government whether they are going to give any share in the amount of Rs. 20 crores which the Punjab Government are spending from their own resources. The loss to Punjab due to water-logging and other things is a national loss. If somebody wants to do work, the Central Government should help, because Punjab is one of the granaries of India. Cotton and other crops are required by the country. The Punjab Government are trying to remove water-logging and floods by their own efforts. There is dispute between Punjab and Rajasthan regarding Ghaggar. There is dispute between Punjab and U.P. regarding diversion of water. There is dispute between Punjab and Delhi regarding Drain No. 8. The Central Government should intervene in these disputes in the national interest and not in the interest of Punjab alone. If something is being done by the Punjab Government, the Centre should certainly give financial assistance to Punjab because the Punjab Government is spending from its own resources. Punjab is not a rich State, but they are serious people. They have done this work in a serious way. If anybody in this country wants to see

work on a war footing, he should see the drainage and flood control work in Punjab, where things are being done in days, which nobody can imagine in other parts of the country.

Coming to the State Electricity Board and the implementation of the Electricity Act, I am one of those who think that now the time has come to examine the question of the Electricity Board and State electricity undertakings by some commission. I am one of those who think that we should do away with the Electricity Boards, because they are just contradictory phenomena. On the one side, you say that they should get profits and on the other side you say they should do development work which is unprofitable. These are two contradictory things. They cannot go together. Therefore, rural electrification is a subject which may be taken away from the State Electricity Board and the whole question may be thoroughly examined by a Commission at the national level. As far as electrification in rural India is concerned, the people can wait only till the end of the Fourth Plan or, at the most, till the end of the Fifth Plan. During the Third Plan we are expected to electrify 20,000 villages. Considering the speed at which we are proceeding, I think it will require more than hundred years to electrify all the villages. As far as the villages in India are concerned, in the matter of education, roads, rural electrification and irrigation by tube-wells or canals, they can only wait till the end of the Fifth Plan. If we go on telling them that poles are not available, certain other things are not available, something is not an economical or paying proposition and so on, then things are not going to be done in the way that we want. If we are really serious about it—of course, the hon. Minister is serious about it; there was a seminar about a month back and several people including some Members of Parliament who were invited gave their views on this subject—at least Rs. 500 crores should be provided for rural electrification

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in the Fourth Plan. Then 1,50,000 villages may be electrified during the Fourth Plan.

In this connection, I would like to point out one thing. Take the case of Uttar Pradesh. Out of 1,20,000 villages they have electrified only 4000 or 5000 villages which comes to only a very small percentage. How can the people wait for such a long time? They are not interested in knowing whether a particular scheme was not sanctioned by the Planning Commission or the State Electricity Board or even the Supervisor or the Electrical Engineer. They are interested only in one thing, and that is to get electricity for running their tube-wells, for agricultural purposes so that their agricultural production may go up and, as a result of that, their standard of living may go up. If that is done, they can also feel proud of the fact that the amenities due to them are being provided by the Government.

Then I come to the question of electricity charges. In this respect, Mr. Speaker, I have a special complaint against this Ministry and, through this Ministry, against the State Electricity Board. I have a statement here showing the State-wise average rates charged for supply of power for agricultural purposes. The people of North Bihar, practically the poorest part of our country, pay the highest rate. They pay at the rate of 23.44 naye paise per unit for agricultural purposes. The lowest in this statement comes Mysore—I think they are fortunate—and they pay only 4.93 naye paise per unit. The Central Government has taken a decision that the rate should be nine naye paise per unit. I do not subscribe to this view. Thereby you are doing an injustice to the poor agriculturists. When you are giving electricity to big businessmen and great industrial undertakings at the rate of 2 naye paise and 3 naye paise, even below the cost of production, for the agriculturists who are doing national work, who have no other facility for doing their work, you are providing electri-

city at the maximum rate. You are, consciously or unconsciously, compelling the agriculturists to sell their things at fixed prices. Either by law or by rules or otherwise you make them sell their wheat, their sugarcane at a fixed price, their cotton at a rate decided by the Government, and other commodities at fixed prices and so on. At the same time, Government is asking them to pay a price of 24 nP per unit. I am of the opinion that electricity should be supplied to the agriculturists at the same rate as is being charged from the big industrialists for factories. This Ministry should have some national policy regarding the price to be charged from the agriculturist for the use of electricity.

My constituency is the worst sufferer because of the Rajasthan Canal as thousands and thousands of acres have been acquired for digging the canal. We are proud of it and there was no agitation against the acquisition of land. At the time of acquisition, an assurance was given by the Minister that the settlement would be done in such a manner that there will be no complaints. Though five or six years have passed, nothing has been done. There are frequent meetings between the Chief Ministers, Chief Secretaries and Chief Engineers of Punjab and Rajasthan but nothing has come out as yet. People have given their lands voluntarily without any agitation and without any murmur of complaint because it was for a national purpose. Now they are making a just demand that they should be allotted some other land in lieu of the land acquired from them. Though committees after committees are going into this question, nothing has been given to those people so far. As our Irrigation Minister is an energetic person, I hope he will persuade the State Government to expedite the settlement of this question.

Here I will refer to another point. When land was acquired for the Harika pond more than 15 years ago,

it was more for the benefit of Rajasthan than for the benefit of Punjab. Yet, for fifteen years not a single acre of land has been given to the Harika pond oustees. Nobody knows where the file is or what the present position is. If things are done in this manner and the grievances of the people, even when they are justified, are not looked into people will lose their confidence in the Government. If any land is taken away from the agriculturists for any public purpose like projects, they must be paid adequate compensation or allotted alternative lands. Our Prime Minister has given this assurance on more than one occasion. I hope this Ministry will implement that policy.

Punjab and Rajasthan are hard-hit this time because of poor crops as there was no water in the Gang canal and Sirhind canal. Here I want the Government of India to consider seriously a question of policy. Betterment levy is charged for lands near Bhakra from the poor peasants. Yet, the benefits of Bhakra go mainly to those who utilise electricity; because, they release water only according to the needs for generation of electricity. Even though there was a great demand for release of water from Bhakra to the Gang canal, Sirhind Canal and Sirhind Canal Feeder, they did not release more water on the ground that if the level of water goes down generation of electricity will go down. If the betterment levy is to be collected from the peasants, then water should be released according to their requirements and not according to the requirements for generation of electricity. If, on the other hand, a project is mainly meant for generation of electricity there should be no betterment levy from the peasants; because water is released only for generation of electricity and the water coming for irrigation is only a by-product. Betterment levy should be collected only if the project is meant exclusively for irrigation and there is no generation of electricity; not otherwise.

These are some of the points that I wanted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister. I hope he will take note of them, especially rural electrification so that rural India may progress. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to this Ministry.

12.25 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission and with the permission of the House, I would like to make a little adjustment in the order of discussion and voting of Demands for Grants relating to the remaining Ministries.

I propose that the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health may be taken up after the voting on the Demands for Grants of the Department of Supply and Technical Development. This will enable the Minister of Health to be free by the evening of the 2nd of April for attending some very important business on the 3rd and 4th of April.

I also propose that the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Home Affairs may be taken up after the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs. The shifting of dates of the Demands of the Ministry of Home Affairs would enable the Home Minister to have discussions with the Home Minister of Pakistan who is arriving here on the 7th April.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): May we know the dates on which it will be there?

Mr. Speaker: Could he give the revised programme?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: We must know just now because our speakers have all gone. You cannot change like this.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Would you like me to give that to hon. Members or would you like me to announce in the House also the approximate dates which this adjustment will involve?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that will be better.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This is very inconvenient. How do we manage now, at the last minute, to change our speakers and everything?

Mr. Speaker: There is one difficulty about the Home Ministry at least because Pakistan says that 7th, 8th and 9th April are the only convenient dates to hold a meeting between the Home Ministers.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Nominated—Jammu and Kashmir): May I submit that all the dates may be announced afresh?

Mr. Speaker: That I am getting.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I have got it now. Of course, these dates also change because when time is extended the schedule is upset.

Mr. Speaker: From now onwards...

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Irrigation and Power....31st March; Supply and Technical Development Departments....31st March and 1st April; Health....1st April and 2nd April; Industry.... 2nd, 3rd and 4th April; Works, Housing and Rehabilitation....4th and 6th April; Community Development and Co-operation....6th and 7th April; Steel, Mines and Heavy Engineering....7th and 8th April; External Affairs.... 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th April; Home Affairs....11th, 13th and 14th April and Finance and Planning....14th and 15th April.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What will be the dates for Home Affairs?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: 11th April—maybe, towards the end it is taken up—13th and 14th April.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I beg of you that Home Affairs may be taken up earlier. If we cannot have it on the 7th, 8th and 9th, please let us have it earlier because the Home Ministry is one of the most important Ministries which are going to

be debated this time. Since we have to change it because of the meeting with the Home Minister of Pakistan, we would request that it should come a little earlier and not on the 11th.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: How could it be earlier?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Why can it not be? They can be debated before the 7th....(Interruption).

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): May I submit.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is why I say that it should come before that. On 7th, 8th and 9th is the conference.....

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Pakistan insists on it being on the 7th, 8th and 9th. The Pakistan Home Minister is coming on that date. Therefore we had to make all these changes; otherwise, we would not have done so. We are quite conscious of the inconvenience which has been caused to the House and hon. Members. But there is no other go.

Mr. Speaker: He has put 11th. I am told, there is no sitting on the 11th.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is true. But I would come later to request the House for that because we are already behind schedule by 12 hours.

12.29 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

Shri Mahatab (Angul): **Mr. Speaker,** Sir, In the kind of planning which we have undertaken for the last several years it is obvious that irrigation and power should have taken the first place. When the Second Plan was under preparation I submitted a memorandum to the Plan-

ning Commission saying that in the Plan, as it was done in the Soviet Union in 1928, irrigation and power should be given such a position that ultimately the entire plan could be reduced to the slogan, "Water for the field and power for the factory". But, unfortunately, the Plan, as it has gone on, has not given that much of attention to irrigation and power as it should have and therefore these two important matters have practically been relegated to the background although we do talk too much of that. When our agricultural production comes to our notice, we think of irrigation. Whenever the development of industries comes to our notice, we think of power. But all the while, both the Central Government and the State Governments do not look upon these two subjects as the most vital for the execution of the Plan. I would remind the House that when Lenin started his Plan, he said that electricity was the first consideration and that whatever may happen, electricity must come first. In one of the meetings, he was asked as to who was his God. He said, "Electricity is my God." Now, Khrushchev lays stress on chemicals. According to him, chemicals today is the most desirable thing to be done in the Soviet Union. Similarly, in our country, some items should be made vital and attention should be fixed on them. So far as India is concerned, there is no doubt that power and irrigation are the two main things on which all attention should have been concentrated and I would request the hon. Minister—now that he is in charge of the subjects—to press on the Planning Commission to treat these as the first two subjects without diverting attention to various other matters.

In the Report which has been submitted, you will find that it has been admitted and frankly admitted that the targets which were fixed both for power and irrigation have not been achieved for various reasons. Now, for instance, on page 22 the reasons have been given as to why the targets

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fixed for the irrigation potential could not be fulfilled:

- "(i) Targets were pitched optimistically high at the time of formulation of the Third Plan;
- (ii) Delay in the completion of certain projects owing to increase in their estimated costs;
- (iii) Inability of the States to make adequate provision for certain schemes owing to the tight position of resources;
- (iv) Shortage of materials and inadequacy of foreign exchange for procurement of machinery and spare parts; and
- (v) Diversion of funds from continuing schemes to new schemes."

May I humbly ask as to which of these items could not be foreseen? Is there any unforeseen reason in this list? All these factors could have been easily foreseen. Take for instance, the delay in the completion of certain projects owing to increase in their estimated costs. I think this is a permanent disease of all our estimates from the beginning up till now. Whenever any estimate is made, gradually it goes up and up and ultimately it becomes double or treble or quadruple of the original estimate. That is the usual thing. The curious thing is this that nobody is taken to task; nobody is called upon to explain why a particular estimate has gone up. The other day, I was looking into the estimate of the Bhakra Project. I was surprised to see that it has gone up and up without any explanation offered as to why this is so. I have got some personal experience of these matters. At the first stage, when the estimates are put up before the Government, they are made so attractive that any Government will be attracted towards them and the Government at once approve them. But there are some catches there which will ultimately compel the Government to go on agreeing to the rise of estimates and nobody knows where that will

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end. That is the trouble. Therefore, this is not a new reason.

Then, take the other one, the inability of the States to make adequate provision for certain schemes owing to the tight position of resources. Whenever plans are approved, I know from personal experience that the Planning Commission take into account the probable resources of the States. Therefore, there is nothing unforeseen in all these things.

I do not understand why these targets could not be fulfilled. I think the time has come, whenever any such targets are fixed, the Central Ministries ought to see that these are fulfilled. Otherwise, all our schemes will go wrong and Plan will also not produce the desired results. And then the explanations will start. We have become very proficient in giving explanations as to why a thing has not been done. But, I think, hereafter we should see how a particular thing can be done quickly and efficiently.

With regard to irrigation, I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister who has got vast experience in this matter that the construction of field channels and all the ancillary work connected with a big project should be included in the estimate of the project itself instead of leaving them to be done by different agencies. I know that in many projects, the necessary irrigation potential could not be created because the ancillary things could not be done. For the project, there is one estimate, but the other works are left to the other agencies; in some cases, they are left to the State Governments, and in some places, they are left to the panchayats, and in some States, they are left vaguely to the people. I do not know who the people are who are to do it. So, ultimately, the thing is not done. In one State, I had noticed this and I had asked the authorities in charge why the canal water was not

being used by the people, and the authorities replied that the people had not dug the field channels. I asked who were the people who were to do it. It has not yet been defined as to who the people are. I would suggest that there must be some legal entity or some organisation like the panchayat which should do that work. But because that has not been done, the canal water could not be used. I would, therefore, suggest that the field channels and other ancillary work to be done in connection with the project should be included in the main estimate.

The same difficulty also arises with regard to buildings. You will find that many fine buildings have been built up, but the bath-rooms are not ready, because the public health section has not finished its work. Similarly, the electricity department has not finished its work in some cases, and thus the whole thing gets stuck up. Instead of the work being divided in this manner, I would suggest that there should be one whole building project under which all the work should be done, and the cost or the interest may be realised from the people later on by way of taxation or rent.

With regard to rural electrification, I would most humbly submit that I have made a little study of the use of electricity in many rural areas. Except in the Punjab where the electricity is used for industrial purposes, for small-scale industries or for the purpose of lift irrigation—these are useful purposes, and priority should be given to the supply of electricity or these purposes when electricity is introduced in the rural areas—I know that in several States electricity is required in the rural areas by some rich people in order to have lights and fans for themselves, and for that purpose also money is invested. If the hon. Minister wants, I can give him the facts and figures to show that in many rural areas where electricity has been introduced,

the investment has been made not for the purposes of any rural industry or for lift irrigation but for the purpose of providing amenities to some rich persons. I feel that that kind of thing should not be allowed in the beginning.

With regard to rural electricity, are we so sure that even in the rural areas round about Delhi we can supply it safely for the purpose of industries? I know that in many places, the electricity supply is only for two to three hours a day, but on records you will find a different story. The result is that no industrial venture can be undertaken with the supply of that much of electricity. But on records you will find that rural electricity has been extended to so many areas. This matter should be carefully looked into and efforts should be made to see that electricity is supplied continuously in order to enable rural industries to grow. Unless that is done, the rural electrification programme will not be a success. I know that in several States like Madras, Punjab, Maharashtra, and Mysore, rural electrification has done a great work and the same should be followed in other States. There is even a difference in the psychology of the people. In those States the people are more industrious than in other areas. If we want to make the people in the other areas also more industrious, then the electrification programme should be planned accordingly; otherwise, it will not produce that much result as is contemplated.

In regard to irrigation potential it has been mentioned that 80 per cent of the potential has been utilised. It is a good figure according to me. But one of the reasons why the potential could not be utilised to the maximum is that in many States, the projects have been undertaken as insurance measures. They are not drought areas as such. For instance, in the areas where the rainfall is more than 50 inches, about 60 to 70 inches, the irrigation projects are really insurance projects. There, the farmer will not

be inclined to pay taxes for that insurance. Therefore, he has to be coaxed and persuaded to pay it. The projects also should take into account the very fact that usually the canal water is not required seasonally for all years.

Therefore, these projects there should make an effort to supply perennial water so that more than one crop can be raised. Otherwise, supply of seasonal water by means of these projects will not attract farmers. The hon. Minister knows that the canals in the Cuttack and Balasore districts which were dug a hundred years ago do not even now have their full potential utilised because they supply seasonally. Who will take seasonal water, for instance, during the rainy season? Because of so much rain, canal water is not wanted. I am told by a team which has been appointed by the Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Thirumala Rao to look into the projects which have been completed in the course of the last ten years, that many of these projects have been undertaken in a similar manner in various areas. Therefore, the full potential is not utilised. This has to be looked into. Instead of the Planning Commission taking it up, I would suggest that the Ministry should take it up to find out what has been the performance of these projects which have been completed in these various areas, whether they have been properly utilised or not. This is not for the purpose of blaming anybody but for knowing for ourselves as to what should be done in future. So a thorough investigation and survey of the work and performance of all the projects completed, particularly these irrigation projects in areas where the rainfall is high, should be undertaken. For instance, in regard to the Kakrapar project in Gujarat, I am told that about 60 per cent of the water is not utilised by the cultivators because they do not require it. I do not know how that project was sanctioned and completed. But it has been done. I

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have been told about this authoritatively by a team of the Planning Commission.

As I said, these are all matters not so much for criticism but for our own guidance. In the past, after independence, in our enthusiasm, many works had been undertaken and experience has been gained. But that experience has to be utilised and that can be utilised only when we know the result. We cannot go on multiplying the mistakes we have committed in the past.

As regards projects in future, I would insist that all of them should be very carefully examined and their economics very carefully studied. I have got experience of one project, the famous Hirakud project, about which there was much agitation in this Parliament in 1953 or 1954 and to go into which the PAC appointed two sub-committees. Those reports are also there. There was considerable agitation both in the Planning Commission, in Government and elsewhere as to the working of that project, and I was defending the project to the best of my ability for the very simple reason that I was led to believe by the project report that it was a very useful project. Now, the result, as it is coming out, is that the Orissa Government is losing as a result of the project about Rs. 2 crores annually. Instead of gaining something out of it, the loss is to the tune of Rs. 2 crores annually. The rate of electricity is very much high. I therefore suggest that whoever may be at fault, the cost of that project should be substantially borne by the Government of India. It should not be passed on to the State Government. Otherwise, it means only passing it on to the taxpayers of Orissa.

Why I suggest this is for two reasons. One is that the project was executed by the then CWINC and it was financed by the Central Government. Naturally, if there has been anything wrong at any stage, the responsibility should be undertaken by

that agency, I mean the Central Government. It should not be passed on to the State Government. Power rate is affecting the development of industries there. The power rate is high. So industries are not attracted. Once industries are started, they are subsidised and the electricity rates reduced. To that extent, the State Government loses. This process has been going on.

So the Hirakud accounts should be finalised in such a manner that the project becomes beneficial to the people of Orissa. The hon. Minister might ask as to why this should be done and the project should not be treated as a purely commercial concern. I would give an example. Because of paying wards in a hospital, it cannot be considered a commercial concern. So also in this matter the return cannot be calculated on the basis of business calculations. This and many other projects similarly situated should be treated as welfare projects. To that extent, a substantial part of the expenditure should be borne by the Central Government, that is to say, money should be sunk for the welfare of the people. If you are spending money on the health of the people, why not money be sunk for the welfare of the people also. I think there is some force in this.

I am told that this policy has been adopted in many other countries, particularly Canada. There, the cost of aluminium is very low because of cheap electricity available.

With regard to other projects, I am very glad that the Minister in charge—I had a discussion with him not only with regard to the projects to be undertaken in Orissa but elsewhere also—insists on a thorough examination of all the details, their economics and feasibility.

I can assure the Government and the hon. Minister in charge that people are prepared to make any sacrifice for any project provided it

is conclusively proved that although it will cause inconvenience and loss to some people, it will ultimately benefit many. A standard has been laid down by UNESCO, that if 100 square miles are to be submerged for any project, it has to be shown that 10 times that area will be benefited. If one lakhs of people are displaced due to a project, it has to be shown that 10 lakhs of people are going to be benefited. If this is done, I will be the first person to approach the people and persuade them to make the sacrifices in order to benefit a larger number. But that has to be proved by investigation. Particularly when a large number of people are involved or when large cultivated or irrigated areas—perennially irrigated areas—are involved, any proposal to submerge areas should not be lightly undertaken. I say this because I represent a constituency where that kind of project is proposed now. I have to say this because my constituents have asked me to represent this matter here. There are 6 lakh acres of cultivated land including 1½ lakh acres of irrigated land which are proposed to be submerged for some benefit which is not yet known. About 1,000 square miles are going to be submerged. Nobody knows how many thousands of square miles will be benefited in the process. All these have to be fully investigated and ascertained. It should be shown that ten times the number of people displaced and the same times the area submerged will be benefited by the project. If that is done, I will be the first man to support it and to bear the brunt, whatever it may be. So a proper investigation should be made. In this case, the CWPC has a responsibility cast on it not only theoretically but also practically, to examine all the projects in detail before they give their seal of approval.

I conclude by appealing to the Minister to take the few suggestions I have made into consideration hoping that he will lay more stress on investigation of projects in all their aspects

before giving the approval of Government to them.

श्री लहरी सिंह (रोहताक) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे मुल्क में अनाज की इतनी भारी कमी है कि २५० करोड़ रुपयों का अनाज बाहर के मुल्कों से हासिल करके लोगों को दिया जाता है। साथ में यहां की आबादी भी बहुत बढ़ती जा रही है। यहां की रेंदावार का नक्शा अगर देखा जाये तो बाबजूद प्लैनिंग के और दूसरी सब चीजों के ३.३ मिलियन टन्स अनाज की कमी हो गई। मेरी राय यह है कि खुराक का यह मसला सिवा महामा इरिगेशन के और किसी से हल नहीं हो सकता। यही एक ऐसा महामा है जो कि पानी दे सकता है और अगर कोई यह बहे कि पानी के बगैर रेंदावार बढ़ जाये तो यह नामुमकिन है। किसी हद तक यह दुस्त है कि आजादी के बाद बड़ी बड़ी प्रोजेक्ट्स प्लेन की गईं और उनको माहूल तरीकें पर एग्जिक्यूट किया गया। बड़े बड़े बांधों से बहुत से इलाकों में पानी पहुंचाया गया और वहां की जमीन संराब हुई और उनको बिजली भी काफी मिली। लेकिन जितने डैम्स बनाये गये हैं या जिनके बनने की उम्मीद है, वे इस मसले को हल करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं क्योंकि बाबजूद इन तमाम चीजों के बहुत सी कल्चरेबल लैंड ऐसी है जहां पर नहरों का पानी किसी भी सूख में नहीं जायेगा और वहां पर जो पानी है वह खारी है। वहां पर पानी का इन्तजाम करने के लिये दो ही तरीकें हैं या तो वहां से तो ट्यूब वेल लगाये जायें या डीप ट्यूब वेल लाये जायें। यही एक ऐसी स्कीम है जो इस मसले को हल कर सकती है।

आपने बिग प्रोजेक्ट्स के लिये स्कीम बनाई मगर सिर्फ यह कहने के लिये कि इतना कुछ हो रहा है, हम यह काम कर रहे हैं। जितनी भी माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनको लिये न स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने न सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने और न प्लैनिंग कमिशन ने कोई

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

प्लैन बना कर दिया न रुपया दिया। सिर्फ नाम के लिये आप की माइनर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स चली आ रही हैं। मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस मुल्क की किस्मत को बदलना है, अगर वाकई हम यह चाहते हैं कि हम आइन्दा कनाडा के सामने, यू० एस० ए० के सामने या आस्ट्रेलिया के सामने अनाज के लिये हाथ न पसारें तो इसके लिये एक ही हल हो सकता है कि तमाम द्यूववेल्स की स्कीम को हमारा इरिगेशन महामा ले ले। यह कहना बड़ा आसान है कि जमींदार खुद ले ले, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान का जमींदार वह जमींदार है जिस के पास अनएगनमिक होल्डिंग है, जो दो एक एक्ड़ जमीन का मालिक है, जिस की फाइनैशल पोजीशन बड़ी कमजोर है। वह किसी भी हालत में द्यूव वेल्स नहीं लगा सकता है। यहाँ का जमींदार तो इतना कमजोर है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो हैं उनके लिये मैं कहूँगा कि उनके पास फंड्स नहीं हैं, उनके पास फेसिलिटी नहीं हैं। कोई भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कामयाब नहीं हो पाई इरिगेशन स्कीमों को चलाने में। इसलिये मेरी तजवीज यह है कि जहाँ तक कंस्ट्रक्शन और प्लैनिंग का सवाल है, माइनर प्रोजेक्ट्स का महामा स्टेट्स से लिया जाये। कान्स्ट्रक्शन को अर्भेड करवाइये। जितना कंस्ट्रक्शन और प्लैनिंग है इरिगेशन का, चाहे द्यूववेल्स की शक्ल में हो चाहे नहरों की शक्ल में हो, जब तक आप का उन पर एफेक्टिव कंट्रोल पूरा नहीं होगा तब तक काम नहीं चलेगा। आप की जितनी स्टेट्स हैं वह पूरा अटेंशन नहीं दे रही हैं, कुछ काम नहीं कर रही हैं। इसकी कई वजूहात भी हैं। उनके पास फंड्स काफी नहीं हैं, स्टाफ भी एफिशिएंट नहीं है, उन पर कंट्रोल भी नहीं है। मिनिस्टर्स को तो फुसंत ही नहीं है स्टेट्स में कि वह डेवेलपमेंट की तरफ ध्यान द। उनका पार्टीबाजी मिनिस्ट्री के

बारे में हर एक सूत्र में लगी हुई है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ.....

श्री इकबाल सिंह : आप भी तो वजीर थे।

श्री लहरी सिंह : मेरी वज्जत को आप भूल जाओ। सरदार साहब उसका याद करें। मैं यह अर्ज करता हूँ कि यह जो कंस्ट्रक्शन का महामा है उसका ऊपर जितना कंट्रोल होना चाहिये वह कंट्रोल जब तक नहीं होगा तब तक कोई काम नहीं होगा।

मैं एक चीज और अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने द्यूववेल्स लगाने हैं वे तमाम के तमाम आप की तरफ से चवें। डीप द्यूववेल्स की जो स्कीम है उसका महामा आप के पास होना चाहिये लेकिन वह एक्स्प्लोरेटरी द्यूववेल्स आर्गेनाइजेशन के पास हैं। यह आर्गेनाइजेशन मालूम नहीं किस तरह से एग्जिल्वर मिनिस्ट्री के पास है। इतने द्यूववेल्स उँस खोदने हैं। इसको आपको देखना चाहिये। पानी आप के पास है इंजीनियर आप के पास हैं और इव आर्गेनाइजेशन का एग्जिल्वर महामे के पास दिया हुआ है। उसको वहाँ से ले लिया जाना चाहिये और आप की मिनिस्ट्री के पास रखा जाना चाहिये। उनकी स्पीड क्या है यह भी देखिये। हिन्दुस्तान में डीप द्यूववेल्स को एक्स्प्लोर करने के लिये यह आर्गेनाइजेशन सन् १९५४ में कायम किया गया लेकिन आज तक वह मामूली द्यूववेल्स भी खोद नहीं पाया। उसका कुल खर्चा १ करोड़ भी नहीं है। सारे देश के लिये ७९ लाख है जिससे कि डीप द्यूववेल्स खोदने हैं। इतने लम्बे अर्त में मामूली खर्च पर वह ३५० द्यूववेल्स बोर कर पाया है और उन में से १९८ कामयाब हुए। इंडिया के लिये यह इतनी भारी प्राब्लेम है। खाली यू० एस० ए० ही एक मुल्क है जिसने कहा कि हमारे मुल्क की हालत आप के मुल्क जैसी है। खारी पानी है और बड़ी बुरी

हालत है। उन्होंने डीप ट्यूबवेल की ड्रिलिंग करके उन को लगाया उन जगहों पर जहाँ कंकड़ और पत्थर नीचे आते हैं। हमारे यहाँ डीप ट्यूबवेलों को और दूसरे ट्यूबवेलों को न इरिगेशन महकमा लेता है न एग्जिक्यूटिव महकमा लेता है, न स्टेट्स जिम्मेदारी लेती हैं। कहते हैं कि ग्री मॉर फूड करो, ग्री मॉर फूड करो। कौन करेगा ग्री मॉर फूड। क्या वह पेटी जमींदार करेगा जिसके पास पैसा नहीं, जिसकी मालियत खराब है। क्या वह हल करेगा इस मामले को। मैं कहता हूँ कि इसका माइन्टर इरिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट्स के नीचे लाओ। जिनने डीप ट्यूबवेल्स हैं या दूसरे ट्यूबवेल्स हैं उनके लिये एक स्कीम बनाइये और स्टेट के ऊपर कंट्रोल करके गारे काम को देखिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं करेंगे तो काम नहीं चल सकेगा। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता कि यहाँ पर नहर की और बांधों की जगह नहीं है। अगर आप डैम्स और नहरें नहीं लगाते तो मलक की किस्मत को कैसे हल करेंगे।

12.55 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

बड़ी लम्बी लम्बी बातें कही जाती है कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी बना दो। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी कब बनेगी। हम अभी इसके लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। मझे यकीन नहीं है कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग यहाँ कभी कामयाब हो सकती है। आप ने कम्युनिटी प्रोजेक्ट्स में पंचायतें बनाई। लेकिन मैं पंजाब के लिये कह सकता हूँ कि हर एक जगह सरपंचों ने २०, २० और ३०, ३० हजार रुपये बनाये पंचायतों से। यह तो हमारी ईमानदारी की हालत है। कहां पर कोआपरेशन चला है। इसके अन्दर सिर्फ यह होता है कि वह आफिशल लेवल पर रहता है। कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग के अन्दर अगर आप ने एक इन्स्पेक्टर को नाराज कर दिया तो उसी रोज आप का और

सोसायटी की सोसायटी का पत्ता कट जायेगा। यह पब्लिक की नहीं है, यह आफिशल्स की है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग चले, लेकिन उसमें टाइम लगेगा। अगर हर दस, ग्यारह साल में मुल्क की आबादी बढ़ती रहे तो उसका क्या हल होगा। जो भी ट्यूबवेल बनें उनको बाद में कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग सोसायटी ले सकती है, लेकिन इस लम्बे अर्से में आप का फर्ज है कि आप इसके लिये पूरी कांशिश करें और उस को देखें। उसके मुताबिक प्रपोजल करें और माइन्टर इरिगेशन स्कीम्स के अन्दर आप कंस्ट्रक्शन आफ ट्यूबवेल्स को लायें।

इसके बाद मुझे जो बात अर्ज करनी है वह यह है कि नहरें बनाई जाती हैं। डैम बनाये गये, नहरें बनाई गईं लेकिन जो वाटर कोर्सेज हैं उनको हासिल करने की अगर आप उम्मीद करें कि काश्तकार और जमींदार इन्तजाम करेंगे तो यह नामुमकिन है कि वह उसे जल्दी ले लें। इस में दो तीन साल लग जाते हैं। मैं ने सवाल पूछा था उसके दौरान मिनिस्टर साहब ने बतलाया कि यह सब्जबट तो स्टेट का है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप एक तरह के माडल बिल्डिंग बनायें ताकि जल्दी से जल्दी जो आप के वाटर कोर्सेज हैं वह बनें माडल वाईलाज के बिना बड़ा मुश्किल है उनको मेनटेन करना। वह वाटर कोर्सेज बड़े लम्बे हैं और आम तौर पर काश्त करने वाले उनको मेनटेन नहीं कर सकते। आप का पानी खराब होता है। यह बड़ी भारी प्रॉब्लेम है। इसको हल करने के लिये आप स्टेट को जिम्मेदार बनायें। अगर उनको मेनटेन करने का काम आप स्टेट्स को देंगे तो बड़ी भारी तरक्की इस काम में होगी और इरिगेशन के जितने आंकड़े आप ने बनाये हैं उन में बहुत काफी फर्क पड़ जायेगा। आज वाटर कोर्सेज पर स्टेट ध्यान नहीं दे रही हैं और सेंटर का यह सब्जबट नहीं है। वाटर कोर्सेज को सब जगह बहुत मामूली

[श्री लहरी सिंह]

बात समझा जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वाटर कंसेज के ऊपर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाय।

तीसरा सजेशन मेरा फ्लड्स के बारे में है। आप ने डैम्स बनाये हैं, नहरें निकाली हैं, लेकिन उन नहरों की माँजूदा हालत क्या है। उनकी वजह से वाटर लागिंग बढ़ी जा रही है। जहाँ जहाँ नहरें निकली गई हैं मेरा मतलब बड़ा बड़ा नहरों से है, छोटी नहरों से नहीं, जो बड़ी नहरें हैं उनकी वजह से इतनी वाटर-लागिंग हो रही है जमींदार की जमीन खत्म हो रही है। उसके लिये यह जरूरी है कि जहाँ जहाँ प्राजेक्ट्स बनें वहाँ पर आप साथ साथ ड्रेनेज का सिस्टम भी रखें। अगर ड्रेनेज का इन्तजाम ठीक ठीक नहीं होगा तो बहुत से इलाके तबाह हो जायेंगे। राजब में जितनी नहरें हैं उन से उतना ही नुकसान होता है। मीलों दूर मोड़ो तक पानी भरा हुआ है। इसके लिये ड्रेन बनाना बहुत जरूरी है। लेकिन स्टेट वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है, और सेंटर से कहते हैं तो जवाब मिलता है कि यह स्टेट सज्जेक्ट है। यह तमाशा कब तक होगा? इन नहरों से तो यह अच्छा होगा कि आप ट्यूबवेल लगाएँ। अगर नहरें हैं तो उनके साथ ड्रेन बनाना जरूरी है। यह मामूली प्रॉब्लम नहीं है।

13.00 hrs.

दूसरी बात फ्लड के बारे में है। जिस तरह से नहरों से वाटर लागिंग की वजह से नुकसान होता है, उसी तरह से फ्लड की वजह से भी जितना नुकसान होता है, उस का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया जा सकता। जब पुरानी फसल काटने का और नई फसल बोने का वक्त आता है, तो यह फ्लड आता है। इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि न तो हम फसल काट पाते हैं और न नई बुवाई करते हैं। फ्लड से बचाने के लिए आप को काफी रुपया देना पड़ेगा और काफी

मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। मुझे तसल्ली है कि सरकार साहब ने पिछले फ्लड के बाद हमारी मदद की। मैं यह सकता हूँ कि मेरा इलाका तबाह हो जाता है फ्लड की वजह से। मुझे ख़शी है कि मिनिस्टर साहब ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले में पुल अप किया है। और आज उसके लिए बड़ी तेजी से काम हो रहा है। अगर आप इस तरफ ध्यान देंगे तो गरीब आदमी बच जाएगा वरना ऐसा बहुत सा ख़बा है जहाँ फ्लड से नुकसान होता है।

मैं अब कुछ ट्यूबवैल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। गवर्नमेंट न लगाएँ, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने अपने ट्यूबवैल लगाए हैं उन पर तो सरकार रहम करे। उन इलाकों में ट्यूबवैल डीजल से चलते हैं। लेकिन डीजल पर बड़ी ड्यूटी है जिसको नांग करना नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए जरूरी है कि या तो ड्यूटी में माफी दिलवा कर किसानों को सस्ता डीजल दिया जाये या उन इलाके में ट्यूबवैल्स के लिए बिजली दें। डीजल के लिए आप प्रॉपोजल दे सकते हैं। कम से कम यह मदद आप को जरूर देना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक ट्यूब वैल्स के लिए बिजली का सवाल है, किसानों को बड़ी दिक्कत है। हमारा स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड तो बनिए की दुकान है वह तराजू से आपकी रकम को तोलते हैं। कहते हैं कि ट्रांसमिशन लाइन का पूरा पैसा तुम को देना होगा। यह किसान नहीं दे सकता। किसान आपको लिए अनाज पंदा करता है। आपको चाहिए कि उसकी मुश्किल को हल करने के लिए उसे कन्सेशन दें। अभी सरकार ५० करोड़ रुपया हर साल अनाज खरीदने और बेचने में खर्च करती है, तो क्या वजह है कि सरकार वहाँ कुछ ख़म ट्रांसमिशन लाइन के लिए खर्च नहीं करती। यह जरूरी है और इसके लिए आपको ख़म देनी चाहिए। आपको ट्यूबवैल्स के लिए

कुछ करना है, या तो बिजली का इन्तजाम करे या उनको डीजल में कन्वर्शन दें ।

अब मैं अपने इलाके हरियाने के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ । मेरा इलाका और उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी जिले, जैसे मेरठ वगैरह, ऐसे जिले हैं जिनमें सिंचाई जमुना के पानी से होती है । इन की बदकिस्मती है कि आप जमुना नहर का पानी दिल्ली के लिए ले लेते हैं और इन जिलों को पानी की दिक्कत होती है । आप दिल्ली के लोगों के पीने के लिए पानी लेते हैं और अपने प्लांट्स को ठंडा करने के लिए भी पानी लेते हैं । इस तरह से मेरे इलाके के लिए जो वैस्टर्न जमुना नहर का पानी है वह लिया जा रहा है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और मेट्रोल गवर्नमेंट तमाशा देख रही हैं । इस इलाके में गर्मियों में मवेशियों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता । फसल के लिए गर्मियों में और जाड़े में मेरे इलाके को और ५० पी० के पश्चिमी जिलों को पानी नहीं मिलता । बरसात में तो उसकी जरूरत ही नहीं होती । आपने नरवाना से लाइन ले जाने के लिए एक स्कीम बनायी है । पहले तो वह स्कीम बहुत दिनों तक बनती रही । अब स्कीम बन गयी है तो उसे जल्दी पूरा करना चाहिए । आप भाखरा से पानी दिल्ली के लिए ले लें । लेकिन आप ऐसा नहीं करते और इन चार पाच जिलों का पानी दिल्ली के लिए और अपने प्लांट्स के कूलिंग के लिए ले लेते हैं । अब हालत यह आ गयी है कि इस इलाके के लोग इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं कि अगर इसका इलाज न किया गया तो वे आपकी कोठी के सामने और प्राइम मिनिस्टर की कोठी के सामने धरना देंगे । इस इलाके की बहू बेटियाँ और मर्द औरत धरना देंगे । ये हिम्मत वाले लोग हैं, इन के लड़के फौज में काम करते हैं । आप १६ साल से इस इलाके का पानी ले कर यहाँ की फसलों को नुकसान पहुँचा रहे हैं और भाखरा वगैरह से पानी नहीं लेते । ये जिले तबाह हुए जा रहे हैं । आप जा कर

देख सकते हैं कि इस इलाके के गांवों में जोड़ड़ों में पानी तक नहीं है । यहाँ के लोग तंग आ गए हैं । मेहरवानी करके इसकी एनक्वायरी कीजिए और नरवाना वाली स्कीम या भाखरा से पानी लेने की स्कीम बनाइए और वह इसी साल तैयार हो जानी चाहिए । अगर यह नहीं होगा तो लोग कहेंगे कि यह सरकार प्रग्नेज सरकार से भी खराब आयी है । हमारे लिए अग्नेजों ने वक्त में जो पानी था वह भी आपने छीन लिया है क्योंकि दिल्ली बढ़ गया है । आप दिल्ली को पानी दें लेकिन हम रा पानी क्यों देते हैं । आप दिल्ली के लिए ट्यूबवेल लगवाइये या दूसरा कोई इन्तजाम कीजिये । सरकार इस गरीब इलाके के लोगों पर जुल्म करती है ।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं कहना चाहता । मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मिनिस्टर साहब जो बातें मैंने कहीं हैं उनकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे । मैं समझता हूँ कि पहली मर्तबा यह मौजूं मिनिस्टर आए हैं । यह बहुत जल्दी काम करते हैं । खुद यह इंजिनियर हैं, और इनको तजरबा है और यह जरूर हमारे काम में को करेंगे । लेकिन जरूरत इस बात की है कि कैबिनेट इस तरह का डिस्मिशन ले कि जो स्टेट्स-लियाराजिक हैं, आइडिल हैं, सुस्त हैं, इनएफी-शेंट हैं उनसे कांस्ट्रक्शन का काम अपने हाथ में ले लें और प्लानिंग का काम भी उनसे ले लें । अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो इसका बड़ा असर हो सकता है । मुझे इतना ही कहना है ।

Shri P. Venkatasubbalah (Adoni): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I have to pay my tributes to the Minister of Irrigation and Power. He is not only an eminent engineer but also a capable administrator and the induction of his personality into this office had a salutary impact on the Ministry. I would also like to pay

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my tribute to his illustrious predecessor, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim who, with his characteristic gentleness was able to solve the thorny problem of the river water dispute with an amicable settlement among the various States which were vitally concerned with the sharing of the waters of the mighty rivers. I appeal to all my hon. friends from Maharashtra and Mysore and hope that with this new settlement, there may not be any heart-burning on the part of any State and the Centre has pledged itself to see that the various projects undertaken by the States are implemented.

Shri Basappa (Tiptur): There is no settlement as yet.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I would read the relevant passage from the Ministry's report on page 24:

"Whatever steps are taken it has been the intention of Government that it should all lead to a practical development of the region without stopping any project nor at the same time injuring the interests of any other State."

Shri Basappa: That is no: being done.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What more assurance could be given by the Central Government?

Krishna and Godavari are two mighty rivers and with all our best efforts, it would be a Herculean problem to utilise every drop of water of these two rivers. There should be no fear or apprehension in the minds of our hon. friends that their projects will be ignored or will not get their due share. Our State has made rapid strides in the development of irrigation but there are still arid tracts and perpetually famine stricken areas also. They still require the attention of the Government. In that case, any black-spot in our country should necessarily receive the earnest consideration at the hands of Government.

About the second aspect of the matter, namely, the multi-purpose projects that have been undertaken in this country, I request the Government to bestow its attention on their construction. Mighty river-valley projects have been undertaken such as the Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud, Nagarjunasagar and Gandak. All these projects have been and are to be treated in a special way so as to be completed within the scheduled time. Whenever a project is started, the Central Government will give an initial fillip or financial assistance to go ahead with the construction of the project, and as the work gains in tempo, when it is accelerated, the financial assistance of these major projects should also be enhanced.

I would, in this connection, bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that so far as projects such as Bhakra-Nangal etc., are concerned, the central assistance went on increasing as and when the tempo of the work went on gaining, but in the case of the Nagarjunasagar project, though it has been gaining in tempo and is proceeding at a quicker pace of construction, and the same quantum of financial assistance is being given, that will not fulfil the target date of the construction of the project. So, whatever be the project, wherever it is, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to make it a point that as the project picks up the tempo of work and when the construction goes ahead, the financial assistance of the Central Government should also keep equal pace with the tempo of work that is being achieved.

The next point that I would like to make is that the Nagarjunasagar project in my State, which is being constructed at the cost of nearly Rs. 137 crores, has been a great financial drag on the resources of our State. So far as the third Plan outlay is concerned, the investment of the Andhra Government is nearly Rs. 50 crores from its

own plan resources, to finance this huge scheme. The Andhra State, which is one of the granaries, like Punjab, of this country, has been supplying rice to the extent of eight lakh tons to be consumed in other parts of the country. That being so, where there are facilities of agriculture, where there are facilities of creating more irrigation potential, where more land could be brought under irrigation, where gigantic projects as the Nagarjunasagar project are undertaken, it should not be the policy of the Central Government to leave it to the fate of the State Government to go on with its projects with all the implications involved. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that when we take the comparative development of southern States like Madras and Andhra, since a big project like the Neyveli project has been taken outside the State plan, since it is being financed entirely by the Central Government, Madras has been able to go ahead with other developmental projects, and today, we can see that 60 per cent of the villages in the Madras State has been electrified. They were able to have tremendous development in the matter of rural electrification and developmental projects. To that extent, the Andhra State has been tied up with the huge, gigantic project. The Central Government would do well to consider this. The same is the case with the Rajasthan canal too. The other day, a Member representing Rajasthan had also made a similar complaint that the entire finances for the construction of the Rajasthan canal should be taken up by the Government of India. Therefore, the Central Government will do well if they will come to a speedy decision for financing this huge project from out of the financial resources of the Central Government themselves, and leave the State Governments to go ahead with their smaller plans like rural electrification, minor irrigation, etc.

I may mention another project, and that is, Pochampad. I would like to point out that this is one of the best

projects that could give immediate benefits to the farmer. The level of the Pochampad canal's reservoir is more or less at the bed level, and immediately after one or two years of the beginning of the construction, the benefits will begin to accrue there. So, the plan should be accelerated so as to see that this project is constructed as quickly as possible.

Coming to the most famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema, where there are many ghastly instances, just on the analogy of Rajasthan, where hundreds of thousands of people have been dying because of famine and pestilence, I would request the Minister to see that the Tungabhadra high level canal, which is the only source to prevent famine in those areas, is taken up and completed as quickly as possible. The present indications are that for the Tungabhadra high level canal, first stage, a capital outlay of Rs. 13 crores has been sanctioned, and it has been stated in the report that it will be completed by the end of the third Plan. As per the present indications, and seeing the progress that has been achieved, I am of opinion that it may not be possible for this project to be completed by the end of the third Plan.

Another aspect of the matter is that the first stage of the Tungabhadra high level canal has been administratively sanctioned; finances have been worked out, and the work is in progress. I want the hon. Minister to see to the other aspect also: the second phase of the Tungabhadra high level canal has also received the technical sanction and has had the clearance of the Central Water and Power Commission and it has so far not had the administrative sanction. This second stage may soon be sanctioned, so that the worst-affected areas of Cuddappah district and the whole of Rayalaseema can be benefited by this project.

In Rayalaseema area, there are many medium irrigation projects to be executed. For instance, the Gazuladinne project and the Varadaraja-

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swami project are two medium-sized projects of these scarcity areas which have been recommended by the State Government. As a matter of fact, the inauguration or the foundation-stone laying ceremony of these two projects has also been held by the then Chief Minister and now the Minister of Labour and Employment in the Union Government. I would like the Minister to see that these two projects which have been agitating the minds of the people for a number of years should be taken up. So far as the Gazuadinne project of the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district is concerned, for the last 60 to 70 years, an agitation has been going on. Some preliminary and detailed investigation have been made, but it has not even seen the light of day.

In these famine-stricken areas, there are many magnificent tanks which have been silted up and which are not giving as much irrigation facilities to the people as are required. So, as the Minister is an eminent engineer, I would earnestly put the proposal before him, namely, that he should see that research is to be conducted as to how far it is possible to desilt these tanks with least expenditure. For instance, as far as the Cum-bum tank is concerned, 10,000 acres are being irrigated by it, but 14 feet have been silted up, with the result that every year, the land under irrigation is coming down, and scarcity conditions are prevailing in those areas.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up. The number of hon. Members on the Congress side is very large.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: I have taken only about five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken about 14 minutes. He must conclude in two or three minutes.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Coming to rural electrification, I would like to

submit that the position of Andhra Pradesh has become very much depressing. Formerly, in the list, it was second from the bottom, Assam being the lowest. Now, after the third Five Year Plan, it will become the last, with only 12 per cent of the villages to be electrified by the end of the third Plan, whereas Madras has gone ahead; its percentage is 60 in regard to rural electrification. Keeping these facts in view, I request the Minister to see that more attention is given to the rural electrification so far as Andhra State is concerned.

About the formation of the grid and the State Electricity Board, I would like the Minister to see that the State Electricity Boards are not merely appendages of the administrative departments. More capable people should be at the helm of affairs to see that rural electrification proposals are expedited as quickly as possible.

Shri P. G. Menon (Mukundapuram): Sir, I wish to join the chorus of tributes that was paid by the various speakers here to the Minister in charge of the Department. I have read somewhere that an expert is scarcely the person who should be selected to preside over a department; that is to say, no engineer should be selected to preside over the department of electricity nor a medical person to preside over the Ministry of Health. If that statement is correct, then Dr. Rao has started with a great handicap. But in spite of that handicap, I am very glad to be able to say that he has brought to bear on the affairs of this Ministry the impress of his personality and mark and that the affairs of the Ministry are going ahead very well.

I wish also to congratulate the Ministry on the decision taken for the formation of regional electricity boards and to interconnect the power grids of the States within the region. I should think that this is an event of great momentous importance. The ultimate object, it has been stated, is

to have an all-India grid, inter-connecting the electricity systems of the various regions. When this object is achieved, it will indeed be a great day for our country. I have read reports that even the sovereign States in Europe have joined together for the co-ordination of production and transmission of electricity and they have found that it is to their advantage. Our States, creatures as they are of parliamentary legislation, should not claim to be sovereign States and resist the formation of regional grids for the betterment of power facilities in the country.

I should think that the formation of these regional boards and the interconnection of the electric systems of the various States should be followed up by certain logical steps. One of these would be the formulation of plans for development of power hereafter on a more scientific and rational basis. Hitherto planning and power development programmes have been drawn up on a State basis. The financial resources of the various States have been limiting factors in the matter of the size of the power plans of those States. Although electric potential—hydro-electric and other potential—was available in plenty in some of the States, on account of the approach made by the Planning Commission and the Ministry regarding development of power, the plans of those States were smaller than they ought to have been, in the country's interest.

The States of Mysore and Kerala are standing examples. I know, and the reports of the Ministry will bear witness to this, that these two States—I am speaking only of the south, because I am more familiar with conditions there—have very great hydro-electric potential. Production cost of power in these States is very low. I think about 1.5 nP. per KWH is the cost of production in these two States. But even so, we find that there is power famine in these two States on

account of the fact that there has been erratic planning on the part of the Planning Commission and the Government of India. In framing the power plans of States, the authorities have been motivated by a wrong idea that there should be self-sufficiency in power in every State. That is not possible. Just as you cannot have self-sufficiency in the matter of food-grains or steel production or coal or sugar in every State, so also in the matter of power production, it would be a wrong approach if you think that you should have self-sufficiency in the matter of power in every State. That would lead you to this situation that whereas power can be generated very cheaply in a neighbouring State, you will have to produce power at a higher cost in the other States. This is scarcely planning. The characteristic of the Indian economy is that no State is self-sufficient in everything. The States complement each other and when all the States are put together, we may have self-sufficiency in India. It is good that it should be so. It contributes to the integrity and strength of India.

Bearing this in mind, I believe that after the interconnection of the State grids which has been accomplished in two or three regions, the next logical step following the formation of the regional electricity boards should be that hereafter the power plans should be formulated on a regional basis, rather than on a State basis. The Regional Plans should be broken up later into State plans. Take the southern region, for example. There you can produce the necessary power by exploiting the resources of the Mysore State and Kerala State. When you can produce power at 1.5 nP. per KWH there, why should you produce power at 5 or 6 nP. elsewhere in the region?

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): Why did you not try to do it when you were Chief Minister?

Shri P. G. Menon: That is an irrelevant question. I am speaking for

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the present. As Chief Minister of the State, could I have formed regional electricity boards? Could I have dictated to the Planning Commission here? To continue, regional plans should be formulated and not State Plans. Power plans should be conceived in the best interests of the country, rather than of individual State. If that is not done, what would happen would be that in some States where hydel potential is very low, they will have to go in for thermal production of power. Thermal production of power should be resorted to in the present situation in India only for compensating for fluctuations in production of power from the hydel projects, because although the capital expenditure required for thermal power and for hydro-electric power is more or less the same, I understand that the foreign exchange component in the matter of production of thermal power is about 50 per cent, whereas in the case of hydel power, it is only 15 per cent. When we are in difficulty regarding foreign exchange, this has to be borne in mind.

Speaking particularly about Kerala State, the conditions about which I know somewhat intimately, it is extremely tragic, it is an evidence of bad planning, of erratic planning, that in Kerala where power can be generated so cheaply at about 1.5 nP. per KWH and where the hydro-electric potential is very great, presently a power famine is going on. Probably, that is so elsewhere also in India. Kerala is now depending upon the Madras State, where the power potential is comparatively low, to get some power for the minimum requirements of the Kerala State. If this is the result of planning, I do not understand what planning is for. This is erratic planning.

At the time of the formulation of the Five Year Plans, political and other influence is brought to bear upon the Central Government, the Planning

Commission and other bodies, and in that process certain States suffer. The Kerala State is one such example.

Sir, I remember, in the year 1955, the Kerala Government moved the Planning Commission for the investigation of the Idiki project. It is a big project costing about Rs. 49 crores. The ultimate installed capacity will be 800 megawatts. Although the investigation was started formally by Shri G. L. Nanda who was then in charge of planning and power, although this was done in 1956, and although the investigation was completed in three or four years, the work on that project could be started only in 1964. Is this the way power should be developed? I see from the report that this project will be completed only in the beginning of the Fifth Plan. Is there not an emergency regarding power in India? I would take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister to see that this particular project is accelerated so that both the further stages may be completed in the Fourth Plan itself and power may be available to that part of the country.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister—probably he knows that—that investigation with respect to various projects in the Kerala State stands completed. I learn that the Peringal Kuthu Right Bank Project, the Silent Valley Project, the Pooyankutty Project and the Athirappalli Project—I do not remember the other names—have all been completely investigated. There is a power famine, as I said, in that part of the country. That being so, some steps should be taken to exploit, and exploit quickly, the power potential in the State, so that the southern region will not starve in the matter of power.

One more point, Sir, and I would have done. The formation of these regional electricity boards for which there is no statutory sanction—the Electricity Supply Act, does not pro-

vide for it—requires that the Act should be amended to give a statutory basis to these boards. Otherwise, nothing can be done. There may be further need to amend this Act to give greater powers to the central electricity authority. In appropriate cases it should be open to the Ministry and the central authority to develop their own power resources. For example, if a project is very very big it will be beyond the powers of the State Government to take up that project for development. I should think that if the capital cost of a project is, say, more than the annual revenue of a State, then that will be the test for the Centre to come to the scene and take it up as a central project. In the context of the conception of regional and all-India grids it would be in the fitness of things if the Centre itself should develop power in certain places where it will be beyond the powers of the State Government, financially and otherwise, to develop them.

Moreover, the State Governments will be interested in taking up the small projects, because they will give them power within the next two, three or four years. In the case of these bigger projects, they will freeze the funds available with the State and the results will be available only many years later. I hope these aspects will be borne in mind. Apart from that, the Electricity Supply Act, I consider, is a most imperfect Act. In its working it has shown many difficulties. So, an all round amendment of the Act is called for.

Finally, I heard—I do not know whether what I heard is true—that the machinery imported for one of the electricity projects in the Kerala State from a foreign country is found to be defective. I would like to hear from the Minister whether that is so and, if that is so, what he proposes to do to see that the work is not held up.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I congratulate the Union Government and specially the Prime Minister on

including among his ministerial colleagues, Dr. K. L. Rao and placing him in charge of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. This selection is widely appreciated in the country as the appointment of a proper man in a proper place. It was appropriate that the services and expert knowledge of an engineer of great eminence like Dr. Rao should be available to the Cabinet at a time when great engineering schemes have to be launched in pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission for the economic and industrial and agricultural progress of the country at a rapid rate on stable foundations. This union of the expert and the highly technical nature of job in his charge is most pleasing, prudent and profitable. This is exactly what Kalidasa has said in a Sanskrit sloka:

अन्योन्याशोभा पखिद्वये वाम् रत्नम् मसमागच्छतु
काञ्चनेन :

The jewel goes to the gold to enhance the beauty of each other thereby. I confidently hope that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power will be able to show very creditable achievements in the period in which Dr. Rao will be its guiding spirit and driving force.

The Ministry of Irrigation and Power occupies a unique position inasmuch as it has to create and supply the agriculturists and the industrialists, big or small, the most important and indispensable materials, water and power respectively, without which no appreciable progress in either direction is possible. The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the general power and responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of the water resources, throughout the country, for the purpose of flood control, irrigation,

[Shri M. S. Aney]

navigation and water-power generally, as well as integrated schemes of thermal power development and also of schemes of transmission and utilisation of the electric energy throughout the country. The Commission has, therefore, two wings, the water-wing and the power-wing. The Ministry has really done splendid work in the year 1963-64 and deserves to be congratulated on its achievements. There was the dedication of the Bhakra project power, the commissioning of the sixth unit of the Bhakra Power House, the commissioning of the third unit of the Chipima Power House in Ilirakud project and two more units in the Koyna project. Though I would very much like to read from the very first paragraph of the Annual Report a few sentences to give an idea of some of the contributions of the major and medium irrigation schemes and the commissioning of power plants to the national economy, I do not want to take up the time of the House by doing that. The list of important projects beginning with Nagarjunasagar on page 49 and ending with Trisul on page 77 in chapter VII is enough to convince anyone about the magnitude and vastness of the work undertaken and furthered in the course of the year.

Having expressed my general approbation and appreciation of the great effort which the Ministry has made, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry to the specific points which are raised in the token motions standing in my name. In the first cut motion I have demanded that the scope of the work to be done by the Central Flood Control Board should be widened. At present, there is one Central Flood Control Board constituted to ensure that flood control measures are formulated and carried out expeditiously.

There are State control boards set up in 15 States. While other States have only one board, the State of

Maharashtra seems to have two State Control Boards, one for Bombay and the other for Maharashtra. This is mentioned in para 2 under the head "Flood Control" at page 54 of the Demands for Grants. I find that the Government of India have set up four River Commissions to assist the latter in all technical matters pertaining to the preparation of integrated plans for flood control on Inter-State rivers. The four River Commissions are: (1) The Ganga River Commission, (2) the Brahmaputra River Commission, (3) the North West River Commission and (4) the Central India River Commission. I really do not know why no separate River Commission was set up for the rivers in the south of India beginning with Godavari, Krishna and Cauvery with the tributaries of all these rivers. Is the Government of India of opinion that there is no problem of flood control to be tackled by them, so far as the rivers in the south of India are concerned because they are well-behaved rivers? The damage and devastation caused by these rivers in the South do not seem to have been noticed or been brought to their notice by the Governments of the States concerned in the South.

From the perusal of the papers supplied to Members of Parliament from Maharashtra a few days ago for their information, I find that there has been no systematic and methodical attempt to assess the real causes of those few floods which have been noticed in those reports and the State Government has so far not realised the urgency of taking any flood protection work. For the years from 1959 to 1962 the account of floods ends with the following remarks: "flood control works proposed and executed and completed in those years—nil" for all those schemes which are mentioned here, so far as Maharashtra is concerned. They never think it necessary to make a systematic planning and give proper attention to what is re-

quired of them in this matter. My submission is that the State Flood Control Boards, if they exist at all in Bombay and Maharashtra, have not so far given any proof of their existence and usefulness.

I was surprised to find that the floods of the river Erai at Chanda which play havoc every fourth or fifth year and which had many times flowed over the fort and submerged the town of Chanda in the year 1891 and several other years later on, though with abated vigour, are not at all referred to in this account. Not only in the year 1891 but also in 1895 the river over-flowed the fort and the floods have come to the city every fourth, fifth or sixth year. I do not know who made the survey, but some survey seems to have been made. Yet, I find no mention of this river Erai. The importance of Chanda situated on its bank, so far as industrial works are concerned, is not mentioned in this report. As a student sometime in the year 1893 I had to swim through the waters of the river in order to go to my school for a few days. Of course, the position has improved now. Yet, floods do come there every now and then and something tangible and stable ought to be done to see that the floods do not exceed a particular limit and cause damage, as they have been doing so far.

Similarly, the flood of the river Khui is causing untold hardship to the people of that area. Three years back, there were serious floods there and Pandharkawda, on its bank the whole town was washed away, a thing which did not take place for several years. But I find in the discussion of the recent floods in Maharashtra no mention is made of that, the Government have made arrangements to give relief to the people who have suffered from floods; even the floods that took place during the last ten years are not described there. Unfortunately, I have no time to go into the details.

17 (Ai) LSD—5.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of this august House a case of discrimination of the most unjustifiable character made in the distribution of relief in the case of a village in Buldana district in the flood of Purna river, which flows through north Vidarbha. I hope my hon. friend, Shri Rane, who comes from Buldana constituency will bear me out in what I say. One part of this village is in Buldana district. The other part of it is in the Khandesh District. In reaching out relief to the people, for more than five or six days nothing was done. So far as the people living in the Khandesh District were concerned, prompt relief was given but this was not so for people living on the other bank which is in the Buldana District. A kind of discrimination was going on. It was not that such a thing was deliberately done. It was simply because the officer did not know what to do and the other man knew what and how to do it. This shows that there were no definite administrative instructions for the guidance of the officers who are on the spot. Things like that take place.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have rung the bell.

Mr. M. S. Aney: I shall take two or three minutes and finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time. Other Members are waiting.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I will only mention my points which will not take more than two or three minutes.

The River Commission probably is the proper body to do the work of this kind. The River Commission for the southern rivers has not been appointed. The hon. Minister may kindly look into that point.

[Shri M. S. Aney]

Then I shall make a reference to one important point for which I am beholden to my hon. friend, Dr. Rao, himself. I had asked for the revival of the Vainganga Scheme. This scheme has altogether been abandoned by the State Government and the Central Government. This was the only scheme of some importance so far as irrigation and power in Vidarbha are concerned. I am glad that this information has been supplied to me by my hon. friend, Dr. Rao. In early 1948, the Electricity Department of the erstwhile Central Provinces and Berar State Government formulated a multi-purpose scheme for irrigation and power development on the Vainganga river. The scheme comprised construction of a dam about 154 feet in height at Devalgaon in the Bhandara District. The dam comprised the masonry river bed section 2,400 feet long dykes approximately 17 miles long with an average height of 50 feet. The FRL of the reservoir was to be plus 785 affording a gross storage of about 33 million acre-feet and a live storage of about 30 million acre-feet. The catchment area at the dam-site is about 17,000 square miles. An irrigation of about 1 million acres was planned from this project. The total power potential was estimated at about 6 lakh kilowatts at 60 per cent load factor.

I only want to say that it was a very big scheme and on technical grounds it was rejected. Now, the Maharashtra Government has introduced some small irrigation schemes in the Bhandara District. I have carefully gone through the scheme and the notes made by Government on those schemes for the last four years. All those schemes put together do not cost more than Rs. 1 crores. All of them do not cover more than a few thousand acres under irrigation. Even for those four or five schemes in Bhandara and Chanda Districts, I find that only the estimated cost is mentioned as so much but not a pie has been provided for anyone of them in 1961, 1962, 1963 and 1964.

Some of the river schemes do not get approved by the Central Government and the Planning Commission. The position is like that and I want Dr. Rao to take interest in it. A very big scheme has been rejected for technical reasons which, of course, may be good reasons. The Damodar Valley Scheme was revised but was abandoned. Schemes are revised but not abandoned if the general usefulness of the scheme is appreciated. So, either revive the Vainganga scheme or have some other schemes more judiciously carried out for the benefit of the people of Vidarbha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa, power to cultivators at cheap rates has been taken up by my hon. friend, Shri Iqbal Singh. Even 9 nP. per unit in my opinion is a very high rate. Only this much I can say at this time. For the remaining points I shall take some other opportunity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Basappa. I will request Congress Members to take ten minutes each.

Shri Basappa: I would take 15 minutes. Excuse me. At least Mysore should be given 15 minutes.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): Mysore has the whole House with the Deputy-Speaker in the Chair.

Shri Basappa: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, although I very much desire to join all those speakers who paid high compliments to the hon. Minister for his efficient work, I would like to reserve it for a future occasion when the erratic planning to which my hon. friend from Kerala referred, is corrected and the hon. Minister asserts himself against the Planning Commission . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it because Mysore and Andhra do not pull together?

Shri Basappa:....against the Planning Commission in this matter. I consider this Ministry as very important from the point of view of food production as also industry. I would rather say that food production is more important at present and should have a higher priority than industry. The slogan that has been uttered here, namely, "Industrialise or perish" must give place to or must be succeeded by "Produce more agricultural goods or perish".

It has been reported in the Planning Commission's Report that has been given to us that our food production is not keeping pace with the growing population; still, whenever we say about our failure in food production, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh would not admit it. Let him not admit it; at least, let him admit this fact that there is not sufficient food and agricultural production in this country and therefore it has become very important. When 71 per cent of our population lives on agriculture and 50 per cent of our national income is to be derived from agriculture, production becomes all the more important.

My hon. friend, Shri Thomas, sometimes brings in the question of weather and the gamble in agriculture and all these things. All these things are only a sort of excuse. The firm policy of the Government must be made known and carried on. Mere excuses that the Constitution comes in the way, that it is a State subject and therefore, it cannot be improved are all beyond the matter. Imports and controls are the answers to our problem are not at all the correct answers. Ultimately more irrigation, more power and more food production is the answer to solve all these problems.

With regard to irrigation and power the problem is not one of utilisation of the power or of the irrigation potential but of the creation of more potential. There was a time at the beginning of planning that we were thinking of utilisation, that when we

produce more what we shall do with it; but now the time has come when it is not a question of utilisation. 80 per cent of the irrigation potential has been utilised and the remaining can be utilised in a short time when the field channels are dug. Therefore, as my hon. friend suggested, I would rather put more emphasis on the creation of more irrigation potential. Even in the matter of economic use of water, greater attention should be paid. The Central Water and Power Commission must pay more attention. I am told that nearly 40 or 50 per cent of the water will go waste when running in the channels and in other ways. Therefore, greater care should be taken in this regard.

The Central Water and Power Commission will have to be reorganised on a more scientific basis. For example, people with the field experience must be taken in a larger number. I am told that the deputation quota is getting lower and lower. Therefore something must be done so that promotion is made even in the deputation quota itself and it is properly filled up. Therefore I say that it should be re-organised. Even in the matter of Water Research Station at Poona, the Research Officers must be given all the encouragement. I am told that distinction is made between one Research Officer and the other Research Officer and some people rot without any promotion at all. So, that aspect also may be gone into.

14 hrs.

Then, I would like to say a word about the rural electricity and also about the minor irrigation projects. The hon. Minister, Shri Thomas, I think, has said that we require a sum of about Rs. 1,30,00,000 to see that the electricity rate is brought down to 9 nP. for all the agriculturists. That sum is nothing at all in the growth of the agricultural production. Therefore, it should come as a subsidy and the electricity rate is brought down to 9 nP. for all the agriculturists. When Mysore can produce electricity at the

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rate of 1.9 nP, I do not know why it should not be done.

Now, I would like to say a few things about the State from which I come. The Krishna river is flowing from Maharashtra to Mysore and to Andhra and ultimately it falls into the Bay of Bengal. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the imbalances of irrigation potential that are there in the country. My hon. friend said that regional consideration should not be taken into account so far as power is concerned. I do agree with him. But so far as irrigation potential is concerned, where there is ample irrigation potential, it should be developed in the interest of the nation. It may be a little different in the case of power but in the case of irrigation potential, proper regional development should take place. Considered from that point of view, what is Mysore today? It has got only 5 per cent irrigation potential that is in the country. Mysore was at one time fore-runner of all the irrigation and power potential. That State has now lagged behind. Why is it so? That should be enquired into thoroughly by the Minister and the imbalances corrected.

So far as spill-over is concerned, it comes to nearly 116 crores after Third Plan. Out of 600 TMCFT given to Mysore from Krishna river, nearly 340 units have been used and 260 units remain, so much so 360 TMCFT of water has to be used and we require about Rs. 321 crores and that has to be done in ten years. Do you expect that the State of Mysore, the Government of Mysore, can afford so much? It is upto the Central Government to come forward with greater Central assistance to see that within ten years this gap is filled up. As you know, Sir, Mysore—a large part of it—comes under the famine-stricken conditions. All those areas, Bijanur and Gulbarga—New Mysore area as it is called—are in a very bad state of affairs. Therefore, I would

urge upon the Minister to see that attention should be given to this aspect of the matter.

I am coming to the problem that has been stated to have solved as stated by my friend Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah. I would say, the problem has not been solved. About 600 units of water has been given to Mysore, 400 units to Maharashtra and 800 units to Andhra. It is not a final word. A correct solution has to be found out. What are the criteria by which this water can be shared? The water flows from Maharashtra to Mysore and to Andhra. Suppose the Maharashtra people divert all this water of the Krishna river to the Arabian Sea by saying that it is only for irrigation potential while they really use it for power. They may take it to the coastal line where there is heavy rainfall by saying it is for irrigation potential. But they mainly use it for power potential. That way, they would take away the water. Again, the Andhra people say that they will take it for Nagarjunsagar project for giving some immediate relief. What will happen to Mysore? I would, therefore, say that there must be a good basis on which the water should be distributed, say, for example, what is the total population of the area. What is the total population in respect of the Krishna basin? What is the catchment area? What is the cultivable area in this Krishna basin and the famine area? All these things should be taken into consideration before the water is distributed properly. Again, if there is more acreage to be irrigated in the Krishna basin, that factor also has to be taken into account. It should not be, that whenever there is a sick person, you should draw the blood of another weak person and give it to him. Before you divert the water from one basin to other basin—by all means you do it—you should see that it is done properly, not at the cost of the other and the heads of the basin is met first and the surplus taken out.

I would like to say a word about the scope of the Srisailam project or the Nagarjunsagar project being restricted. What happens is, political pressures play a part in all these things.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: In every case, the Government does things on political pressures.

Shri Basappa: Political pressures have weighed in favour of Maharashtra and Andhra. Where should Mysore go? The scope of the Srisailam project and the Nagarjunsagar project must be properly ascertained. Before they have the diversion of the Godavari waters, they must not enlarge the scope of these two projects. They must do something in this regard.

Then, I would like to say a word about the Almati dam. The upper Krishna project with a certain percentage of water is coming up and we want to build Almati dam which the Planning Commission do not want. They want to have Narayanpur dam so that the water may be taken to other places beyond Mysore. I am not against other States. In the Mysore Scheme that has been submitted, first in Bigger Almati dam and then a smaller Narayanpur dam. But the Planning Commission has reversed the process. I do not know why. They have put first a Bigger Narayanpur dam and then Almati dam with a little investment of Rs. 30 lakhs. This has caused great inconvenience and the political parties are making capital out of this in Bijapur area. The hon. Minister should look into all this. He will see that the hunger strike that is going on even by some Congressmen and others is stopped. I am very happy to say that the hon. Minister will rise above all these petty considerations. I know he is a national figure, even an international figure, in the matter of power and irrigation. He will see that the imbalance or injustice is not done to any State. I know he will see that proper justice

is done to Mysore in all these aspects. Lastly, I would also say that the 8th, 9th and the 10th units of the Sharawati project must be taken up without imposing any condition. After all, we have agreed about the grid system and why should any condition be imposed? If there is any surplus, by all means you take it. But you should not lay a condition and say that you are going to give the clearance only if power produced is given to other States. That should not be done. I am sure the hon. Minister will look into all these things and will see that justice is done to Mysore.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy (Markapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad to see that one of my friends from my State and also who is an eminent engineer should look after the Ministry of Irrigation and Power at a time when the whole country now feels the importance of irrigation and agriculture. But at the same time let me remind my hon. friend that he should not be allergic to the reasonable genuine demands of Andhra Pradesh simply thinking that others might mistake him. So, I am sure he will look after the genuine demands of every State in the country and see that irrigation and power potentialities are increased to their capacity.

We know in our country only 20 per cent of the total cropped area is being irrigated and out of which only about 10 per cent of the total cropped area is being supplied with assured water supply. Therefore, the need to improve our irrigation conditions in the country is very great in the days of food crisis, when the whole country is craving for food and when we are importing foodgrains worth Rs. 150 crores from other countries. Now, to tackle this mighty problem, there are three important factors which the Ministry should take into consideration. The Ministry should give large amounts of finances to tackle or to satisfy the needs of the people of each State. Only Rs. 600 crores have been allotted in the Third

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Five Year Plan out of which till now only Rs. 293 crores have been spent and we do not know how much is going to be spent in the coming two years. As per the suggestions given by the Ministry itself, there has been a cut in the target in regard to the irrigation potential to be created in the Third Plan, to the extent of nearly 20 per cent. But so far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, the cut is nearly 50 per cent. I do not know why in a particular State only even to start with, there should be a cut in the target of the order of 50 per cent. In 1965-66, the anticipated potential to be created in Andhra Pradesh is only 18,50,000 acres where formerly it was proposed to create 34,95,000 acres, which approximately means a cut of 50 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, whereas the cut is only 20 per cent in the rest of the country. I would like the hon. Minister to clarify how in a particular State alone such a drastic cut has been proposed.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, there are so many projects which have been made to spill over into the Third Plan. 9 projects spilled over from the First Plan and 13 from the Second Plan, and there are 17 new schemes in the Third Plan. Thus, so many schemes have been introduced into the Third Plan, with the result that virtually the State Government cannot complete any project to derive immediate results from it.

Take, for instance, the Nagarjuna-sagar project which is considered to be one of the best and most important projects. Because of shortage of finances, during the Third Five Year Plan period, Government have allotted only Rs. 10 crores for the current year. The Andhra Pradesh Government have been requesting the Central Government to allot at least Rs. 2 crores more for this year, out of which only Rs. 50 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Central Government so far and the remaining Rs. 1.50

crores is expected to be sanctioned very soon. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this amount is immediately sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Government during this year, so that the tempo of the work may not go down but may be accelerated further, and immediate results may be obtained. So far, Government have spent about Rs. 68 crores on this project. The Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for more funds for this project, to the extent of nearly Rs. 12 crores. If this additional allotment of Rs. 12 crores is made, the Andhra Pradesh Government would complete this project and nearly 6 lakhs of acres could be brought under irrigation immediately which would result in additional food production in the country and which would mean that the burden of the food scarcity could be relieved to some extent. As far as this project, is concerned, the total project must be taken up and completed so that maximum benefit may be derived not only by the State but by the whole country.

I shall now come to the dispute on the Krishna-Godavari waters to which my hon. friend Shri Basappa has made a reference. In 1961, there was an agreement in this regard, and on which every State was agreed. Later on, some States went back on the agreement.

Shri Basappa: No, they never ratified it.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Technically it may not have been ratified, but practically all the Ministers attended the conference and with the guidance of the Central Government, they had agreed to a formula. Later on, they went back on it on a particular plea, this way or that way. After so much of agitations throughout the country, and after serious consideration by the Central Government, the then Minister of Irrigation

and Power, Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim with his robust commonsense was able to arrive at some formula,—though it resulted in some loss to the Andhra Pradesh State—which could satisfy to the maximum the needs of the people from the commonsense point of view, because he could see clearly that all the State Governments could not complete their projects on hand within a period of twenty-five years. Therefore, he gave a tentative solution by which maximum satisfaction could be given to the different States, and if there was any adjustment to be made or any amendment to be made, it was said that by negotiations and discussions, we could come to an agreement.

In the development of the river projects, the inter-State disputes on river water distribution have been the most important hurdle, which must be immediately tackled. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power at the Centre has been able to arrive at satisfactory solutions in regard to the Jamuna river and on the other disputes between Rajasthan and UP successfully. Similarly, I would submit that the important dispute on the distribution of the waters of the Krishna and Godavari also must be solved in a patient manner without any emotional agitation, because unless this dispute is solved, the development of these States cannot take place as we want it.

Recently, the hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone for the Pochampad and Srisaillam projects. But even till today, these two projects have not been cleared technically. As regards the Pochampad project the report on the medium-sized project was sent to the Planning Commission in March, 1959. In 1962, the State Government requested for early disposal. Again, in March, 1963, the hon. Minister made a statement, and in the light of that statement, again, the State Government sent up their proposal in April, 1963. The foundation-stone was laid for this

project on 26th July, 1963, by the hon. Prime Minister. Replies were sent to the comments of the CWPC in December, 1963. Even till today, clearance has not been given to this project. I do not know why. After all, the various points raised have been replied to, and no less a person than the hon. Prime Minister had laid the foundation-stone, but still Government have not given the clearance for the taking up of this project.

Coming to the Srisaillam project, the Srisaillam hydro-electric scheme was first sent to the Planning Commission in 1959. A separate report was again sent in 1962. The hon. Minister had made a statement here in Parliament in March, 1963. In accordance with that the State Government had again sent up their proposals to the Planning Commission. Now, the advisory committee on irrigation has recommended some conditions to be fulfilled before this project could be taken up. We do not know how the CWPC could come to such a conclusion. In this connection, I would like to quote from the relevant paragraph from the hon. Minister's statement in Parliament. He said:

"In the Andhra Pradesh, the Srisaillam Hydro-electric project modified on the basis of the flows required for the sanctioned Nagarjunasagar project (264 TMC) and taking into account the possibilities of diversion of Godavari waters from Ichampalli and Polavaram and inflows between Srisaillam and Nagarjunasagar sites. Further, Andhra Pradesh could go ahead with their investigated medium and minor projects or such other medium or minor projects as may be investigated in the near future. It is considered that the total estimated withdrawal of supplies in respect of all these major, medium and minor projects, including existing projects during the current, the fourth

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and fifth Five Year Plan, not exceed 800 TMC from the Krishna flows."

Here, the hon. Minister has categorically stated that the flow at Srisaialam should be 264 TMC. But the condition laid down by the advisory committee on irrigation is very peculiar and fantastic. They have said:

"That the present sanction is on the basis of ultimate water releases of 180 TMC from Srisaialam and that any increased interim releases would not confer any rights which prejudice upstream developments envisaged in the Union Minister's statement of March, 1963."

In the hon. Minister's statement, it had been categorically stated that at Srisaialam the flow should not exceed 264 TMC, whereas the CWPC has put the stipulation that the ultimate water release at Srisaialam should not exceed 180 TMC. Therefore, the Andhra Pradesh Government have again requested the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and give the technical sanction without any pre-conditions and at least to reconcile the statement of the then Minister.

Before concluding, I would say a word about the Vamsadhara project also. The plans for the project had been sent to the Central Government five or six years ago. The concerned authorities, the Planning Commission, the CWPC or the Advisory Commission or this commission or that commission, so many commissions, they have never cleared the project which was actually agreed upon by the Central Government and the State Government. Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister to see that clearance for these three projects, Srisaialam, Pochampad and Vamsadhara, is given immediately, and additional grants to make the Nagarjunasagar projects, so that work may be accelerated and the

country may get the benefit of immediate production from Nagarjunasagar.

Shri N. R. Laskar (Karimganj): This country is fortunate in having an eminent engineer of the calibre of Dr. K. L. Rao at the helm of this Ministry. This Ministry is going to play a very vital role in stabilising and developing the economy of our country. It is our experience that though substantial progress has been made in transport, power and the industrial sectors, the economy of the country is still very much dominated by agriculture. The relative slow rate of economic growth is due to the insufficient agricultural production in the country.

In order to achieve our objective of more food production, our Government has to tap all resources and bend all their energy and power in making progress on the agricultural front. Here production cannot be increased unless more and more irrigation facilities are provided. We should not only create more irrigation potential but also ensure that there is maximum utilisation of that potential. Also, for rapid industrialisation, we must have power and that too from the cheapest source. In this regard, the efforts of the Ministry must be more vigorous and implementation of schemes be undertaken more quickly and more solidly.

In the last few years, this Ministry has given us so many big river valley projects both irrigation and power, of which we are very proud. I am not against big projects as such, but there should be medium and minor projects throughout the countryside. For one thing, these can be completed within a short period and the maximum number of people can be benefited, the benefit reaching every nook and corner of the country. Therefore, investigation of these small and minor irrigation and power

projects should be undertaken as early as possible; after investigation is completed, they should not be delayed any more for proper implementation and completion of such projects.

To cite an instance, in my district a scheme was taken up for construction of an earthen dam on the river Barak in 1954. Now we are in 1964. Ten years have passed, we are still in the investigation stage. I do not know how much longer it will take before the scheme fructifies. This is not even a big project. It is a mere flood control scheme. The report says that the drilling process is going on. I would like to know how much longer time it will take to complete investigation and to construct this earthen dam across the river Barak. I earnestly appeal to the Minister to take up this scheme as early as possible and also come out with a declaration that within a target date, say by the end of 1966 or 1967, it will be completed.

Coming to regional imbalance, other hon. Members have also spoken about it. Take the case of power potentialities in Assam. My State has tremendous sources of power such as water, coal, oil and gas. It has been estimated by expert body that of the total hydro-electric power potential in the country, 1/4th is in Assam alone. Yet only 0.01 per cent of Assam's total potential of 10 million kw. hydro power is exploited so far. Assam has the lowest per capita power consumption in the country. So steps should be taken to tap this enormous hydro potential available in abundance in Assam. For that purpose, investigations should be completed as early as possible and projects implemented quickly.

The per capita consumption of power in Assam in 1960-61 was 3.56 kw. as against 41.49 kw in Bihar, 42.80 kw in Orissa—these are also backward areas—83.89 kw. in West

Bengal and 38.12 all-India average. This is the position of Assam though every big river and tributaries are full of hydro-potential there. So immediate steps should be taken to tap this potential for the benefit of the State.

The immediate result of the non-utilisation of its power potential is that the State remains the most backward in the whole country. No industry can be set up, because of lack of power. So the whole area comprising Manipur, Tripura, Mizo Hills and other areas where these resources are in abundance should be exploited and developed so that industries can come up and these backward areas can also stand at par with the rest of the country.

Regarding rural electrification, I need not say much because in other States where it has been done in terms of thousands of villages, while in Assam only 55 or 56 villages have been taken up for that purpose. I would request the Minister to see what can be done for that area in regard to rural electrification.

From the report, I find that about 62 projects—hydel projects—have been investigated. So far as Assam is concerned, there are only two such projects, the Kopili project and the Umiom project. They are old project. So no new projects have been taken up. I ask why. Considering Assam's potentialities, the Minister should look into this matter and see that our resources are fully exploited.

As regards irrigation, the report does not give any detailed figures. I would like it to be more informative in this regard so that we could make a comparative study of the position in various States. However, from the midterm appraisal of the Plan, we find that the target for Assam in respect of major and medium irrigation projects by the end of the Third Plan

[Shri N. R. Laskar]

is only 88,000 acres, and even out of that the anticipated achievement would be only 7,000 acres. The relative figures in regard to the potential in other States are as follows: Andhra Pradesh 3.49 million acres, Bihar 3.67 million acres, Madras 1.40 million acres, Punjab 4.35 million acres, West Bengal 2.10 million acres. As I said, Assam has many small and big rivers. Their upper reaches can be dammed and the water utilised both for irrigation and generation of hydro power. This will also help control floods.

Regarding the Dholeswari navigation scheme which has been submitted by the Government of Assam, investigations which were undertaken should be completed soon and steps taken to go ahead with it. This will establish river communication with that backward area where there is no communication except a road, not even an all-weather road. This can be done by making it navigable up to the foothills of Aijal.

Now, I would like to say something about floods. In 1962 there were floods all over the country, and I think the total loss on account of the floods has been calculated to be about Rs. 90 to 100 crores. This is a serious national problem. Every year we are suffering loss due to floods and Government should take care to have proper flood control measures. Specially, this is a serious problem in Assam. In reply to a question of mine, the hon. Minister, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, stated that in 1962 alone the damage to crops due to floods had been to the extent of Rs. 24 crores in Assam, and more than 30,000 heads of cattle have been lost. Beyond this I do not know how much misery and misfortune there has been to the people. After the 1950 earthquake, every year there have been floods, and it has been calculated that on an average about Rs. 4.50 crores is the loss due to the

floods to crops alone in Assam. So even if by taking proper flood control measures 75 per cent of the damage caused by these floods can be minimised, the annual gain to the nation will be of the order of Rs. 3.5 crores as a result of that. For this both immediate and long-term measures should be taken to tackle floods in Assam.

The Brahmaputra is a very mighty river. So many suggestions have been made for controlling floods in Assam. The only solution is a major multi-purpose river valley project for the Brahmaputra and its tributaries, which should be created. No doubt this will require a heavy sum of money. But we cannot wait till we can find the resources. If it is required, we can go in for foreign assistance and see that the permanent flood control measures are taken up as early as possible.

Before I conclude I would like once again to emphasise that the hon. Minister should take up the case of the Barak earthen dam scheme and have it completed as soon as possible.

Finally, I would like to refer to a portion of the hon. Minister's speech during a debate on the flood situation in the country in September, 1962. He was not a Minister then, but as a Member this is what he said on that occasion, namely, that "we have got to remember that the rivers, if they are left uncontrolled, are what might be called engines of destruction; it is only when they are controlled that they become the greatest benefactors of humanity." Sir, the rivers in Assam have proved to be engines of destruction and we should make all attempts to make them benefactors of humanity.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, on a point of submission. Half the population of this country comprises of women. As it is, there are very few women Members in the House. Won't you allow at least one to speak?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They must form a political party and resign from congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद (लालगंज) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना भाषण शुरू करने से पहले एक जरूरी खबर आप को सुना देना चाहता हूँ।

“बुनसर, २६ मार्च। आचार्य विनोबा भावे ने कल यहाँ प्रार्थना सभा में कहा कि सोलह साल पहले आजादी का जो पार्सल लन्दन से भारत के लिये रवाना हुआ, उसे दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, भोपाल और पटना जैसे बड़े शहरों में ही खोल लिया गया और वहाँ के लोगों ने उसे बांट लिया। गाँवों के लोगों को इस पार्सल का कोई पता नहीं।”

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर बड़े बड़े ग्रान्ट्स और बड़े बड़े डिमांड्स पास होते हैं, किसानों के नाम पर और गरीबों के नाम पर, लेकिन उसका कितना हिस्सा आज गाँवों के अन्दर पहुँच पाता है इसका पता नहीं। इसका मुझे बड़ा दुःख है।

इससे पहले कि मैं कुछ कहूँ, मैं डा० के० एल० राव को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मिनिस्ट्री का भार अपने हाथों में सम्भाला क्योंकि वे इस विषय के विशेषज्ञ हैं। इस के साथ साथ मैं गवर्नमेंट को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम इस मिनिस्ट्री के लिये तो उन्होंने सोचा कि यह विशेषज्ञों के हाथ में जाये।

इस मंत्रालय का बजट ३१ करोड़, ११ लाख, ८३ हजार ६० का है। जब तक

यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट पावर में है इसको पास तो हो ही जाना है। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक ग्रान्ट्स का सवाल है वह पास तो हो जाती हैं लेकिन उन का लक्ष्य कहां तक पूरा होता है इस को देखना चाहिये। प्रथम पंच वर्षीय योजना में ८.५ मिलियन एकड़ की सिंचाई होनी थी जिस में से ४.७ मिलियन एकड़ की की गई। द्वितीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में १२ मिलियन एकड़ की सिंचाई होनी थी जिस को रिवाइज कर के १० मिलियन एकड़ किया गया लेकिन बाद में ६.१५ मिलियन एकड़ की पूर्ति हुई। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में १६.३ मिलियन एकड़ का लक्ष्य रखा गया है लेकिन अचीवमेंट ११.१ मिलियन एकड़ का होने की सम्भावना है। जो पोटेंशल है वह १२.८ है तथा इस्तेमाल १० मिलियन एकड़ होगा। उस में से ५.२ मिलियन एकड़ की कमी होगी सिंचाई में और २.८ मिलियन एकड़ की कमी होगी पोटेंशल यूटिलिटी में।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन ऐग्रिकल्चर इज एगैम्बल। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ३ महीने बरसात होती है और ६ महीने सूखा रहता है। जब किसान को पानी नहीं मिलता तो वह हाथ पर हाथ रखे रह जाता है। अगर उसकी पूरी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध किया जाये तो जो अरबों रुपये बाहर से गल्ला मंगाने पर खर्च होते हैं वह सब बन्द हो जायें। मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के अन्दर ३२४.१ मिलियन एकड़ नेट क्राफ्ट एरिया है, जिस में से ४८.७ मिलियन एकड़ में सिर्फ डबल क्राप एरिया है। कहा जाता है कि सिंचाई का एरिया ७० मिलियन एकड़ है। मुझे इस बात का शक है कि अब ७० मिलियन एकड़ में सिंचाई होती है तो डबल क्राप एरिया केवल ४८ मिलियन एकड़ कसे हुई। अगर पूरी की पूरी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध हो तो मैं आप से कहता हूँ कि, अगर प्लानिंग कमीशन के यार्डस्टिक को ही ले लिया जाये कि फी एकड़ सिंचाई पर ६ मन गल्ला बढ़ता है, हमारे गल्ले के उत्पादन में बड़ी तरक्की हो सकती है।

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

आप खाद को छोड़ दीजिये, बीज को छोड़ दीजिये, इम्लिमेट्स और फटिलाइजर को छोड़ दीजिये, इन्सेक्टसाइड्स को छोड़ दीजिये, सिर्फ पूरी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध कर दीजिये, तो उस इरिगेशन में से ही ६ मन फी एकड़ की पैदावार बढ़ सकती है। अगर हमारी सरकार इस के ऊपर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दे तो हमारी खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है। अभी पिछले समय में हमारे यहां के कई प्रदेशों में, जैसे कि दिल्ली में, शीत लहरी आई थी। अगर पानी देने की व्यवस्था होती तो शायद फसलों का इतना नुकसान न होता जो हुआ।

इस समय स्टेट और सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट्स का बड़ा झगड़ा चलता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जो बड़ी से बड़ी योजनायें हैं वह सब की सब सेंटर के अन्दर होनी चाहियें। इस देश के अन्दर बरसात के पानी से और जितने नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज से पानी मिलता है, सन् १९६१ तक सिर्फ उसका ६ और अब १० परसेन्ट इस्तेमाल कर सके हैं। मगर जितने भी हमारे नैचुरल रिसोर्सेज हैं, जितना भी पानी आता है अगर उसके लिये मल्टीपरपज योजनायें बनाई जायें तो हमारा देश बाढ़ से भी बच सकता है और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था भी हो सकती है साथ में बिजली भी पैदा हो सकती है जिस से हमारे इस देश में खाद्य समस्या बहुत हद तक हल हो सकती है।

सिंचाई के बारे में मुझे यह भी कहना है कि किसान को समय से पानी नहीं मिलता है। जहां तक सिंचाई का सम्बन्ध है टाइमली, श्योर और चीप इरिगेशन होना चाहिये। पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में साढ़े तीन आने फी यूनिट बिजली के दाम चार्ज किये जाते हैं जब कि जो अल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री चलती है उस को तीन नये पैसे फी यूनिट बिजली दी जाती है। कल हमारे कृषि मंत्री ने अनाउंस किया कि अब बिजली ६ नये पैसे फी यूनिट पर दी जायेगी।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जब आप कृषि को बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, जब किसानों के साथ आप को हमदर्दी है तब आप अल्यूमिनियम फैक्ट्री को, इंडस्ट्री को, बिजली ३ नये पैसे के हिसाब से देते हैं और ऐग्रिकल्चर को ६ नये पैसे में देते हैं, इसका क्या कारण है। अगर आप इस तरह से सोचते हैं कि कृषि की पैदावार बढ़ सकेगी तो यह नहीं हो सकता। अगर आप को किसानों की पैदावार की समस्या और इस देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करना है तो आप को पूरी सिंचाई का प्रबन्ध करना होगा। कभी भी कोई जीव, कोई भी क्रोचर कैननाट सर्वाइव विवाउट इरिगेशन, विवाउट वाटर। जब तक आप पानी नहीं देते तब तक आप इस देश की खाद्य समस्या हल कर सकें, ऐसी उम्मीद नहीं है। आप कितनी भी फटिलाइजर फैक्ट्री खोल दें, किसी भी जमाने में आप की खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है।

अब आप वाटर लागिंग की बात को लीजिये। नहरें चलती हैं। उन से वाटर आजकल आंवरफ्लो व सोपेज हो रहा है जिससे वाटर लागिंग होती है और आपस पास के इलाकों की मिट्टी खराब हो जाती है। उससे पैदावार भी कम व मिट्टी का टैक्चर खराब हो जाता है। आप को वाटर लागिंग का ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है। इसके साथ ही किसान पर एकड़ कितना पानी इस्तेमाल करेगा इस पर भी आप को नियंत्रण करना होगा। कभी कभी ऐसा होता है कि हम अपनी फसलों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पानी दे देते हैं जिस से पैदावार बचाये बढ़ने के घट जाती है। इसलिये इरिगेशन डिपार्टमेंट का नियंत्रण होना चाहिये कि किस फसल में कितना पानी दिया जाये।

इसके बाद मैं इरिगेशन पर ज्यादा समय न लेकर, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत बातें हो चुकी हैं, कुछ पावर की बातें आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। फर्टि लाइन में जो हमारा लक्ष्य

था उस से हम आगे बढ़े हैं। लेकिन सेकेन्ड प्लान में ३.४८ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स का टागेंट था जिस में २.२८ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स पूरा हुआ। तीसरी प्लान में १३.४ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स का लक्ष्य है जिस में हमारे किसी तरह से १२.५ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स के पूरा कर पाने की आशा है। चौथी प्लान में हम ने २५ मिलियन कीलो वाट्स रखा है।

दुनिया में जो पावर का पर कैपीटा कंजम्पशन दूसरे देशों में और हमारे देश में होता है वह मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका में ८०४२ किलोवाट पर कैपीटा कंजम्पशन है, कनाडा में ५६४५, इंग्लैंड में ४६२५, जर्मनी में ३६२६, फ्रांस में २५१४, इटली में १२२३, जापान में १२६८ और हिन्दुस्तान में १५०। मेरे पास एक चार्ट है जो कि हम का मिला था जिसमें बताया गया है कि जो देश जितनी पावर ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करता है उसकी आर्थिक अवस्था उतनी ही अच्छी मानी जाती है। और उभी हिसाब से उस देश की नेशनल इनकम बढ़ती है। यू० एस० ए० में पर कैपीटा आमदनी सब से ज्यादा यानी २००० डालर है और वहाँ का कोल कंजम्पशन पर कैपीटा १० मैट्रिक टन है जबकि हिन्दुस्तान की पर कैपीटा आमदनी सबसे नीचे यानी ५० या ६० डालर है और कोल कंजम्पशन पर कैपीटा है — ३ या ४ मैट्रिक टन। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि अगर आप को देश की हालत सुधारनी है तो आप को बिजली का कंजम्पशन पर कैपीटा ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाना चाहिए। लेकिन जिस स्पीड से हम आज चल रहे हैं उस स्पीड से तो गाँवों में हर आदमी तक बिजली पहुंचने में सैकड़ों साल लग जायेंगे। देश की १५ परसेंट नेशनल इनकम सिकर पावर के ज्यादा इस्तेमाल से बढ़ सकती है। इसलिए हम को ऐसी कोशिश करनी चाहिए जिससे कि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली का इस्तेमाल कर सकें।

बिजली के जेनरेशन की कास्ट हमारे यहाँ हाइड्रो से १-२ नया पैसा पर किलोवाट है, कोयले से ३ नया पैसा, एटामिक जेनरेशन से ३.५ से ४ नया पैसा और डीजल से २५ नया पैसा। मेरा कहना है कि हमारे देश में हाइड्रो इलेक्ट्रिसिटी काफी सस्ती बन सकती है। इस और हमारे मंत्रालय का बहुत ध्यान होना चाहिए। देश में बहुत सी मल्टी परपज योजनाएं बनानी चाहिए जिससे सिंचाई का सवाल भी हल हो सके, उद्योगों के लिए भी बिजली मिल सके और जिससे बहुत सी बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सके, और उसके साथ साथ जो नदियों के द्वारा जमीन के कटाव का प्रश्न है वह भी हल हो सके। आज तो करोड़ों टन फर्टिलिटी नदियां बहा कर समुद्र में डाल देती हैं, जिस कमी को सिंदरी जैसी अनेकों फैक्टरियां पूरा नहीं कर सकतीं। इस तरफ सरकार का खास ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अब मैं अपने देश में बिजली ले जाने के खर्च पर भी कुछ कह दूँ। हमारे देश में एक मील तार बिछाने में ३० से ४० हजार तक रुपया खर्च पड़ता है, और गुजरात में तो एक लाख रुपया खर्चा आता है। यू० एस० ए० में यह खर्चा पांच हजार पर मील आता है।

इसी तरह से हमारे देश में बिजली पैदा करने का खर्चा भी बहुत ज्यादा है। हमारे देश में पर किलोवाट बिजली के उत्पादन के लिए २००० रुपया लाता है, जब कि यू० के० में यह खर्चा ७०० ही है।

इतना ही नहीं। थर्मल स्टेशन के डिजाइन के लिए बल्ड बैक से कर्जा लिया जाता है। उसके डिजाइन के लिए वहाँ से जो आदमी आता है उस पर तीस लाख रुपया खर्च होता है, जब कि हमारे मंत्री मंत्रालय ने खुद कहा है कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में यह डिजाइन तैयार किया जाये तो इस पर तीस हजार रुपया खर्च होगा। तो मेरा कहना यह है कि

[श्री विश्राम प्रसाद]

इस प्रकार के खर्चों को कम किया जाये ताकि लोगों को सस्ती बिजली मिल सके।

दूसरी बात इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि बिजली पैदा करने के काम को केवल पब्लिक सेक्टर में किया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस काम में प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी शामिल किया जाना चाहिए जिससे ज्यादा से ज्यादा बिजली पैदा हो सके। मुझे तो इसमें कोई हर्ज नहीं मालूम होता। मेरा सुझाव है कि इसके लिए प्राइवेट सेक्टर को सरकार द्वारा लाइसेंस दिये जाने चाहिए ताकि देश में ज्यादा बिजली पैदा हो सके।

जहां तक रूरल इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सवाल है, आपका लक्ष्य २० हजार गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाने का था। लेकिन पिछले दिनों में केवल ७७७० गांवों में बिजली पहुंचाई जा सकी है। हिन्दुस्तान में गांवों की संख्या करीब साढ़े पांच लाख है। इस गति से काम किया गया तो सारे देश में बिजली पहुंचाने में कितना समय लगेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस काम की गति को बढ़ाना चाहिए। आप जो बिजली पैदा करते हैं उसमें ८० परसेंट तो इंडस्ट्रियल परपोजेक्ट के लिए ले लेते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जब तक आप गांवों को इलेक्ट्रिफाई नहीं करते और रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफकी नहीं होती और गांवों की हालत नहीं सुधरती तब तक देश की हालत भी नहीं सुधर सकती।

प्लड से हमारे देश में बड़ा नुकसान होता है। सन् १९६१ में प्लड से टोटल नुकसान १५ करोड़ १४ लाख का हुआ, सन १९६२ में ६३ करोड़ ४६ लाख का नुकसान हुआ, और उत्तर प्रदेश में २१ करोड़ ५० लाख का नुकसान हुआ। इस रिपोर्ट में सिर्फ दस करोड़ का नुकसान दिया हुआ है। मैं नहीं समझता कि यह रिपोर्ट कहाँ तक सही है। प्लड के बारे में आप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। गांवों में प्लड से बहुत

नुकसान होता है जिससे गांवों की हालत खराब होती है। इसलिए प्लड कंट्रोल की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट से पता चलता है कि सन् १९५८ में प्रोजेक्ट मैनेजर ने गंगूर ड्रेन पर ३२,४४३ रुपये से एक पुल बनाया। डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का पुल पहले से बना था उसको इंजिनियर ने बताया कि खराब हो गया है। यह नया पुल सन् १९५८ में बना और सन् १९५९ में बह गया जब कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बोर्ड का पुराना पुल खड़ा रहा। फिर सन् १९६२ में उस पुल के लिए फिर ७० हजार रुपया मंजूर किया गया। तो इंजिनियर जो इस प्रकार का काम करने रुपया बरबाद करते हैं इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

एक दूसरा उदाहरण आपको और देना चाहता हूँ। एक साइफन १२,१७३ रुपये में बनाया गया। लेकिन जब उससे संपर्क होने लगा तो उसकी मरम्मत पर १४,६१८ रुपया खर्च हुआ। अगर इस तरह से काम होगा तो चाहे आप जितना भी रुपया मंजूर करा लें काम नहीं चल सकेगा। आप को खर्च में इकानमी करनी चाहिए और क्वालिफाइड और अनुभवी इंजिनियर काम पर लगाने चाहिए ताकि इस तरह की फिजुलखर्ची न हो। इस तरफ आप को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए।

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh (Raj-nandgaon): I would rather like to concentrate all my time on suggestions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Ten minutes only.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: I will run through. I remember the words used by the then Home Minister, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant in this very House in the year 1956

when the reorganisation of States was taking place. He said he was creating this State of Madhya Pradesh, full of potential, and he hoped that this largest State would be the greatest and the richest State in the country.

It has been a dream to us and I do not know when this dream will come true I do not think even in the next 20 or 25 years I will be in a position or the Members from my State will be in a position to say that adequate irrigation facilities and adequate electricity have been provided.

Madhya Pradesh has a total area of 1,71,200 square miles, i.e., 109 million acres, and is the largest State territorially. If you go through the map of Madhya Pradesh, you will find that the main Central rivers, whether it is the Sone, the Tons, Betwa, Narmada, Mahanadi or Indravati, emanate in Central India, and either fall into the Arabian Sea or join other rivers like the Ganges, Yamuna or Godavari, and fall into the Bay of Bengal. Out of the total geographical area of 109 million acres, only 38 million are under cultivation. 25 million acres constitute fallow land, uncultivable land, 34 million acres, forest and about 12 million acres are not fit for cultivation. There are about 75,045 villages but M. P.'s position in the matter of irrigation is the lowest—15th. The first is Kashmir with 46.71 per cent second is Punjab with 45.31 per cent; third is Madras with 37.45 per cent. Madhya Pradesh is the last the fifteenth, with 5.23 per cent.

I will give you one more example. In the First Plan we never received any schemes. In the Second Plan, from Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan, there was the bakshish of Chambal. At that time Madhya Pradesh was concentrating mostly on medium irrigation projects. The medium irrigation projects that were taken up in the First Plan are still continuing and those that were surveyed and approved to be taken up in the Second Plan were later on taken away

for political reasons. The Tawa scheme was to be taken up last year. Only this morning I read in the papers that the Finance Department of the Government of India recognise the importance of Tawa scheme for the rehabilitation of displaced people and will give more grant.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Rs. 1.50 crores grant.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: They are going to give more grant to this scheme. I was saying that money was provided and every one agreed to take up that scheme in the Third Plan but that was only scheme to be axed because of the Emergency. Yet when the question of food comes up, I say with all the emphasis at my command that M.P. has also to feed Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab, U.P. etc. Yet what do we get by way of benefit? I want to ask: have we got any fair treatment from the Rihand Dam, from Matatila or even from Hirakud dam? No. I earnestly request that this should not be the case. Either the Centre should control it or should take up this question under their own care; otherwise there will be complete failure and these would not benefit the States or the country or even the cultivators.

There was a Piparya nalla scheme in Durg which was surveyed by the Irrigation department and it was given the highest priority. In the presence of the Parliamentary Secretary who is sitting here, last year the former Irrigation Minister Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim said that it would be taken up in the Third Plan. I have got the letter written to me by him. But when the scheme came up, the M.P. Minister in charge of it, for good reasons known to him, gave that up. I say that if priorities are laid down and decisions once taken, the schemes must be implemented. The Central Govt. must see that such schemes are implemented properly. Otherwise, it is meaningless. Today, because of some other reasons, other

[Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh]

proposals are taken up and the surveyed schemes are thrown overboard and new schemes are included to be taken up in the 4th, 5th or 6th Five Year Plan. It is the people's request that I am voicing; the Piparainala in Khairagarhi R.I., District Durg should be taken up. Also we must take up the Magurda Bandh in Gandai R.I., District Durg. In Durg we have the Suri bandh. It will be better if another bandh is created by the side of it viz. Magurda bandh. Nadi Bandh, the Surhi Bandh and the Marguda Bandh in Gandai R.I., District Durg can be joined together by canals, similar to one we have in Madras State, the Kundah Project. These are medium projects. Bigger projects are suffering because of other considerations. When schemes come up for approval one district pulls up against the other for political and personal reasons and there finally the important ones suffer or are given up. This is the fate in M.P. I would request the hon. Minister to come and see to these things. If the hon. Minister wants to come I will accompany him from door to door in village to village and prove what I say.

I now come to hydel project. Unless and until this is done, I doubt whether industrial progress could come. In the First Plan, M.P. was different. In the 2nd Plan the Gandhi sagar dam was created. Its installed capacity was 92 mws. It has been recently commissioned. The Rana Pratap Sagar dam is the second stage of the Chambal project undertaken jointly with Rajasthan and the Tawa multipurposes scheme. They would have been implemented in the Third Plan. They are now being implemented in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to initiate Punassa in the Fifth Plan. Therefore, by the end of the Fifth Plan and the planned development with the implementation of Chambal, Tawa, Punassa projects, the total installed capacity of hydroelectric power in the State will be 520 mw

which will be shared with Rajasthan and Gujarat.

Therefore, looking to the huge potential, this does not appear to be a satisfactory rate of development when we see acute power scarcity. I shall finish within 3 P.M. Therefore, I have to make two suggestions. The first essential pre-requisite for the achievement of the objective is the preparation of a master plan for each river basin which would fit in with the overall development of the country's water resources. River basins are the natural sub divisions of water resources but unfortunately State boundaries cut across them and that is the main problem even if you take up the problems between Andhra and Maharashtra or Gujarat or Mysore. Therefore, there should be a basic plan to deal with the ways and means of deciding how best to harness and utilise the resources of a river system to the best advantage of all States concerned. It is my request, Sir, that this may be examined and wherever there are these problems all these States should be associated. For instance, M.P. shares its water with as many as seven States: Andhra, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, U.P., Bihar and Orissa. They should see that there is a fair deal in respect of these problems.

15 hrs.

Shri Rajaram (Krishnagiri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given. In the development of the country, every item is important, but even then there are certain items which require prime consideration. From that point of view, irrigation, power, transport, coal, require prior consideration, because these are the basic things without which all other developmental work would be obstructed. At present, we are now dealing with Irrigation and Power. Even in the second Plan, we have not fulfilled the target.

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDI in the Chair].

In the second Plan, the target for irrigation was 12 million acres. Our actual achievement is only 6.9 million acres. In the third Plan, provision for irrigation, we have allotted Rs. 600 crores. For the three years of the Third Plan period, we have utilised only Rs. 291 crores. According to the report submitted by the Irrigation Ministry, we have utilised only 49 per cent of the amount in the third Plan provision. Is it possible for the Irrigation Ministry to fulfil its target in another two years? I doubt about it very much. The shortfall in irrigation has caused serious difficulties as regards the supply of foodgrains and other agricultural products.

I come from Madras State. In the north, they suffer from flood and want of flood control. The Gulhati Commission has been kind enough to give us drinking water to the Madras State to the extent of 50 TMC. I am sorry to say that it is still only on paper. No action is taken so far to fulfil the wishes of that Commission's report. So, I am requesting the hon. Minister to look into this seriously.

So far as irrigation is concerned, in our Madras State, there are no big projects like Bhakra-Nangal or Hirakud or any such thing. Even without all these irrigation facilities, the yield per acre in Tamil Nad is the highest in the whole of India. Our agriculturists are hardworking people; our agriculturists are more dependent on well-water. A number of wells have been so far provided with electricity. Nearly two million applications are pending for the supply of electricity. You know all the resources of hydel power projects in the Madras State have been exhausted. There is only one possibility in the hydel power project being constructed by the Madras State with the help of the Mysore State. In my constituency, there is a place called Ohanakkal situated on

the banks of the Cauvery river. There is a possibility of a power project; that is for power alone; the Madras State Electricity Board has prepared a project report over this. The estimated cost of the scheme is only Rs. 58 crores. The total generating capacity is eight million megawatts. Through this project, the flood moderation is effected up to 1,60,000 cusecs. The project area is located at the centre of gravity of the southern grid, and the power-house is located just above the Mettur reservoir without any irrigation in between. The full 800 megawatt capacity may be used for lighting purposes for the entire grid by working the station's low-load factor. In the time of heavy discharges, during irrigation and flood periods, all the cheap seasonal power generated may be fed into the southern grid, and the thermal generation limited, thereby saving valuable coal. This Ohanakkal reservoir will act as an effective flood moderator. This project scheme is an immense source of hydro-electric power which can be produced at a cheap rate. I am requesting the Minister of Irrigation and Power to contact the Mysore State and to come to a quick decision about this project.

As you know, both the States are ruled by the same party and Dr. Rao can bring them together very easily, so that this project can be taken up in the third Plan itself.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, once suggested the connecting of the Ganges and the Cauvery by a link canal, so that all parts of the country could get the benefit of good irrigation. If his dream comes through, I can say so many river problems will be over. According to Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, if we link the entire rivers, linking the Ganges, Godavari, Krishna, Narmada and Cauvery, the entire nation will be benefited by irrigation facilities. I am requesting the Planning Commission to look into this fine suggestion.

[Shri Rajaram]

We are utilising power energy to the maximum in Madras State. We are in need of more power. Our rural electrification is going on well. Even then, my area, namely, the Krishnagiri constituency, has been neglected badly in the matter of rural electrification. Every year, there is a power supply cut in our State. Sometimes it reaches up to 80 to 90 per cent. So, I request the hon. Minister to establish more thermal plants there. I believe that the Atomic Energy Commission has sanctioned an atomic energy station at Kalapakkam near Madras. I request that it should be taken up immediately, so that it could relieve some pressure on the power requirement in our State.

The Neyveli project is there. There is a programme to instal a 400 megawatt plant. I request that the money should be utilised to its full advantage. It is a very successful one. We have now started two 50 megawatt plants. There is plan for a 400 megawatt plant. I think this is not sufficient for the development of our State. So, my suggestion is that we must have another 600 megawatt electricity plant there, so that a 1,000 megawatt electricity can be generated. If we do that, then the appetite for power for industrial and agricultural purposes could be reduced to a certain extent.

In the Madras State, a number of districts are backward in respect of irrigation. As far as Salem and Ramanathapuram districts are concerned, they are highly backward in this matter. Now, our State is receiving people from Ceylon and other places. Ramanathapuram and Salem districts are receiving more Stateless persons from Ceylon. They have no work now, I do not grumble. The Government of India is coming forward to accommodate the refugees from Pakistan. It is the duty of the Government to do so. I am very happy about it. But I think I have every justification while I say that the Indian nationals driven out of

Ceylon, the refugees, are highly neglected by the Central Government, that is, the Government of India. There are no industries because there is no power; there is no agricultural facility because there is no irrigation. The Central Government must treat them as refugees and must give all kinds of facilities through the supply of water and power. I know our Minister Dr. K. L. Rao has got a fund of experience in project engineering and river-valley development. Recently, our learned Minister Dr. K. L. Rao has contributed a thought-provoking article in *Bhagirath*.

There he observed:

"Time and therefore huge amounts are saved by quick decisions, prompt implementations. Fleets of dredgers are got from the Ministry in charge by a mere telephone call. The huge dam site is, therefore, humming with frenzied activity with thousands of men, hundreds of giant machines, floating dredgers and river barges. Work goes on non-stop day and night, for it is a race against time."

This is a fine picture painted by our mature Minister, Dr. Rao, pathetically enough,—not about our dams, but about the Assam Dam in Egypt, not about our incorrigible Ministry he has referred at, but about the Ministry of the Suez Canal. Time saved, huge amount saved, quick decisions taken and prompt implementations realised not here, but in Egypt, a far-off place.

We need not, therefore, develop a sort of inferiority complex for that, though bit worried of the picture and disappointed in comparison. I am confident, Sir, we too can have all these here, provided we have practical vision, initiative drive and confidence.

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for

the year 1964-65. The gratifying feature of the Ministry's performance is the agreement which has brought between a number of States regarding sharing of waters and solving the inter-State river disputes. The irrigation potential created has been utilised to the extent of 80 per cent., which is really gratifying. The Ministry has been able to form regional electricity boards in two cases. Mr. Govinda Menon, who preceded me, also pleaded for the formation of regional electricity boards, the advantages being that we save the capital amount in connecting grids and also in providing standby capacity. As the report says, we will be able to save nearly Rs. 50 crores and 100 crores in capital outlay in Third and Fourth Plans respectively if we form regional electricity boards.

The Ministry is taking steps to bring the States together to come to an agreement for the sharing of waters. Because of the steps taken by the Ministry, by mutual consultation and mutual conferences; they have been able to achieve these fruitful agreements. This practice of mutual discussion initiated by Mr. Kamaraj has proved to be fruitful and this method should be pursued with great vigour. Regarding the sharing of inter-State waters, there has been good relationship between Kerala and Madras in sharing the surplus waters of west-flowing rivers of Kerala. Regarding this matter, I think the Chief Ministers of these two States will shortly meet and take a decision for sharing the waters. This is a good sign of how two neighbouring States can cooperate, so that the agricultural production in one State will increase and the industrial production in the other State will increase. We have an excellent example of how both States have cooperated in commissioning the Parambikulam-Aliyar project. There we are producing power and also irrigating land. I request the hon. Minister to use his good offices to bring about an amicable agreement between the Kerala and Madras Gov-

ernments in sharing the excess waters. We want that the excess waters should be diverted to Madras State so that, the arid area in Sankarankoil taluk in Tirunelveli District may be irrigated. These are backward areas and there are no water resources. If these waters are diverted to Madras State, nearly 10,700 acres of tank irrigation in Sankarankoil taluk alone can be stabilised, apart from giving irrigation for more lands in Madras State.

I would like to say a few words about the Keeriyar scheme and I hope the Minister will take them into consideration while formulating the plans. This Keeriyar scheme has been pending for a long time. Keeriyar is a west-flowing river in Kerala. The proposal is to construct a dam of 135 feet in height, so that the west-flowing river Keeriyar can be diverted to Sankarankoil taluk. It has to run through a tunnel also. The Keeriyar scheme is an excellent scheme which will give irrigation facilities to Madras State. We have reached the tether end of the irrigation potential and also of hydro-electric power in Madras State.

In irrigation, we have to use scientific methods in distribution through canals. The canal system at present needs modernisation. By modernisation, I mean the distribution system should be given scientific attention, so that the maximum utilisation of the available water can be made and more lands can be irrigated. I think the Central Water and Power Commission will throw some light on this and take some steps in this matter.

Coming to rural electrification, Sir, it is required for irrigation and agricultural purposes. For agricultural purposes, they charge higher rates in some States and lower rates in some other States. I suggest that a uniform rate for electricity consumed by the agriculturists should be charged, so that the agriculturists might get some incentive to produce more. Once you give electricity at cheaper rates to the agriculturist, he will produce

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

more. In Madras State, the demand for power is far in excess of the supply. They have exhausted the hydro-electric resources. Now we have to turn ourselves into small hydro-electric schemes which ought to be investigated. They have two such schemes to be investigated under the UN special Fund Aid in Madras, namely, Upper Thambaraparani and Pandiyar Punnapuzha. These should be investigated forthwith and I hope they can produce more than 12 million KW of power.

To satisfy the power-needs of Madras, we require the Kalpakkam atomic energy station. If that station is commissioned, the electrical energy requirement of Madras State can be met to a certain extent. The Madras Government are taking preliminary steps for acquiring land for Kalpakkam Atomic Energy plant and they are preparing plans for resettlement of the displaced persons in a neighbouring place outside the exclusion area. The Madras Government has also made a request to the Central Government to give sanctioned for the establishment of an atomic energy station at Kalpakkam near Mahabalipuram within the third Plan itself, because we have already exhausted the hydro-electric schemes and the only alternative is to go in for nuclear power.

We can expand the Neiveli thermal plant also. We have agreed to give power to the Kerala Government to the extent of 20,000 KW. Mr. Govinda Menon said that there is power famine in Kerala. We have agreed to supply power from Neiveli. So, from this angle also, I request that the expansion of the thermal plant at Neiveli and the setting up of a nuclear power station at Kalpakkam should be started within the third Plan period.

There is one other important matter. There is sea erosion in Danushkodi, which is an important pilgrim centre in the South. Most of the

Hindus and people from all parts of the country visit this pilgrim centre. They pay homage to the deity in this famous temple. To avoid danger to this temple and to the land surrounding it from being eaten away by sea, I would request the hon. Minister to take preventive measures.

Regarding flood control, much was said in this House. Shri Raja Ram also pointed out the suggestion made by Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar. I would like to reiterate that point. If we connect Ganges and Cauvery there are two advantages. Firstly, the floods caused by these rivers will be prevented. Secondly, inland water transport facility will be available in that area. We can also irrigate the land in that area where water is not available now.

I would like to make one suggestion. This Ministry, I think, is not responsible for inland water transport. I think it is in the fitness of things that the work connected with inland water transport is transferred to this Ministry so that this Ministry can investigate the places where inland water transport facility can be made available.

I request that these schemes may be seriously looked into. Our hon. Minister who himself is a technical expert knows well how these things are to be done. I hope these matters will receive his earnest attention.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Chairman Sir, today I rise to speak in English not because I relish it but because Dr. Rao, the Minister in charge of this portfolio, will find it difficult to follow if I speak in Hindi. He is very attentive. Also, I am a want that he must understand my speech quite thoroughly.

The first thing that I want to say is, we are very fortunate in having a technical man at the helm of affairs. He is becoming a technical-cum-political man—of course, political in the sense that he is in the healthy sphere of politics and not in the wrong sphere of politics.

The next thing that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister is about Rajasthan Canal. Sometime back, while replying to a question put by me, he said that the Government will consider giving extra allocations or taking over of the canal in the Fourth Plan. My humble request is, situated as this canal project is, we should not compare it with other projects and reason out that as other projects are also there we have to consider this project in the context of those other projects. But the difference, I want to point out, is that this project requires new colonisation and 28 lakh acres of land, which is totally barren today and which has no cultivation at all, will be irrigated. Therefore, extra amount shall have to be provided for colonisation and other things. In the context of this peculiar position, I would request the Minister to take up this just now in the Third Five Year Plan and allocate more money. Already this project is one year behind schedule, and the weak finances of the Rajasthan Government cannot take it forward—rather it is feared that in the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan the target may still go down and we may not be able to achieve it. With this point in view, I think he will be able to convince the Planning Commission for more allocation of funds for this canal project immediately.

The next point I want to stress is about the Rana Pratap Sagar Project. This is a project shared by Madhya Pradesh, no doubt, but, as one hon. Member has already pointed out, again, it is a delayed project. While it ought to have been completed within this Third Five Year

Plan, it is going to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. My request is that this project should also be completed much earlier than the target date fixed at present, because otherwise Rajasthan will be hard hit economically—as I pointed out it has already been hard hit.

Then I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that, unfortunately, the Government of Rajasthan is guided more by political considerations than otherwise. The party in power there tries to distribute works and makes allocations as it suits their own party members in their various constituencies. So it is a very lopsided development that takes place there. As an example, take the case of rural electrification. Already rural electrification in Rajasthan is at its lowest ebb. The total average rural electrification in the country is 7 per cent. But Rajasthan has got only 0.6 per cent. Out of this, the unfortunate position is that in the district from which I come, which was a field of battle between two politicians belonging to one and the same party, in the name of rural electrification there has been wastage of money in such a way that the results have been very poor, and because of this the plan sanctioned by the Planning Commission for electrifying villages within 16 miles of the border area of Punjab, in so far as our district is concerned, has not been implemented after the elections. It seems it was only because of the election slogans that they wanted to start that work and now that work is at a stand-still. I hope the hon. Minister who is now in charge of these matters will take steps to remove this lopsided development and ask the Government concerned to do things according to the plan.

My suggestion is that rural electrification must have districts as units. Without this we cannot have electricity in the rural areas on a priority basis. Those districts which have not got canal irrigation and which have

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

got only well irrigation must be given the highest priority. These districts of Rajasthan which are adjoining the borders of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh must be given the topmost priority compared to other districts. If this is not done, we cannot have electricity brought to the villages in a planned way.

Now I come to the question of inter-connection by grid system. In the report it is said that Rajasthan is joined with Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. But Rajasthan has got about 15 per cent of its electricity from Bhakra-Nangal while we are having 50 per cent of the allocations for Chambal. So I am not able to understand whether the grid system for Madhya Pradesh will also be connected with Rajasthan or not. I would request the Minister to clarify this position. As it is, Rajasthan has got its connection with both Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and also with Punjab. So the question of connecting Rajasthan in the grid system shall have to be tackled having this point in view.

So far as Rajasthan Canal is concerned, I have one more point to bring to the notice of the Minister. Sometime back a report was there saying that so many cases were caught where there was corruption in the working and in the matter of raw materials supplied for various works. If these things go on, they are totally against the national interest. We must be very particular about these points.

I come from a district where tube-wells can be had on a very large scale on the base of two rivers Sabi and Rupahel. In the Sabi river a scheme of Dam costing Rs. 75 lakhs was proposed to be taken up. The scheme was prepared but, unfortunately, this has not been sanctioned up till now, although the proposal was made four or five years back. I

would request the hon. Minister to see whether there is something wrong with his own Ministry here or whether the Rajasthan Government is not moving in this respect in the proper way.

In the end, Sir, I have to say one thing. The water commitments of the Ganga canal and the Rajasthan canal have not been fulfilled. Both Punjab and Rajasthan have been complaining about that. So far as Ghaggar is concerned, I hope the meeting of the Chief Ministers with the hon. Minister must have borne fruit. I hope that point will be settled amicably between Rajasthan and Punjab so that both may benefit and nobody may be harmed.

In the end, I have to say one thing more, and that is about the position of the cultivators in places which are very near the border areas of those places which have electricity already, because their position has become very precarious. So, some special attention should be paid to that aspect. Then, I would request the hon. Minister to give at least Rs. 5 crores in the next year to Rajasthan to complete its works on rural electrification and other electrification.

Mr. Chairman: Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma. I will give her five minutes before I call the Minister.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (वाशवंती) :
अधिष्ठाता महोदय, हमारी पार्टी के किसी प्रादमी को समय नहीं मिला ।

सभापति महोदय : अब और वक्त नहीं है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हम नहीं बोलेंगे तो मंत्री महोदय जवाब क्या देंगे ।

सभापति महोदय : मंत्री महोदय के बोलने का वक्त हो गया ।

I am sorry, I cannot give him time.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यदि हम को समय नहीं दिया जाता तो हमारे यहाँ आने से क्या लाभ । हमारी विनती है कि हम को समय दिया जाये । यह बहुत गलत तरीका चल रहा है ।

Mr. Chairman: That is a matter which can be decided in the chamber with the Speaker.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह चैम्बर या महल का मामला नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: Here we must realise that the time for discussion of this Ministry was fixed and accordingly time was distributed and members participated in the discussion. If the hon. Member wanted time, he could have approached the Chair earlier. It was decided earlier that the Minister should speak at 3.30 p.m. I am giving only five minutes to Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. I am sorry, I cannot give any time to him.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरा निवेदन मुन लें ।

An hon. Member: Though I made a request much earlier, I have not been called, neither any other member from Bihar.

Mr. Chairman: There are many more names here with me. That does not mean that everybody will get a chance to speak.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मेरी दिक्कत यह है कि इस वक्त आप कुरसी पर बैठे हुए हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं ने अध्यक्ष महोदय से सदन में निवेदन किया था और उनको पत्र भी लिखा था । दो मंत्रालय हम ने पहले ही छोड़ दिये । लेकिन यह बड़े महत्व

का विषय है इस पर हमारी नीति है जो हम आपके सामने रखना चाहते हैं । हम को मोका न देना तो जनतंत्र के विरुद्ध जाना है । हमारे यहाँ आने का वक्त ५.४५ बजे के अर्धछाया हो कि आप हम का इन्डिस्प्लिन में बाहर निकाल दें और फिर यहाँ आसानी से काम चले । मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को पाँच सात दस मिनट का समय मिलना चाहिए । इसमें कोई हरजो नहीं होगा । हमको इस पर बोलने का समय देना चाहिए ।

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Mr. Chairman, already three minutes have gone in this discussion. I join the hon. Members in complimenting the hon. Minister, whose life has been one of devotion and dedication to this subject. The Minister has the double advantage of having technical wisdom along with political background, coming as he does from a family which has sacrificed everything in the freedom struggle of this country.

Coming to the subject, we have been discussing for the past few days the question of agricultural production. If we want to increase our agricultural production, or maintain the price level, which is inextricably connected with the level of production, speedy execution of the various huge irrigation projects, especially situated in those States where intensive agriculture is possible. It has been an accepted principle even with the Planning Commission that the huge projects should be speeded up so that the benefits will start accruing soon. In fact, quicker impact on food production has been the criterion for fixing up priorities for additional allotments for such projects.

The leisurely and tardy manner in which we are progressing with such projects does not add credit to our sense of urgency on the food front. As has been mentioned by some of my friends here, Andhra Pradesh and some other States are already overburdened with their own commitments. Yesterday, the hon. Minister

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

of Food and Agriculture, Shri Swaran Singh, stated that agriculture is a State subject and the States are taking more interest. I have no doubt that the States want to take as much interest as they can and contribute to the food production in the country. Here I want to bring to the notice of the Central Government one point. The States are already so over-burdened that it is upsetting the whole economy of the country. In Andhra Pradesh alone Nagarjunsagar is eating up Rs. 10 crores to 15 crores of the resources of the State. I submit that the Centre should consider some method of either taking over those projects or allotting more funds to the States for the speedy implementation of such projects. Any reluctance based on the technicalities or anticipated difficulties will only result in the deterioration of the position in the food front. Since most of the States are asking the Centre to take over those projects, I think there is a strong case for the Centre to take over all the big projects.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। इस बात की घोषणा कर दी गयी थी कि साढ़े तीन बजे से मंत्री महोदय जवाब देंगे लेकिन एक माननीय सदस्या को साढ़े तीन बजे के बाहर बोलने का अवसर दिया गया है। क्या मैं जान सकती हूँ कि अब मंत्री महोदय कब उत्तर देंगे ?

सभापति महोदय : इन के बाद जवाब देंगे ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : मेरा एक और सवाल है : क्या कारण है कि जब दूसरे लोगों को समय नहीं दिया गया यह कह कर कि मंत्री महोदय को जवाब देना है, तब रुलिंग पार्टी की एक सदस्या को अवसर दे दिया गया। जब दूसरे लोग कह रहे थे तो मैंने देखा कि एक मंत्री

महोदय तर हिला कर इनकार कर रहे थे। लेकिन फिर भी एक माननीय सदस्या को जो रुलिंग पार्टी की है समय दे दिया गया। इसका क्या कारण है। यह मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : दूसरे सदस्यां को जो अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है वह अधिकार रुलिंग पार्टी की एक सदस्या को क्यों दिया गया, यह मेरा प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर है।

सभापति महोदय : इसमें कोई प्वाइंट आफ़ ऑर्डर नहीं है। जहाँ तक बोलने की बात है इसमें कोई पार्टी की बात नहीं है। यह ऐलान किया गया था कि साढ़े तीन पर मिनिस्टर को बुलाना है। अगर साढ़े तीन के बजाय ३-३५ हो जाता है तो इसमें कुछ बिगड़ता नहीं है। इसी लिये मैंने समझा कि उनको पांच मिनट का समय दे दिया जाय, और इसी लिये उनको चांस दे दिया।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : आपके निर्णय के सम्बन्ध में मैं निवेदन करना है। मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

Mr. Chairman: My I request the hon. Members to resume their seats? There is no question of any ruling; neither is there any point of order. An hon. Member only enquired how, when the Chair has stated that at 3.30 p.m. the Minister would be called, another member was given a chance, while others were refused. I said that there was no such rigid fixation of time that at a particular time the Minister should be called. It was said that he would be called at 3-30 p.m. or thereabouts. It is mentioned even in the slip that is left to subsequent Chairman. The Chair thought that it can

easily give five minutes to the hon. Member who is now holding the floor. There is no question of any ruling. So, I would request hon. Members not to raise this question and allow the hon. Member to proceed with her speech.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

सभापति महोदय : आपका क्या प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है ?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : सदन का काम व्यवस्थित ढंग से चलना चाहिये । सदन में जो दल हैं और जिनका बाहर संगठन है, उनकी अपनी विशेष नीति है उन दलों के सदस्यों को बोलने का अवसर न देना जनतन्त्र पर कुठाराघात है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों को आपने साढ़े तीन बजे के बाद समय दिया वह तो रूलिंग पार्टी की हैं और मंत्री महोदय भी उसी नीति का प्रतिपादन करेंगे । वह कोई नई बात नहीं कहेगी । लेकिन उनको बोलने का समय दिया गया । मैं समझता हूँ कि यह तो बहुमत का अल्प मत के ऊपर कटोर प्रहार है और उसके अधिकारों का हनन और शोषण है । हम इसे सहन नहीं करेंगे । मेरा निवेदन है कि हम को भी समय दिया जाय ।

(*Interruption*).

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma : Are hon. Members so much against one woman Member speaking on the subject? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Chairman : She should continue and conclude within five minutes.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma. As I have said, whether it is feasible or not for the Central Government to take over these huge projects, it will certainly be feasible to allot more funds for such projects. Until these gigantic projects are completed it is not possible for the States to allot more funds for other productive purposes, such as, minor irrigation, rural electrification and other social

services, such as, health, education etc. I would, therefore, earnestly appeal to the Central Government to see their way to assign more funds for the completion of these projects.

We are also very backward, in food production as has been revealed in the discussion for the last two or three days on the Demands of Food and Agriculture. Even today we are importing foodgrains worth Rs. 180 crores from outside. Even this year because of bad weather and failure of crops we might increase the import of foodgrains. Andhra Pradesh is giving an additional supply of half a million tons of rice to the country's resources and we are importing another half million tons of rice from outside. If only more funds are allotted for the speedy completion of the Nagarjunasagar Project and the Pochampad Project, I am sure, within two years we will be able to wipe out the entire food deficit in this country and even be in a position to export to other countries.

The fundamental principle for allotting funds for such projects should be that the surplus areas should be allotted more funds so that they will give immediate benefits. It does not mean that we should neglect the deficit areas. They should also get their due. But by giving more funds to the surplus areas, we will be getting the results immediately.

I would also like to bring to notice another thing. It is simple economics that even in the construction of a house the outlay in the initial stages when we are building the foundation we spend less and then when we come up, when it reaches the peak period, spend more. I do not know how this simple principle is forgotten in our financing. It is all wrong financing, I find. In the peak period of the construction of these projects we should spend two or three times more than what we spend in the initial stages. In the light of these observations a quick decision should be taken by the Gov-

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

ernment of India to allot more funds to Nagarjunsagar.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: All my time was taken by them. Just give me two minutes more.

Mr. Chairman: She should conclude now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: As has already been said, there is also another project, the Pochampad Project, the foundation stone of which was laid by the beloved Prime Minister. It has a great advantage in that the water level is the same as the bed level and within two years this water can be made use of for irrigation purposes. So, the project should be so phased that we get the benefit in the shortest possible time.

This year due to heavy floods in Andhra Pradesh food worth crores of rupees was damaged. I request the Central Government to allot more funds so that these flood waters will be diverted and in future damage will be averted. The huge projects are in no way different from those projects which are already in the Central sector, once again I request, if you want to speed up your food production and save the national economy, you should take over these projects and save the States from the burden so that the other welfare programmes which are equally important will be taken up by the States.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। खाद्यान्न की बढ़ती हुई माँग और भ्रष्टाचार के विरुद्ध महिलाओं ने अपने घरों की चारदीवारी से निकल कर जो प्रदर्शन आयोजित किया है और संसद् भवन को जलूस लेकर आई हैं उस का मतलब साफ है कि देश में बहुत भुखमरी आ गयी है, बेकारी बढ़ रही है। मैं यह अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित कर देनी चाहिये और संसद् सदस्यों और

मंत्री महोदयों को बाहर जो हजारों महिलाएं प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं उनसे जाकर मिलना चाहिये। उन की मांगों का एक मेमोरान्डम मैं सदन के सामने रखता हूँ। लेकिन यह आवश्यक है कि सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित करके बाहर उन की बात को हमें सुनना चाहिये।

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : बाहर सैकड़ों और हजारों की संख्या में अच्छे अच्छे घरों की महिलायें अपनी तकलीफों और शिकायतों की फरियाद लेकर आई हैं। शासन को उन से जाकर कम से कम मिलना तो अवश्य चाहिये। वे बाहर प्रदर्शन कर रही हैं और चीख रही हैं लेकिन उनकी बात को कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। इस तरह की नितांत उपेक्षा का भाव दिखलाने वाले इस शासन को धिक्कार है। ऐसे मौके पर मेरे लिये यहां पर बंटे रहना मुश्किल है और मैं सरकार की उपेक्षा जो कि वह इस मामले में दिखा रही है मैं सदन से वाकआउट करता हूँ।

15.46 hrs.

(Shri Bade then left the House)

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's request is noted. If any of the Ministers want to go and meet the demonstrators, they are free to go.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : सभापति महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। यह लोक-सभा है। यहां पर सब की बात कही जानी चाहिये और जो सच बात हो वह यहां पर अवश्य सुनाने का अवसर होना चाहिये। प्राज हिन्दुस्तान की हजारों नारियां संसद् भवन के बाहर सत्य की बात लोकसभा से कहने आई हैं और मैं चेयर से दरखास्त करूंगा कि एक मौका उनके सामने प्राया है और वह इस बारे में मर्यादा रख दें कि सारी यह लोक-सभा जो कि सीधे जनता द्वारा चुन कर बनी है, जनता के सच्चे प्रतिनिधि यहां बैठते हैं

वह जनता की बात जोकि बढ़ती हुई मंहगाई और भ्रष्टाचार आदि के बारे में है उसको बाहर जाकर सुन सकें और इसके लिये सदन स्थगित किया जाय ।

श्री कछवाय : सभापति महोदय, मैं पुनः अनुरोध करूंगा कि सदन की कार्यवाही इस अवसर पर स्थगित की जाय । यह एक महान ऐतिहासिक अवसर है और सदन को अपनी कार्यवाही बंद कर के बाहर जाकर उन से बात करना चाहिये और जानना चाहिये कि उन की क्या मांगें हैं ।

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): Since a big demonstration of ladies has come, it will be very chivalrous on the part of the hon. Minister, Shri Thomas, who is in charge of Agriculture, to go, over, look at those ladies and hear their complaint or whatever it is. He is a really chivalrous man and, I hope, he will do it.

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Mr. Chairman, Sir, whatever may be the merits of the case and whatever may be the merits of the grievances which the ladies have—the whole House, I think, has sympathy with the cause they represent that of resentment against high prices—I myself went out, heard them, received them and sympathised with them—but the manner in which it is being attempted to impose a procession upon this House is a manner which is unprecedented, and it tends to set an undesirable precedent, and I, therefore, oppose it.

Mr. Chairman: There are demands from hon. Members from both sides of the House for extension of time because some more hon. Members want an opportunity to speak. As hon. Members know, the time has been fixed by the Business Advisory Committee and has been accepted by the House; but if it is the desire of hon. Members that we sit for a further period of time today and extend the sitting of the House for the day so that one or two hon. Members who

want to speak may have a change to speak, I am at the disposal of the House. If the House decides, it will be done. I want to know whether the House wants to extend the time for this debate..... (Interruption).

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Shall I get ten minutes then?

Shri Warior (Trichur): I beg to move:

“That the time be extended by an hour”.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: The extension may be by half an hour only.

Mr. Chairman: Is it the desire of the House that we extend the debate by half an hour?

Some Hon. Members: No, no; by one hour.

Mr. Chairman: There is a proposal to extend it by one hour. Then there is an amendment to it that it may be extended by half an hour.

Some Hon. Members: What is the use of extending by half an hour?

Mr. Chairman: I shall first put it to the House whether the House wants that the debate on the Demands of this Ministry may continue for half an hour more than the allotted time. Is that the desire of the House?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Chairman: So, it is extended by half an hour. I will now permit Shri Ram Sewak Yadav to speak only for seven minutes.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

15.50 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

सभापति महोदय उठ गए हैं, लेकिन मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ—वह वहीं खड़े हैं—कि हमारे जैसे कम संध्या वाले लोगों को,

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

जिनकी नीति स्पष्ट है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है, बोलने का मौका दिया।

इम मन्त्रालय का काम है कि वह अति-वृष्टि और अनावृष्टि, इन दोनों से, मुकाबला करे, लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी हमारी खेती बादल के सहारे है और अतिवृष्टि और अनावृष्टि, इन दोनों से हम को आज तक छुटकारा नहीं मिला है। मन्त्रालय का काम है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान की खेती को बादल के सहारे से बचा कर ऐसे साधन उपलब्ध करे, जिससे हिन्दुस्तान की खेती सुधरे और जो बाहर से करोड़ों रुपयों का भ्रम मंगाना पड़ता है, उनसे छुटकारा मिल जाए। लेकिन यह तभी सम्भव होगा, जब सरकार की नीति साफ हो, यह तभी सम्भव होगा, जब सरकार इसके लिए कुछ अधिक धन एकत्र करे। एक समय इसी गदन में बोलते हुए डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया ने कहा था कि जब तक फ़िज़ूलखर्ची और शौकीनी नहीं खत्म होती और जो लोग ३३ रुपये या उससे अधिक रोज़ कमाते और खर्च करते हैं जब तक उनकी आमदनी घटा कर पन्द्रह रुपये करके और इस प्रकार बीम पच्चीस अरब रुपये बचा कर इन योजनाओं में नहीं लगाए जाते, तब तक ये योजनायें सफल नहीं हो सकती हैं। लेकिन सरकार ने इस नीति पर चलने से इनकार किया और उसने फ़िज़ूल-खर्ची और शौकीनी को छोड़ने के लिए अपनी रज़ामन्दी जाहिर नहीं की। वित्त मन्त्री ने, जिनका सम्बन्ध इस मन्त्रालय से है, क्योंकि वह सब मन्त्रालयों को पैसा देते हैं, कहा कि अगर यह तरीका अपनाया जायेगा, तो यह तानाशाही का तरीका हो जायेगा, जनतन्त्र का तरीका नहीं रहेगा। इससे साफ़ है कि सरकार और वित्त मन्त्री का दिमाग़ इस मामले में साफ़ है कि वे इस तरह का कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मेरा विश्वास है कि जब तक सरकार की ओर से ऐसा कदम नहीं उठाया जायेगा, हमारी ये योजनायें सफल नहीं हो सकेंगी।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी पार्टी के तेरह सदस्य हैं और हमारी ओर से जो माननीय सदस्य बोले हैं, उनको सिर्फ़ तेरह मिनट दिए गए हैं। इसलिए हमारी पार्टी को और टाइम मिलना चाहिए। आप मुझे बोलने का अवसर दें।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ! माननीय सदस्य श्री यादव, अपना भाषण जारी रखें।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : इस मन्त्रालय का काम है कि जिस ज़मीन को पानी नहीं मिलता है, उसको वह पानी दे। दूसरा काम यह है कि अतिवृष्टि से जो बाढ़ आती है, उससे वह ज़मीन की, मकानों की और शहरों की रक्षा करे। उसका तीसरा काम यह है कि वह मस्ती बिजनी दे। अगर हम इन तीनों कामों से सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों पर इस मन्त्रालय को कमते हैं, तो पाते हैं कि बावजूद इसके कि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना ममान होने जा रही है, इसके लक्ष्य अभी तक पूरे नहीं हुए हैं।

सरकार अपने आंकड़ों के द्वारा स्वयं कहती है कि हमारी योजना लक्ष्य के हिसाब से नहीं चल रही है। इस रपट में, इस प्रतिवेदन में, यह छाप दिया गया है कि हम जो लक्ष्य बनाते हैं, उनसे हम पीछे रह जाते हैं। इस प्रतिवेदन में यह भी कहा गया है कि हम सिचाई की जितनी शक्ति तैयार करते हैं, उस का उपभोग नहीं हो पाता है, उस में भी कमी रह जाती है। दोनों प्रकार की कमी है—लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति नहीं होती है और सिचाई के जो साधन जुटाए जाते हैं, उनका ठीक प्रकार से उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। जब तक इन दोनों बातों का इलाज नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक हम कैसे कह सकते हैं कि ये मन्त्रालय सफल रहा है या सफलता की ओर जा रहा है ?

इस सम्बन्ध में जो रफ़्तार है, वह धीमी है। हीराकुण्ड की क्षमता का केवल साठ

प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल हुआ है—उसका पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हुआ है। मैं इस तथ्य को सिर्फ एक मिसाल के तौर पर आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ।

जो भारी बहुमुखी योजनायें, बड़े बांधों की योजनायें, चल रही हैं, उनसे देश को कितना फायदा हुआ है और कितनी हानि हुई है, आज तक देश को इसकी जानकारी नहीं हुई है। इन बड़ी योजनाओं से कितना फायदा होगा और कितना नुकसान होगा, जब तक इसकी कोई जांच न करली जाये, इस बारे में कोई एसेसमेंट न करा ली जाये, तब तक हम को बड़ी योजनाओं की तरफ नहीं जाना चाहिए। मिसाल के तौर पर हीराकुण्ड बांध बना और उसके फलस्वरूप उड़ीसा सरकार के कयनानुसार दस हजार एकड़ जमीन हमेशा पानी में डूबी रहती है, सबमर्ज्ड रहती है और बजाये इसके कि सिंचाई में खेती की उपज पढ़नी, उसकी उपज घट गई है।

हमारे सामने यह मिसाल है, लेकिन उसके बाद फिर महानदी पर एक टिकरपारा बांध बनाने की योजना चल रही है, जिस पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च होंगे। अगर वह योजना चली, तो हीराकुण्ड की वजह से जो समस्या हमारे सामने खड़ी हुई, उसको देखते हुए पांच सात लाख किसान फिर बर्बाद हो जायेंगे, उनकी जमीनें डूब जायेंगी और उपज फिर भी नहीं बढ़ने वाली है।

इसलिए हम जो योजनायें बनायें, उनके बारे में हमको जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि उनसे क्या लाभ और क्या हानि होने वाली है। अगर लाभ के रूप में उनसे कोई नतीजा निरुल्लता है, तो ये योजनायें भ्रष्टाचार तो फैलावेंगी ही और उन पर रुपया भी खर्च हो जायेगा, लेकिन उन से अभीष्ट की प्राप्ति नहीं होगी, जो हमारा उद्देश्य है, वह कभी पूरा नहीं होगा।

इस स्थिति में यह आवश्यक है कि जितनी बड़ी योजनायें हैं, उनको समाप्त कर देना चाहिये और उनकी जगह छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की योजनायें चलाई जानी चाहिए। नहरें केवल रेगिस्तानी इलाकों और पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए होनी चाहिए और बाकी सारे देश में छोटी छोटी सिंचाई की योजनायें चलाई जानी चाहिए। यह काम कुओं और रहटों के जरिये होना चाहिए।

अभी तक सरकार की सब योजनायें ऊपर से चलती हैं। जब तक गांव को इकाई मान कर योजनाओं को नहीं चलाया जायेगा, तब तक गांव की सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जायेगी, तब तक यह स्थिति सुधरने वाली नहीं है। वह तभी संभव होगा, जब कि हर गांव में दस, पन्द्रह, बीस, पच्चीस बीघे के किसानों के अपने कुएं हों और सरकार उनके लिए पैसे दे। वह कुओं किसान के अपने कब्जे में रह सकता है और वह जब चाहे, उससे पानी ले सकता है। इसका एक लाभ यह भी होगा कि नहरों और बड़ी योजनाओं से जो जमीन घिर जाती है, उस की बचत होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त बड़ी योजनाओं को चलाने और मैनटेन करने के लिये बड़ी धनराशि खर्च होती है और भारी स्टाफ रखा जाता है। कुओं की व्यवस्था करने से उनकी भी बचत होगी और किसानों के पास सिंचाई का साधन होगा।

अगर सोलह वर्षों के बाद हम इस नतीजे पर पहुँचें कि बड़ी योजनाओं से कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला, तो अब नीति में परिवर्तन होना चाहिये और किसानों के लिये कुओं की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये। यह धन कुओं की योजना पर खर्च होना चाहिये।

सिंचाई के बाद इस मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी बाढ़ रोकने की है। १९५४ में उसने एक बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजना चलाई।

[श्री राम सेवक यादव]

लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि योजनायें चलती हैं और बाढ़ अपनी रफ्तार से चलती रहती है और उसमें कोई रोक-थाम नहीं होती है। जून में बारिश शुरू होती है और जून, जुलाई अगस्त, सितम्बर की अवधि में अखबारों में निकलता है कि डिब्रूगढ़ डूब गया, फलां जगह बाढ़ आ गई। आसाम, राजस्थान, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, इन सब जगहों से बाढ़ के समाचार आते हैं और ऐसा कोई भी प्रदेश नहीं बचता है, जो कि बाढ़ से प्रभावित न हो। उसके बारे में हर साल इस सदन में बहस भी होती है। मैं नहीं समझता कि बाढ़ को रोकने में यह मंत्रालय कहां तक सफल हुआ है। इसलिए अगर सरकार बाढ़ को रोकने के लिए कोई योजना बनाना चाहती है, तो इस बारे में पूरे देश का सरवे होना चाहिए।

16 hrs.

ऐसे इलाके जहां नहरें होती हैं वहां पानी रुक जाता है जिसको वाटर लागिंग कहा जाता है। आपकी योजना में कई नहरें खुदती हैं, बांध बनते हैं लेकिन पानी को निकालने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं होती है। शायद आपके इंजीनियर दूरदर्शी नहीं हैं और अगर हैं तो गांवों के दुख दर्द को वे अनुभव नहीं करते हैं। अगर यह बात होती तो वे जरूर इस बात की चेष्टा करते कि जब बांधों की योजना बने, नहरों की योजना बने और पानी रुके तो उसको निकालने की भी कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये। वह नहीं है। नतीजा यह है कि वाटर लागिंग हो जाता है जिससे नुकसान होता है।

एक बात मैं बिजली के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। गांवों को बिजली नहीं मिलती है। उनको बिजली मिलनी चाहिये। पानी के लिए उनको बिजली मिलने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों

के लिए उनको बिजली मिलनी चाहिये। लेकिन आप देखें कि हो क्या रहा है। सारे देश में एक भाव से, समान रूप से पानी बिजली का भाव चार्ज नहीं किया जाता है। कहीं तो पांच छः आने यूनिट बिजली है और कहीं कम है और कहीं इससे भी ज्यादा है जब कि इसकी कीमत आपको तीन नए पैसे या पांच नए पैसे ही पड़ती है। बड़े बड़े पूजापतियों को, बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को जिनका संघ बना हुआ है, बिजली सस्ती दे दी जाती है लेकिन किसान को महंगी दी जाती है, उसको उसी रेट पर नहीं दी जाती है। इसमें एक-रूपता होनी चाहिए, बिजली का भाव एक होना चाहिये और जो लागत खर्च है, उसके हिमाब से कम से कम दाम पर बिजली देने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। बिजली पानी के बारे में मैं यही कहूंगा कि एक कानून होना चाहिये और किसान को तो कम से कम बिना हानि लाभ का ध्यान रखे हुए ये दोनों चीजें मिलनी चाहियें।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो समय आपने मुझे दिया है, उसके लिये मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं। मेरे एरिया में नहरें भी बहुत निकल रही हैं और बांध भी बहुत से बने हैं। लेकिन होता क्या है, इसको आप देखें। मैं कोटा राजम्यान की बात करता हूं। वहीं से मैं आया हू। वहां पर जितनी भी चम्बल से नहरें बनी हैं, और जहां-जहां भी बनी हैं, वहां-वहां वाटर लागिंग का सवाल पैदा हो गया है, सीपंज का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। आप एक बड़े फूट का गड्ढा खोद कर देख लें आपको पानी मिल जायगा। फसलें पानी के मारे बरबाद हो रही हैं। नहरों के किनारे-किनारे जितने भी गांव हैं, जैसे लाडपुरा, अवेपुरा, रायपुरिया, खारी बावड़ी, रंग तलाब, काला तलाब, के मकान सब गिरते जा रहे ये हैं। स्टेशन के पास पास जो गांव हैं वे सारे के सारे कच्चे बने हुए हैं और

वे गिरते जा रहे हैं। अगर उनको नहीं सम्भाला गया तो वे शायद अगली बरसात भी नहीं पकड़ने पायेंगे, उससे पहले ही गिर जायेंगे। आप कंक्रीट और सीमेंट का प्लास्टर यानी लाईनिंग और जगह कर रहे हैं, उसको बन्द करके, सब से पहले आप उस ओर ध्यान दें, उस नहर के ऊपर ध्यान दें ताकि गांव वाले रह सकें।

बहुत से एरियाज ऐसे हैं जहां पर नहरें तो खुद गई हैं लेकिन उन को बिजली नहीं मिलती है और वे लोग लिफ्ट इरिगेशन, इस कारण से नहीं कर पाते हैं। जब इसके बारे में पूछा जाता है तो कह दिया जाता है कि क्या करें जब तक बिजली नहीं आएगी तब तक हम पानी कैसे दे सकते हैं। नहरें तो काफी खुद गई हैं लेकिन वे बिजली के बगैर वैसे ही खुदी पड़ी हैं और वैसे ही भरती जा रही हैं और अगर यही हालत रही तो उनको आपको फिर खुदवाने का काम करना पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि उनको जल्दी से जल्दी बिजली दी जाय ताकि किसान का राहत मिल सके।

चम्बल बांध के बीच में एक रिटेनिंग वाल बनी है वह बहुत लम्बी बना दी गई है उसको कम किया जाना चाहिये। उससे टकरा कर पानी सीधा शहर में आ जाता है। इसका मैं पहले भी चिक कर चुका हूं। इस से पहले करीब तीन चार लाख रुपये का नुकसान हो चुका है। अब भी ऐसा ही हो रहा है कि पानी टक्कर खा कर सीधा शहर में चला जाता है। किसी दिन ऐसा होगा कि कोटा शहर के बीच में नहर बन जायगी। जिन गरीब आदमियों के भकानों को नुकसान पहुंचा है, उनकी अभी तक कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। रिटेनिंग वाल जो है, उसको अगर पाटन पोल से ब्राह्मपुरा तक बांध दिया जाय नदी के किनारे किनारे तो नुकसान नहीं हो सकेगा। यह कहा गया है कि नक्शा तैयार कर लिया गया है और मिट्टी अमरीका में टेस्टिंग के लिये भेज दी गई है। मिट्टी को वापिस

आने के शायद दो चार छः साल लग जायें और तब तक हो सकता है कि शहर में से होकर नहर निकल जाय। मैं चाहता हूं कि उसको जल्दी से जल्दी बनाया जाय ताकि शहर के किनारे वाले आदमी बच सकें।

पैसा तो आप बहुत खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन उसका उपयोग ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। काम तो हो रहे हैं लेकिन देखभाल करने वाला कोई नहीं है। जिस की जेब गर्म हो जाती है। वह पैठ जाता है। किसी ओवर-सीयर की औरत को अगर सनलाइट साबुन की या लक्स की जरूरत होती है तो वह सीधी सरकारी गाड़ी ले कर शहर में आती है। इसके ऊपर रोक लगनी चाहिये। अफसर लोग सरकारी गाड़ी लेकर अगर उनको सिनेमा देखना होता है तो शहर में आ जाते हैं। माइलोमीटर खोल दिया जाता है जिससे गाड़ी का चैकिंग ही न हो सके। इस तरह की चीजों पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। यह जो धन का अपव्यय हो रहा है, इसकी ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। आप देखें कि आपने कितना रुपया खर्च किया है। पहली योजना में आपने ३८० करोड़ खर्च किया, दूसरी में ३७० किया और तीसरी में आप ५६६.७७ करोड़ खर्च करेंगे, इस तरह से कुल खर्चा १३४६.७७ लाख का खर्च होगा। जो पानी दिया गया है, वह भी मैं आपको बतला देना चाहता हूं। पहली योजना में ६५ लाख एकड़ को दिया गया, दूसरी को ५५.६ लाख एकड़ को और तीसरी योजना में ११०.७ लाख एकड़ को दिया जाएगा। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर २३०.१६ लाख एकड़ को पानी दिया जा सकेगा तीसरी योजना के अन्त तक। इस हिसाब से ५८७ रुपया प्रति एकड़ पानी दिया गया जो २३५ रुपया प्रति बीघा होता है। इसका आप जो खर्चा हुआ है उससे मुकाबला करें। आपने पटवारी रखे हुए हैं, ओवर-सीयर रखे हुए हैं, असिस्टेंट इंजीनियर रखे हुए हैं जो कि दफ्तरों से बाहर ही नहीं निकलते हैं। इन नहरों की अच्छी देखभाल होनी चाहिये।

[श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा]

जब नहरें टूटती हैं तो उनको १५-१५ दिन तक सम्भाला नहीं जाता है और दस दस दिन तक ऐसे ही चलता रहता है और वे तालाब बन जाती हैं। जहाँ जहाँ वाटर लॉगिंग का सवाल है वहाँ वहाँ कुएं बनने चाहिये ताकि पन्नी खेतों के अन्दर जा कर रुका न रहे और खेतों को खराब न करता जाए।

आजकल होता यह है कि नहरों के पास पास जो नालियाँ बनाई जाती हैं वे तो एक फुट गहरी बनाई जाती हैं जबकि नहर की गहराई तीन फुट होती है। इस से कैसे काम चल सकता है और किस तरह से वे पानी को रोक सकती हैं। अगर नहर तीन फुट गहरी है तो नालियाँ आप को चार फुट गहरी बनानी चाहियें। एक फुट गहरा बना देना तो बच्चों का खेल हो गया। तीन फुट नीचे नहर गई है तो क्या इंजीनियर लोग इतना भ्रां नहीं जानते हैं कि एक फुट नाली किनारे पर जाने से कोई लाभ नहीं हो सकता। नालियाँ नहर के लेवेल से नीचे जानी चाहियें। ये छोटी छोटी बातें है पता नहीं इन्जिनियरों के दिमाग में क्यों नहीं जाती हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जाय ताकि किसान को बचाया जा सके।

राजस्थान केनाल पहले जहाँ १९६५ में बनने जा रही थी, पूरी होने जा रही थी अब कहा गया है कि वह १९६६ में बनेगी। इसका क्या कारण है, पता नहीं। १९६६ में बन जाए तो भी गनीमत है। शायद इस को बढ़ा कर १९६७ और १९६८ कर दिया जाय। इधर तो अकाल पड़ रहा है और उधर म्याद बढ़ाई जा रही है राजस्थान सरकार ने अकाल पीड़ितों के लिए केवल चार लाख रुपये ही दिये हैं। पांच सौ गांवों में अकाल पड़ा हुआ है जिसमें चालीस हजार के करीब लोग प्रभावित हैं और उन के लिए चार लाख रुपया ही दिया गया है जबकि एक आदमी के ऊपर १ रुपया ८७ नया पैसा पड़ता है। इतना कम रुपया

देना बड़ी ही इस गवर्नमेंट के लिये शर्म की बात है। एक भिखारी किसी दुकानदार के यहाँ जाता है तो दुकानदार भी उसको एक रुपया दे देता है। उन को आठ महीने के लिए अनुदान जो दिया गया है वह १ रुपया ८७ नया पैसा की आदमी ही दिया गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने १ करोड़ ८७ लाख रुपये दिये हैं जोकि चार रुपये प्रति व्यक्ति बैठते हैं। इस पर भी कहा जाता है कि बहुत बड़ा अनुदान दे दिया गया है। क्यों नहीं उन के साथ इंसाफ किया जाता है? क्यों नहर के पूरा होने की तिथि को आगे बढ़ाया गया है, क्यों १९६५ की जगह १९६४ में इस को पूरा करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाती है। और ऐसा किया जाये तो लोग अकाल के मुँह से बच सकते हैं। इंजीनियरों की तनख्वाह तो पक्की है और वे कह देते हैं कि प्रायेश अच्छी है, तीन लाख घन फुट मिट्टी खाद दी गई है, चार लाख पत्थरों की चुनाई कर दी गई है तथा इस तरह से और दूसरे काम कर दिये गये हैं। लेकिन अगर देखा जाय तो जो प्रायेश है वह बहुत धीमी है, वह गिरती जा रही है। इस को जल्दी तैयार किया जाना चाहिये।

आप राजस्थान का उत्पादन देखें। वह ८४ रुपये प्रति एकर का होता है जबकि भारत में हीराबाग का पांच सौ रुपये से ऊपर है। यदि सारे भारत का एक सौ रुपये ही माना जाये तो राजस्थान का ४५ ही बैठता है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि अकाल ग्रस्त एरिया को जल्दी से जल्दी अकाल से मुक्ति क्यों नहीं दिलाई जाती है, क्यों नहीं वहाँ की स्थिति सुधारी जाती है।

राजस्थान नहर का ११० मील हिस्सा पंजाब में है। वह १ अप्रैल तक पूरा हो जाना चाहिए था लेकिन अब वह जून में होगा। राजस्थान नहर के लिये १९ करोड़ ५० लाख रुपये रखे गये थे और अब दस

लाख रुपये बाकी रह गये हैं। दस लाख में क्या होगा? अभी एक चौथाई काम पड़ा हुआ है। इसका प्रथम चरण १९६८ तक पूरा होना था लेकिन १९६९ तक पूरा हो सकेगा। पंजाब और राजस्थान के जगड़े में राजस्थान के किसानों को कराड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो रहा है। राजस्थान में ४३ लाख एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई का लक्ष्य था लेकिन अभी तक १५ लाख एकड़ में ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सकी है। मैं राजस्थान नहर के बारे में एक मुझाव देता हूँ। पाकिस्तान मंगला बांध तैयार जब तक करता है उस से पहले ही राजस्थान नहर तैयार हमें बन लेनी चाहिये वरना मुसीबत होगी। बिजली न होने की वजह से राजस्थान में डेढ़ प्रतिशत में ही सिंचाई होती है जबकि भारत में आठ प्रतिशत में होती है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक गांवों में बिजली नहीं पहुंचेगी तब तक गांवों का विकास नहीं हो सकेगा।

विद्युत् योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में मैं थोड़े से आंकड़े दे कर समाप्त कर दूंगा। पहली योजना में ३.४२ मिलियन किलोवाट, तथा दूसरी में ६.९० किलोवाट तैयार करने का लक्ष्य रखा गया था लेकिन पहली योजना में ३.७ मिलियन किलोवाट तैयार हुई और दूसरी में ५.६० किलोवाट। इस देश में बिजली की जितनी मांग है उस को ध्यान में रखते हुए सन् १९६१ में ३५३.१ मिलियन किलोवाट्स और सन् १९६२ में ७३६.४ मिलियन किलोवाट्स की कमी रही। सन् १९६३ में १०२०.१ मिलियन किलोवाट्स और सन् १९६४ में १३७०.९ मिलियन किलोवाट्स की कमी रही। जहां तक रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का, अर्थात् गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध करने का प्रश्न है, इस रिपोर्ट में बतलाया गया है कि सैकन्ड फाइव इयर्थ प्लान में १०,००० गांवों का लक्ष्य था और २५६६ अधिक गांवों में बिजली दी गई। इसका अर्थ यह है कि १२५६६ गांवों में

बिजली दी गई। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक २०,००० गांवों को बिजली मिलेगी। यानी सन् १९६६ तक कुल ३२५६६ गांवों को बिजली मिल जायेगी जबकि इस देश के अन्दर कुल छोटे मोटे गांव मिला कर ४५ लाख हैं और बड़े गांव ५५७९८९ हैं। आज गांव वाले कहते हैं कि शायद हम मर जायेंगे, सारे गांवों के रहने वाले मर जायेंगे उन के बेटे बेटी, पोते पोती होंगे, तब तक यह बिजली मिलती रहेगी।

इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटे छोटे गांवों को, ज्यादातर राजस्थान के अन्दर जो गांव हैं उन को जल्दी और सस्ती बिजली मिलनी चाहिये, तभी वहां पर लघु उद्योग खुल सकेंगे। साथ ही वहां के लोगों को नहरों से पानी भी अल्द से जल्द देना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Rao.

श्री कृष्णबाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक व्यवस्था का सवाल है। ***

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. All this will not form part of the record. The hon. Member cannot stand up and go on speaking like this.

Shri Sheo Narain. He will have five minutes.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का बड़ा आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मुझे इस सिंचाई तथा बिजली मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका नहीं मिला।

मुझे खुशी है कि इस विभाग के मंत्री डा० के० एल० राव हैं। मैं उन को मुबारकबाद देता हूँ क्योंकि वे एक एक्स्पर्ट इंजीनियर रह चुके हैं।

मैं पूर्वी इलाके को यहां पर रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ, उस नेपाल के पास के इलाके को

[श्री शिव नारायण]

जहां पर घाघरा और राप्ती नदियां मिल कर एक हो जाती हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि श्री राव हमारी बात को सुनेंगे और उस पर गौर करेंगे क्योंकि यह एक बड़ी जैनुएन मांग है। मैंने पिछले बजट स्पीच में कहा था कि सिर्फ ८० करोड़ का खर्च है जिस से आप पूर्वी इलाके की सब नदियों को कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं। अगर आप उसको कंट्रोल कर दें तो वहां के लोगों की बड़ी भारी समस्या हल हो जाये। यहां पर उत्तर प्रदेश के किसी सदस्य ने बुन्देलखंड की सिंचाई के बारे में नहीं कहा। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उस की तरफ देखें और गौर से देखें।

मेरी कांस्टिटुएन्सी में एक वखिराताल है जिस के कारण गवर्नमेंट को इतना रुपया खर्च करना पड़ता है। अगर उस को गवर्नमेंट छोड़ा सा डेवेलप कर दे तो गोरखपुर जिले की और बस्ती जिले की उस के पानी से आप अच्छी तरह से सिंचाई कर सकते हैं। इस के सम्बन्ध में बार बार मांग की गई है। बहुत सिम्पल सा खर्च उस के ऊपर आयेगा। बजाय वहां ट्यूबवेल बनाने के आप उसके पानी को यूटिलाइज कर सकते हैं। इस ताल ने हम को मछलियां और नाना प्रकार की हेल्प हम को मिल सकती है और उस जगह का काफी डेवेलपमेंट हो सकता है। मुझे याद है कि सन् १९३५ में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने गोरखपुर में इंजीनिअरों को ललकारा था। यहां बहुत से इंजीनिअर बैठे हैं। उस जमाने में शायद वे लोग नये नये अफसर रहे होंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुल्क की भलाई इसी में है कि हमारी सिंचाई का उत्तम प्रबन्ध हो जाये। उन एरियाज में अगर आप अन्न पहुंचा दें तो आज जो शाटेंज है फूड की, जो फूड की प्रॉब्लेम है वह हल हो जाये। मैं चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट इस बात की ओर अटेंशन दे। नेपाल के इलाके में और उस इलाके में जहां से मैं आता हूं बहुत आवश्यकता है

कि नदियों को कंट्रोल किया जाये। हमारे श्री राव ने बतलाया कि वे नदियों को कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि सिंचाई की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए आप घाघरा और राप्ती नदियों को कंट्रोल कर दें। आज राजस्थान के लोग आप को यहां पर कोसते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम मर जायेंगे, वह मर जायेंगे। मैं आप को आप देने नहीं आया हूं। यह सरकार जिन्दा रहेगी, यह देश जिन्दा रहेगा। यह देश फलेगा, और फूलेगा। हम सब को पानी देंगे। हम ने राजस्थान को भी पानी दिया। हमारे बहुत से एक्सपर्ट यहां बैठे हुए हैं। उन को इस समस्या पर विचार करना चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आज जिस बाढ़ के पानी का मिमयूज हो रहा है उस को कंट्रोल किया जाये ताकि देश को उस का फायदा पहुंचे। आप जर्मनी की एग्जाम्पल लें, चीन की एग्जाम्पल लें। उन लोगों ने बड़ी बड़ी नदियों को घुमाया है। यह सब काम आप पर डिपेन्ड करता है। आप बुद्धिमान हैं, अच्छे सर्ईटिस्ट हैं, अच्छे अच्छे इंजीनिअर हैं। आप हम को नक्शा बना कर दें और हम को हेल्प करें। आज इत्तफाक है कि हमारे मिनिस्टर इंजीनिअर हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वह नदियों के पानी को कंट्रोल करें। हमारे सोर्शलस्ट भाई यहां पर बड़ा शोर मचाते हैं। उन का बाराबंकी जिला भी उसी घाघरा के चपेट में है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप हमारी शिकायत क्यों कर रहे हैं।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं आप की शिकायत नहीं कर रहा हूं। मैं आप की वकालत कर रहा हूं।

मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूं लेकिन कहना चाहता हूं कि इस वखिराताल के इलाके को, हमारे पूर्वी इलाके को आप बिजली पहुंचा दें तो उन से स्मास स्कूल

इंडस्ट्री खूब डेवलप हो जायेंगी जिस से कि हमारा गराबी दूर हो सकती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन भागों का पूरा समर्थन करता हूँ।

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): I want to raise a point of order. You have ordered that Shri Kachhavaia's remarks would not form part of the record. Will it go in the press?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It will not go to the press. It is not a part of the proceedings at all. It cannot go to the press. There is no point of order.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): I thank the various hon. Members who have made very useful suggestions in the debate. Some aspects pertaining to policy and progress of the projects have also been commented upon. I shall endeavour to reply to as many of the points as possible, but, nevertheless, in view of the limited time that I have, if I fail to do so, I request the hon. Members to kindly discuss with me personally at their convenience.

Though the Demands before the House amount only to Rs. 31.08 crores, hon. Members have discussed the projects of irrigation and power costing for this year, 1964-65, as much as Rs. 404 crores. This is justified because the Ministry and the House take very keen interest, and we watch the progress of the projects in the country.

I shall first deal with the projects that are being handled by the Ministry, then try to deal with such of the problems as have been dealt with by hon. Members, and then, if time permits, I shall also try to deal with specific projects which have been mentioned by Members.

There are three projects with which the Ministry directly deals. The first one, the Trisuli project in Nepal, is being done as an aid scheme to Nepal.

It has gone through its early difficulties. It is getting into stride, and we hope we will inaugurate the commissioning of this project some time next year.

Then, with regard to the Farakka Barrage, I should submit that the progress we have made so far is not satisfactory. I am myself distressed about this, but the teething troubles are over, and we will try hard to gain the time that we have lost earlier.

With regard to the Damodar Valley Corporation, which is the third one which is directly under the Ministry, I wish to state that the main objects for which this project was first established have been largely accomplished, and therefore the Government of India has accepted in principle the functional reorganisation of the DVC, and the participating States are being consulted at the moment. Most of the staff employed in the DVC will not be affected as a result of the reorganisation, because the power wing, which is the main important portion of this Damodar Valley Authority, will be kept intact, and the West Bengal Government will be requested to take over the staff that is employed on the canal system. I may also give this assurance that every effort will be made to find alternative employment for the small number of staff who may still be found surplus as a result of the reorganisation. In addition, I would also like to say that we will try to ensure that their emoluments are protected.

I shall try to deal with the problems discussed under three headings. The first is irrigation. I am glad that hon. Members have almost unanimously urged the importance of irrigation. It is in fact India's lifeline. It is not only important for the prosperity of our country; it is important even for mere survival. Leaving aside China for which there are no correct statistics India produces the largest amount of rice. Even in respect of wheat, India is the fifth largest wheat-producing country. In

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order to feed vast millions of our population, which is going to be doubled by the end of this century, in 35 years' time, it is essential that our resources must be developed. We cannot afford indefinitely to depend upon imports from outside. Irrigation is the best multiplier of agricultural production. We must free the food supply of our country from the vagaries of rainfall.

Our country has 324 million acres of cultivable land. Here, I wish to remind the hon. Members that schemes costing below Rs. 15 lakhs—previously the limit was Rs. 10 lakhs—are minor; costing between Rs. 15 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores, medium and schemes costing above Rs. 5 crores are major irrigation schemes. (An Hon. Member: Multi-purpose?). No. Cost is the criterion. Out of these 324 million acres, 112 million acres can be irrigated by major and medium projects, and 75 million acres, by minor irrigation projects, making a total of 187 million acres. From the beginning of First Plan, to Third Plan we have included about 543 schemes of major, medium projects. If we complete them all—not today—then we will produce an irrigation potential of 44 million acres. I have given the figure of development upto date in the report. At present we have developed about 16.3 million acres. I stress this because many hon. Members in their anxiety to make up shortfalls have desired to take up more projects. It is not that I do not want to take up more projects surely we must maintain continuity in view of our increasing population. I am only stressing that even if we complete the projects already undertaken, we shall have procured 44 million acres irrigation potential. We must find financial and other resources for rapid fulfilment of these projects. The problem is colossal. In the Third Plan period we are spending about Rs. 600 crores beyond this we may have to spend about Rs. 740 crores to complete the projects we have already taken on hand.

At present, therefore, the main point to be taken into consideration is that we have taken quite a large number of projects, both medium and major. I am not talking of the minor projects because they do not concern this Ministry. Minor projects are very important for our country. As I said, against 112 million acres, as much as 75 million acres can be obtained under minor irrigation. So, minor irrigation is very important for this country; for that matter, any country. Taking the minor and major projects today we have an irrigation potential of 80 million acres. We have got the possibility of bringing in a greater and a larger number of irrigation potential under major and medium schemes, provided we find the financial resources.

In this connection I would submit another interesting information for hon. Members, and that is, out of the 543 projects, 72 projects are major ones, costing more than Rs. 5 crores each. The rest of them are projects costing between Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 5 crores each. The 72 projects contribute as much as 80 per cent of the 44 million acres. It is a large number: 543 minus 72, that is 471, projects give only 20 per cent of the potential. Why I am submitting this is because, very often in our discussions, I have heard a sort of insignificance being tried to be attached to major projects. It is not so. The major projects are very important for the country's massive potential. I would say the order of importance from the point of building up irrigation potential would be major, minor and then the medium scale projects.

In this connection, I wish to submit another significant fact. As I said, we are now having 80 million acres of irrigation potential. I often feel that whether by 1969 we should not increase this to 100 million acres. The significance of this 1969 is this: 1969 is the centenary of the Father of the Nation—Mahatma Gandhi's 100th birthday centenary. A 100 years back,

he was born—1869 to 1969. Therefore, if only we can inaugurate and initiate the 100-millionth acre of land under irrigation in that year, 1969, we would have met self-sufficiency in food. We would be well above the needs. It is not very difficult. It is only about 20 million acres to be added in the course of the next five years. Even if we aim at it, we would have done something useful and substantial.

There is one aspect that many hon. Members have pointed out, and that is, they said at the end of the third Plan only 23 million acres are going to be irrigated as against the target of 29 million acres. The reasons have been given in the report and hon. Members have seen them. But I want to give one more information which has not been given in the report, and that is, on an analysis of the costs, we find that the cost of the projects has gone up by about 40 to 50 per cent. Who has been responsible for shortfall? Hon. Members wanted that we should go into it and get an explanation. I quite agree: we must investigate into the reasons, and see why it has so occurred. Nevertheless, the fact is that the cost of the projects has gone up by as much as 40 to 50 per cent for each project, with the result that the amount allotted for irrigation—Rs. 600 crores—in effect means only Rs. 440 crores. Therefore, it is no wonder that the potential has shrunk very much. I have been thinking of this seriously for some time, and I felt that we should make an effort; we cannot allow the potential to go down like this. I have taken some steps in that regard. What I did was this. Consider the Rajasthan Canal and the Chambel project which are huge projects. Many hon. Members have said that the Rajasthan Canal must be expedited. In fact, I am very happy that many hon. Members have laid stress on it. The Rajasthan Canal is one of our most important projects in the country. So far, we have spent so much money on getting water rights for the Indus basin and after a long struggle

with Pakistan we have resolved a very difficult problem and got this water. Is it all going to be wasted? We shall not. We shall make use of it. Therefore, the Rajasthan Canal is a very important link in the whole planning. We have been thinking for sometime very seriously; it has not come to any stage finally, but I can say this much now, namely, whether, by the progress of the Rajasthan canal could not be expedited by taking up certain procedures; it is still under discussion, but this much I can tell: that definitely the Rajasthan Canal will be expedited. The benefits therefrom will be achieved as early as possible.

At present my limited enquiry is going on like this. For the Rajasthan Canal and the Chambel Project, where we have created a huge potential, in order to bring the water under utilisation, we have set up a consulting team of engineers to the Ministry to look into this, study the various aspects, how much money is required to expedite the work, what are the benefits we will get and to draw up a programme.

Similarly, the Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Irrigation has been sent to study likewise the Nagarjuna-sagar project and the Gandak project in Bihar. These are very big projects with very great potential. If we expedite these projects, we can easily increase the potential of the country and make up the loss that we are faced with. Therefore, I have requested the Financial Adviser to look into the various aspects of these two projects in detail and give suggestions.

Likewise, for the Kosi Project, it is practically completed. We have got a potential of 1.4 million acres. I have sent the Chairman of the CWPC to look into this question and study it. As a result of the various studies, we shall come up with definite proposals for making up the short-fall that has occurred.

The other aspect that the hon. Members have stressed very much and

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very correctly is the utilisation of the waters. With regard to this, the fact is this. At the end of the first Plan, we had a utilisation of 48 per cent. The Members were up against it, saying we have spent so much money and there is only 48 per cent utilisation. In the Second Plan, it improved to 71 per cent. That was not very satisfactory also and the Members were quite correct in criticizing lag in utilisation. But now the potential utilisation is 82 per cent. No project can do more than that. No project in any part of the world can achieve that utilisation in such a short period. In fact, I am surprised myself and even began to doubt the accuracy of my figures. It is in fact a very encouraging thing that India has responded very well to the utilisation of the potential created. 82 per cent is very excellent utilisation.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): That does not apply to all the latest projects.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We are talking of the Plan projects. I am trying to give a correct picture without hiding any facts. There are 8 projects which have given a utilisation lag of 2 million acres. Of these 8 projects, except for 2 projects, in the rest of them there is no utilisation because of certain other factors or because of the storage facility. For example, take Bhakara. The utilisation is less by a little more than half a million acres. The reason is, the Bhakara reservoir was completed last year. The water level has gone up to a level of 1640 feet. It has to go up so much more and it takes more time for the water to get stored. The Sutlej does not carry so much water to fill it up in one year. It takes time. As the reservoir gets filled up, then this canal system and everything which is ready will carry the waters to the lands. So, we cannot say that it is due to any other reason that the utilisation has not been achieved.

In Gujarat, there are the Mahi, Kakrapar and Ukai projects. They have

become historical projects in Gujarat. Hon. Mr. Deo also referred to it. There again we have got half a million acres of land not utilising the waters. The potential is created, but the utilisation is not there. The reason is this. When this Kakrapar project was started the planners thought that they were going to have the Ukai Project which is a storage project in the same river 15 miles up. The idea was that first of all the Ukai Project will have water for storage, that water will be let down and then diverted to Kakrapar—Kakrapar is a wier—and from that wier water will be diverted to the lands. So they thought they will have 5 lakh acres under irrigation. Somehow, due to so many reasons which I will not go into now, the Ukai Project has not been completed. It is just under construction. It will take another few more years to get completed. The result is, in the Kakrapar canal, though everything is ready, there is no utilisation, there is no water for the people to utilise. It is not that the people there are backward. In fact, they are some of the very famous agriculturists. Similarly in the case of Mahi Project, they expected, in the same river, the construction of the Kadama Dam which was supposed to create another reservoir. Somehow, even though the buildings and other structures were constructed, something happened and dam was not proceeded with, with the result that there is no storage and the Mahi canal, therefore, cannot supply water as intended. Similar is the case with Matatilla Dam in Uttar Pradesh near Jhansi. There, again the lack of utilisation was due to the fact that the gates were not fitted. Always sir, the main storage of a reservoir is on the top, about 30 to 40 feet in the top. In the bottom there will not be sufficient water storage. In the Matatilla reservoir there is no water worth the name. Therefore, there is no utilisation. The gates were not fitted. The gates are just being fitted. Just after the monsoons, in July or August we will have plenty of water

in the reservoir. Similar is the case with Ghattaprabha. The Sone re-modelling is being done. There also there is no storage and therefore there is no utilisation.

What I mean to submit is this. Though a large number of projects have been classified as the potential being there but not utilisation, it is not correct because the utilisation could not be had there simply because there is no water. But there are two projects about which I want to say something in this connection, and they are the D.V.C. and the Tungabhadra. D.V.C. potential is 10 lakh acres whereas actually only 6 1/4 lakh acres have been irrigated. There, of course, there is a certain amount of room for improvement. Definitely there is lack of utilisation. But even there what has happened is, they have not constructed the outlets. They have left out water at a place where they can command 1200 acres. We never leave it like that. We continue the channels till the outlet discharge is sufficient for 200 acres. We have to construct some outlets and have some more channels up to 200 cusecs. Therefore, in the DVC we have got to do some more work. I am sure, now that the Bengal Government has taken over this from the DVC, they will put in their earnest effort, find the finance for it and expedite the work. This work could be done in one season or in two seasons. I do not know how far they have surveyed the work. If they have not surveyed it will take two seasons. When once that is done, that potential will come into use.

Tungabhadra is a very interesting case. There are two canals. One is the left canal and the other is the right canal. In the right canal, against a potential of 2 1/2 lakh acres, 2 lakh acres are being irrigated. That is, again, 80 per cent. It is only in the left canal where it is 5.8 lakh acres, the potential has not been created. The potential has been created only for 3 lakh acres and it has not been

created for the balance 2.8 lakh acres. There is water and we have to spend Rs. 3 crores or 4 crores before we can do that. Against 3 lakhs of acres for which water facility has been created, there is already utilisation of more than 2 1/4 lakhs acres. I am trying to go into it at length because what I want the House kindly to bear in mind is that there is fairly good utilisation—may be in one project here or another project there, there may not be correct utilisation; it may be stuck up for one reason or another—but, by and large, for the whole country there is very good utilisation. What I would like to urge the House on behalf of the Ministry is that the House must think, not of utilisation as much as of creation of irrigation potential; the emphasis must be on the creation of potential.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I am sorry to interrupt him, but I have one question. While fully appreciating the efforts that are being made to increase our irrigation potential, I would like to submit that in Salki irrigation in my State, where so many acres of land have been brought under irrigation and crores of rupees have been spent, the entire project and the ayacut will be submerged by the Tikkarpara dam.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot go into individual projects at this stage.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I know Salandi project well. I was there very recently. I submit for the information of my hon. friend that that project is under construction. I will not deal with the reasons why it is not proceeded with, but it will take some more years for the project to be completed.

Shri Ranga: In the meanwhile, another project is taken up which submerges the earlier one.

Dr. K. L. Rao: It is not submerged. That is something else.

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The other point that many hon. Members raised is the question of water rates and connected problems. On that, I only want to submit to the House that a committee was appointed in the month of January with Shri Nijalingappa, Chief Minister of Mysore, as convener and some members to go into the question of rates for irrigation purposes. What type of rates we should have, whether it is possible to increase the returns and so on, all these problems have been set and we are expecting that report, a very valuable report I expect, to be available in another six months to one year. So, at the moment I would not be able to say anything on water rates.

Only one thing I will say in connection with this. In this connection, yesterday, Shri P. K. Deo stated that in Gujarat they take the forms and money in advance. I was a bit surprised to hear people collect money in advance for water rates. So, I contacted the Gujarat Minister last night and I was informed that there are no guarantee bonds or anything of that nature and they only take an application form because irrigation is optional there, unlike in South India. They give an application form and then they give water that year. No money is collected in advance; money is given only later, just as in any other case. That is the only thing that I would like to submit on this.

Shri P. K. Deo: Lest I may be misunderstood, I want to make a clarification.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order, Not at this stage.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Anyhow, that is the information I got over the phone. Probably, the hon. Member may have some more information on the subject. This is what I have got from the Minister of Gujarat.

Then, some hon. Members referred to regional imbalance in the irrigation sector. I do not think I will go very much into this except to say that there are some States which have fully utilised their irrigation potential. I made a very interesting study recently about the utilisation of irrigation potential in connection with regional imbalance. I will not take much time on this. I have calculated the irrigation potential or possibilities of each State and how much will be completed on constructing all the projects of the three Plans—I mean the total for all the Three Plans put together. I have taken the calculation in percentages and that study has revealed certain interesting features. Out of the projects for all the three Five Year Plans, the States of Punjab, Madras, Kerala and Jammu and Kashmir will have practically exhausted all their potential on completion of the three Plan projects. There is nothing more for them to do. They can just take rest in the matter of irrigation, not today but when these projects are all complete.

Then I have taken the other States conclusions that have emerged. So, per cent. There I find that Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Assam are very low in that category. Maharashtra has 36 per cent, Madhya Pradesh 27 per cent and Assam 14 per cent of irrigation possibilities developed. These are all very interesting conclusions that have emerged. So, when we are trying to sanction new projects we should take care to see that these areas where there is a regional imbalance, that is to say, where there is a possibility of irrigation, and where the percentage of irrigation has not been developed, definitely preferential consideration must be given for sanctioning more projects.

Some hon. friends referred to the river water controversies. You would pardon me if I do not go into that.

subject. All that I can say is that quite a large amount of effort has been made so far and I am very glad that it has come through very nicely in many of the States. One or two problems still remain. I think, the major problems will be tackled likewise and can be solved. I hope to report a much better position next year. I feel so because we in India due to our great ancient heritage are generous by our impulse and wise by nature and when we work on the principle of all for all, I am pretty certain that there will be no place for any difficulty in resolving these conflicts. With that I should leave this subject.

With regard to some individual projects which hon. Members have referred to, I took very careful notes. But I find that the notes extend to so much that practically I am almost sunk in them. Each hon. Member has made so many valuable suggestions that it is found almost very difficult as to where to start and where to end in this list.

Dr. Saradish Roy, for example, said that navigation should be adopted in preference to irrigation in West Bengal. A careful study has been made and it has been found that there is water enough for navigation and irrigation almost all round the year except perhaps for one or two months. It is regrettable that navigation is not done in the DVC Canal but the West Bengal Government has set up a Water Transport Board now. It is a useful waterway which is running parallel to a very congested highway. Therefore, I expected that it will be developed. Once it is developed, it will be very useful indeed.

Then, the hon. Member, Shri Deo, referred to the Bahuda Scheme in Chittoor District on behalf of hon. Member, Shri Reddy. I know this project fairly well and all that I can say is that this project had not

been given up due to any extraneous considerations but was given up on considerations of cost and so on. But I can say that it is one of those projects which serve the scarcity areas and will definitely be taken up. I shall try to persuade the State Government to do something in that respect.

Then, hon. Member, Shri Himatsingka, mentioned some schemes in the Santhal Parganas. Kusumghati seems to be a very interesting project and seems to be of interest to many people. The hon. Member, Shri Azad, also mentioned to me about this. There seems to be a some local problem and I thought that the best thing was to visit the area and solve the difficulty.

Sir, I do not really know from where to start in answering comments. My note is about 10 pages on irrigation projects alone. I have made notes on irrigation and power separately. Now, for example, Shri Iqbal Singh said about the Thiern Dam. This is, no doubt, a very valuable one. The only trouble is about the finances. It is not that, in a way, it can be postponed. The project is intended for utilisation of the Indus waters and the waters of Ravi. Unless we construct a dam and store the waters, all the water will be going down to Pakistan for nothing. After 1973, we will be feeding them with more water than what they deserve. Therefore, it is upto us to see that water is stored up and utilised in our own country. That way, it is a useful one but again it is a question of finances. We have already taken a big project like Beas and then there is one other of a similar type. But I submit, every effort should be made in that direction and that is in my mind all the time.

Then my hon. friend, Shri Basappa mentioned about the Almati Dam. All that I can say on that subject is this,

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Quite a number of telegrams I am receiving regarding the Almati dam and it is unfortunate that quite a number of people are fasting. It is very unfortunate that our countrymen should fast for a cause which is also ours. Bijapur district is one of the districts where extreme famine conditions prevail and it should be the endeavour of everyone of us to see that these areas are given water at the earliest opportunity. I am proposing to go there and I want to assure those friends who are fasting there that they should give up that kind of sacrifice—it is unnecessary—and I am most certain that Bijapur area should get some benefit from the first stage itself.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: What about the projects in the scarcity areas?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I have also got some more subjects to deal with apart from irrigation. Now, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah mentioned about the high level canal and some medium projects in the Rayalseema area. Again, Rayalseema is one of our very bad areas and the earlier we take up these projects the better indeed. It is again a subject which has got to be discussed with the State Government because the whole cost has to be adjusted against the ceiling and so on.

Then, my hon. friend Dr. Aney, a senior Member, took so much trouble and gave certain suggestions. He referred to the Wainganga project. I know, at the time of investigation one Mr. Ramaswamy used to be in-charge of the project and the unfortunate thing was that he had not studied the alternative sites. Whenever we take up projects, we must always determine a number of sites and then find out the most economical and the best suited from the point of submersion and so on. Unfortunately, that was not done. They stuck up to one project. This seems to have resulted in a project with a large amount of submersion and after that the project was

left out. I will point out to the Maharashtra State Government to investigate some other alternative sites because this is a very good project. This is the only way in which we can conserve our waters. Otherwise, the waters will go down in waste. If we develop a system of projects on the Wainganga, Pranhita and Godavari which we want to develop fully, we will be able to maintain a navigational canal system right from the centre of India to the Bay of Bengal. This is one of the very successful waterways that we should exploit just as we have the Brahamaputra link via Ganga and Narmada system on to the Arabian Sea. These are the two very good waterways. They have got immense potentialities and these inland waterways have to be looked into very carefully.

Sir, I must apologise if I do not refer to the projects which have been mentioned by the other hon. Members. Now, I have got the greatest sympathy with the Tawa project which was mentioned by hon. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh. That is a project which I had the honour to design myself and I would naturally see that this is completed as early as possible. I do not know how that has happened. It has gone back the line. But I find that there is some amount of light now coming up and some amount of money is going to be given to that project and it is expected that that project will again get into some sort of a tempo. Once that is done, it will be able to give adequate water for very valuable areas of ours, especially the excellent wheat fields near Hoshangabad.

I should like to apologise to hon. Members for not referring to all the projects, because there are a number of other points to be dealt with by me concerning power and irrigation.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What about the Rana Pratapsagar Dam?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I shall touch upon it when I come to power, because it is a power scheme.

I shall now deal with flood control. Many hon. Members have not touched upon this. Only a very few Members have talked about it. As one could naturally expect, my hon. friend from Assam had referred to this. Excepting him other Members have not referred to this at all because it is only when there are floods that we remember them. During this season we do not remember about these floods at all.

Shri Ranga: It is an all-India problem.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought that there would be a lot of comment on the flood affairs, but I find that only two or three Members have referred to this matter.

With regard to flood control, the position is like this. The question of flood control as a nation-wide effort was conceived of only ten years back. Before that we did not have any integrated or connected attack on the problem. In a country like ours where there are a large number of rivers ranging from mighty rivers to tiny ones, we must expect floods occurring in some parts or the other. Also, at the outset, I must submit to hon. Members that it is not possible to have a 100 per cent flood control protection for all times. That is impossible. In fact, it is much better that we are aware of this and get accustomed to that idea. All that we can do is to take certain measures which will lessen the suffering of the human beings and will reduce the damages that occur to the nation. For example, the damage to the nation on account of these floods is of the order of Rs. 100 crores, both direct and indirect. We can direct our energies and our resources and our attack on the problem in such a way that we shall try to reduce these damages and to pin them down to the minimum possible. But it is very necessary to

remember one fact. I am able to say that now and not at the time of the monsoon season; at the time of monsoon flood season, I would not be able to say this; then, perhaps, all the hon. Members' areas would be affected and they would perhaps not sympathise with what I say. It is only now that I can get them out of that feeling and say that some floods are bound to be there; we cannot help that.

Shri Ranga: There is the associated problem of drainage also.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Having said that, I wish to state that during the last ten years, we have done wonderful work. The way in which the problem of floods has been tackled in a national way and with a national outlook and an integrated effort is one which we do not see in any other part of the world except in India. That must be said to the credit of the engineers who have worked on this problem for the last ten years.

Formerly, there were no data about these rivers. Now, they have collected all the data. They have surveyed nearly one-sixth of our country by aerial photography. We have now complete photographs of these rivers. Those who live in South India may not be able to appreciate this because generally they think that the river always goes only in the same course for generations and centuries. But that is not so always. For example, in the place wherefrom my hon. friend from Bihar comes, the river goes capriciously, and it turns round capriciously and it just goes out of course, like the Kosi river, for instance. The river Kosi is a very difficult river from this point of view. Almost all the rivers in North India have got these capricious habits to a smaller degree, but it is the Kosi which gives the largest amount of trouble.

Now, we have got aerial photographs for all these Himalayan rivers, which constitute a very important

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information, and this has been done for the first time. We have done works up to date to the extent of about Rs. 110 crores, of which more than 55 per cent has been spent in Assam, North Bihar and Eastern U.P. These are the problem areas from the point of view of floods, and there are the most difficult rivers of our country in these areas.

My hon. friend from Assam has rightly pointed out one thing; in fact, I was surprised at how he spoke in a very mild tone on a point where he could always have a complaint against me. He asked why we were not doing anything for the Cachar district.

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Cachar district is in Assam where there is the river Barak, which simply forces water on the land and the whole area is inundated. Naturally people there are put to great trouble on this account.

Investigations were started many years back on this. But nothing has been done so far. I quite agree that my hon. friend has a grievance against us on that score. The unfortunate thing is that in Assam and in the Himalayan systems, there is no satisfactory rock readily available for the purpose of constructing a dam. If it was in the south, we would have built a dam by this time. It seems that the more it is investigated, the more difficulties we enter into.

The only way of controlling the flood in Cachar district is to reduce the water level by a foot or two. Then the whole land will be freed. The people will be very happy if there is a little flood water which will increase the fertility of the soil. So, all that is required to be done is to lower down the water level by one or two feet. In order to do that, we want a reservoir. With that we can

hold back the water. But unfortunately, in that area there is no satisfactory rock. We have been trying at three places, Mainadhar, Bhubandhar, and Jirimukh for rock. If a rock is found, then it can be done very cheaply.

Shri N. B. Laskar: An artificial rock can be created for the purpose.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. That can be done. If there is no rock found, what are we going to do? We are not going to give up. But unfortunately what will happen is that the cost will go up. We can definitely construct a dam there, but it will cost Rs. 35 crores. For Cachar district, a dam costing that much. I do not know how far that proposition will carry weight. That is the whole trouble. It has no power. Only flood control will be there. We have got to do something about it. I am pretty certain the problem will be taken up for serious consideration.

As engineers, we are trying our best efforts to see whether the cost can be brought down to a reasonable limit. If it comes down to Rs. 15—20 crores, we can say 'Yes' and go ahead with it and try to save the Cachar district which has been suffering for centuries from this trouble. Of course, Pakistan also will be very happy if we do that.

About floods and aspects of flood control, in that area this is a very difficult problem in so far as there is the mighty Brahmaputra there, the biggest of our rivers in India, going through a very narrow valley of only 50 miles. On either side, we have mountains and the river wanders about ten miles wide. If it strays a little bit this way or that, it eats away one town. Palasbari is a town which has disappeared in that way. There is annual occurrence of erosion. So, in order to protect Dibrugarh, we have

spent nearly Rs. 2.5 crores. Flood problem of Brahmaputra is a very mighty problem, as mighty as the river itself. But we are not going to leave it at that. Of the total of 3,900 miles of embankment that we have constructed all over the country since 1954, nearly half, 2,000 miles, were constructed in the Brahmaputra and Bonall basins, so that at least we could save the lands from erosion and from inundation as much as possible.

Assam is one of those States where the problem is very difficult. I am not satisfied myself with the measures we are taking, what exactly are the measures we should take to control the floods in Assam still remains a problem. So, as a first step, we are sending a Chief Engineer from the Centre to this area to study it at close quarters. Till now what was happening was, whenever there was flood, we used to send an engineer; he would stop for two days and come back. After all, to control such a very ferocious river, we must know every inch of that system. That is why we are posting one of our Chief Engineers permanently there to study the problem and see what efforts can be done.

There is a point of some interest in this connection to which Shri Lalit Sen referred. The Chinese used to give us flood warnings about the Brahmaputra, because they were sitting in Tibet, so that we could know exactly what the level of the water would be when it comes to Gauhati.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Now they do not give such warnings?

Dr. K. L. Rao: They continued till March, 1962; afterwards they discontinued. So, we are now trying to set up some posts of our own in the NEFA territory.

17.06 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—
contd.

IMPORT TRADE CONTROL POLICY FOR
1964-65 AND IMPORT TRADE CONTROL

HANDBOOKS OF RULES AND PROCEDURES,
1964

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): With your permission, I beg to interrupt.

I lay on the Table a copy each of the (i) Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book) for the period April, 1964 to March, 1965; and (ii) the Import Trade Control Handbook of Rules and Procedures, 1964.

[Placed in Library, See Nos. (i) LT-2608/64 and (ii) LT-2609/64].

17.07 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—contd.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER—
contd.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Up to what time may I continue?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Up to 5.30. The House will sit till he finishes and the Demands are passed.

Shri Ranga: We would like to be told what steps are being taken about drainage, because that is a very regular problem. Every day it is coming up.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am not going to leave out anything, provided the House sits.

I will not trouble the hon. House with the details of other States, but with regard to Bihar I must say that last year, as hon. Members are aware, the Kosi river breached at a place

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called Dalwa, that is in Nepal territory, and gave a lot of trouble. It required a lot of effort to get His Majesty's Government's permission to acquire land and construct a bank there. Land was got and the bank is now under construction, and we hope next year Dalwa would not give us trouble. It is just a hope because, unfortunately, it was given rather late, and we are trying to do our best in that area.

Apart from that, in North Bihar, we have many a difficult problem, because there are so many rivers like Buri Gandak, Bhagmati etc., jumping on from the Himalayan mountains. All these rivers join the Ganga in that area, and if the Ganga is in high floods, this water cannot be drained, and it is one sheet of water. It is a very difficult problem and requires very careful manipulation.

Coming to Eastern U.P., that is again a place where inundation occurs over the whole area. Here, there are two systems. One is the excess flow from the Gandak river, and the other is the Rapti which again comes from the Himalayas. These two combine, and the whole area is one sheet of water. His Majesty's Government of Nepal has given land now for the Nepal Bund, and I am very glad to inform the House that it is under construction now very rapidly, we hope that, that work will be completed. Once it is completed, half the water which was giving us trouble in Eastern U.P. will be gone. Then there will still be the other half from Rapti. We will still have that problem with us, but we would have solved the difficulty to a certain extent at least, if not to a large extent.

I shall not mention any other State, though really I should mention something about the intensive havoc that is caused in Andhra Pradesh due to untimely cyclones.

Similarly, the peculiarity about Orissa is that the waterway, though

big, is reduced as the river flows through delta of Mahanadi. I shall not go into those problems for want of time.

I shall only mention something about Delhi. If I do not say anything about Delhi and Punjab, Members will think we are neglecting the most important places.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Do not forget Madras and the Cauvery river. Do not think only of Delhi.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We always think that floods are caused by mighty rivers, but in Punjab and Delhi floods are caused by very tiny rivers. The amount of water that is giving trouble to Delhi by the No. 8 Drain is only one quarter of a unit. As compared to the 400 units that flow in Brahmaputra, it is only a quarter unit that causes trouble in Delhi and we spend a lot of money on this; it does not go off easily. I am glad to say that 60 per cent of the work of Najafgarh drain, the main source of relief for Punjab and Delhi, has been completed and if, fortunately rains come late this year, I hope by the end of this year the work would be completed. Similarly, there is the Dussa bund and No. 6 also. I suppose there are no Delhi Members here. There are some small tiny works to be done. For instance, in Delhi during the flood seasons, we see a lot of people stranded, living in tents, hospitals and other structures put up, in the Yamuna bazaar area; it happens year after year. It is an unfortunate spectacle and we must be able to rectify. We went round, measured the area and drew up a scheme costing a small amount. We are going to construct a wall along edge of the river; we want to see that this year that sight is not repeated. In Delhi want of small structures causes some damage and a lot appears in the newspapers about them, a lot more appears than even about the biggest flood havoc in Assam, for instance.

There is the river Ghaggar which is troublesome for Punjab and Rajasthan. There is no outlet for that river; it goes into Rajasthan and disappears in the deserts, but we cannot say that there are deserts in Rajasthan any longer. The areas are very fertile; we have the Suratgarh farm and crores of rupees have been spent on it; it is in the river bed of Ghaggar.

Prof. Ranga referred to the drainage system of Punjab. There is a lot of trouble on that account. We are going round and finding out remedial measures. Recently, the two Chief Ministers met regarding one of the drains and we got some sort of an understanding and we are going again to inspect these areas and arrive at a complete understanding. It is a rather peculiar occurrence that the irrigation systems of Punjab do not have the drainage. They are so intensively developed. Whenever there is no sufficient drainage, there is salinity and waterlogging. Punjab is therefore spending quite a lot of money—as much as Rs. 20 crores on drainage. But they create more trouble for Rajasthan because all the water has to go through these areas; that is what the Rajasthan Chief Minister was saying. Naturally, this problem will have to be taken up.

For ten years now we have had these flood controls and it is time that we made some assessment and see what we have done; what we can do and what we should do. So, a committee was appointed with Mr. M. P. Sinha, Minister from Bihar, as convenor to go into this question and a number of Ministers connected with the floods as members; they would give us a report. Even in the assessment of the flood damages, there is not any standard. Hon. Members in the House ask me: what is the damage this year due to floods? Sometimes even before the report about floods come, I am asked about it and I ask the States to give me some figures. We find very often that figures come from States complaining very heavy damages even when there had been no appreciable floods! Therefore, a sort of assessment has become necessary

now to be laid down,—certain standards for finding out an assessment of the damages correctly. So, I have entrusted this problem to the National Council of Applied Economic Research and requested them to take up one of our States, say the Bihar State, go there and try to assess the damages and evolve a standard which we shall afterwards supply to other States and proceed with the work accordingly. That is one of the steps that I have taken very seriously.

Shri Warior made a point. He thought that I would forget about it, namely, sea erosion on the coast of Kerala. I was not.

Shri Warior: I did not get a chance. That is a problem of national importance.

Dr. K. L. Rao: About the Kerala State, hon. Members are fully aware that there are 350 miles of coastline there and about 200 miles are attacked day after day by the sea. The people just live on the shores, and that is a highly populated area. Sea erosion problem has become a very serious one in Kerala. We are spending Rs. 13 lakhs to Rs. 14 lakhs for every mile to protect the land, and the money is not sufficient. Only about 20 miles are being tackled for a year. The protective methods that we adopt are conventional, that is to say, putting up stones walls. When we build a stone wall on the sea-side what happens is, the sea does not attack it that year always; the waves do no harm but they attack the shores at the next mile; so I have been thinking whether we can go in for some other newer method. I turned to the United States of America. There, they have got a new method, called the nourishment method—feeding the sand. If we want to break the violence of the sea, we should not have a rigid structure in this way; we should have a flexible one. The sea waves go and attack the sand heaped on the shore and in this process spend themselves in playing with the sand; that is called the artificial nourishment. We invited the

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American expert Mr. Watts; he came and studied the whole problem and gave a preliminary report. Only yesterday we got the final report. I shall be glad to give it to Shri Warior, he can read it; it is a very nice one. We also invited another expert, Mr. Reynolds; he has also come.

Shri Warior: Has the artificial nourishment started?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to it. Mr. Reynolds has come last week and he has gone to Kerala. At the moment, I think the work is being started today at two places—Purakkadu and Mudalapozhi; the latter, they say, is a crocodile nest, 60 miles north of Trivandrum. At these two places the work has started today. Of course, there is the handicap that we do not have dredgers. Some attempt is being made to do the work with other equipment, and we would watch whether this is successful. If it is successful, we would have a beautiful tool in our hands to fight economically with the sea that is trying to come and devour the shores of Kerala.

I must now take up the very important subject of power. Hon. Members have very rightly stressed the importance of power.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): One question about the Narmada river project. After the Bhopal Conference....

Dr. K. L. Rao: I will deal with it now, in regard to power.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: I am asking you about irrigation. What happened to the Narmada project after the Bhopal Conference where a decision was taken jointly with the Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and the Central Governments to execute the project? I would like to know at what stage the matter stands.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought that I would deal with the Narmada project when

I came to power. Really, the main contention with regard to the Narmada project is about the financial aspect of the power, sort of revenues. I do not know where I left the story last time in the House, about the Narmada. All that I can say about it now is that the Madhya Pradesh Government wanted details about Nava-gaon project of Gujarat and that was supplied to them. Then they wanted one month to study—the technical officers—and the meeting is going to be held on the 8th April at....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Jabalpur;

Dr. K. L. Rao: Yes; at Jabalpur; Shri Kamath knew it correctly! On the 8th and 9th, discussions are going to be held. Unlike some other river systems, I do not think there will be much trouble with regard to Narmada. It is merely a question of a little bit of difference in planning. I am looking forward to the settlement of that, because we must go in a big way in the Fourth Plan so far as Narmada is concerned. Narmada is one of the very few rivers which we have not tackled so far in a big way.

I will now come to power. Hon. Members have very rightly stressed upon the importance of power in this country. The economic development of any country, much more so, in our country consists in really adding to the kilowatts to assist the people who are poor, because they do not have power. In fact, the per capita consumption of power has come to be an infallible index of the prosperity of a nation. It is also found that wherever there is adequate power, there is a spurt in industrial and other activities, whereas shortage of power creates a climate of depression, unemployment and miseries. Therefore, power is very important and it should be generated in a large quantity.

At the end of the Second Plan, 5.6 million KW of power was installed in

the country. But this is nothing for a country of big size like ours. Naturally even in the initial stages of industrial development, there was large amount of scarcity of power everywhere. After the addition of 1.9 million KW in these three years, we stand at 7.5 million KW. We find that the shortage has disappeared in many of the States. But it still persists in some States like Andhra Pradesh, where there is always chronic shortage. Shri Venkatasubbaiah was very correct when he said that there is permanent shortage there. Then, we have shortage of power in U.P., Rajasthan, Punjab and Kerala also. But at the end of the third Plan, with the addition of another 5 million KW which we are going to have in these two years, the shortage will be confined to four States only, namely, Andhra, Punjab, U.P. and Rajasthan.

An Hon. Member: What about Bihar?

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to Bihar, it is a very peculiar state of affairs. Bihar is surplus as a whole, but in North Bihar the *per capita* consumption of power is very low.

With regard to Assam, its *per capita* consumption today is only 11 as against 40 of the country. I am glad to say that the *per capita* consumption of Assam will go up to 58 at the end of the third Plan. At the end of the third Plan, it is very interesting to note that the *per capita* consumption in this country will average out to 100. But the figure for Bengal will be 178. As my friend said, if you take away Calcutta, Bengal presents a different picture. For the State of Bengal as a whole, it comes to 178 as against the 100 for the whole country.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Motihari): In Bihar, the rate charged is the highest. It is 28 nP. per unit in North Bihar.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought with regard to the rates I will deal with that

separately. At the end of the third Plan, the *per capita* consumption figures will be Andhra Pradesh 49, U.P., which is another backward State, will have 54 and Assam 58. These three are the lowest whereas the others are higher.

In the case of North Bihar, the *per capita* is only 29. As against that, in the whole of Bihar, it is 131. But in North Bihar itself, which is a very big area having about 2½ crores of people, it will be 29. That is one of the very unfortunate things. Therefore, in the Fourth Plan we are trying to rectify these imbalances. Hon. Members have told me, individually and otherwise, in consultative committees and at other places, that we should rectify these imbalances in power that has occurred.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What about reducing the charges?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I thought I would say about that on another occasion. As the hon. Member is very particular about that, I would like to say that I was having a talk with the hon. Minister of Bihar. In North Bihar at the moment they are charging as much as 29 naye paise. The Barauni power has come now. In half of North Bihar the rates have been reduced to 15 naye paise, the same as the charge in South Bihar. In the other half of North Bihar also they are trying to reduce the rates in a short time.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Thank you.

Dr. K. L. Rao: If the hon. House does not criticise me, I can say one thing for the information of Shri Bibhuti Mishra and others. We have got a good amount of power at Barauni but we are not able to use it because there are no transmission lines. I have already pleaded with hon. Members not to ask as to who is responsible for this state of affairs. But we have got to rectify that. What I want to submit is, North Bihar is one of those

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areas on which we have got to keep very great vigilance. It is very important.

We are saying that we will be touching 12½ million kilowatts by the end of the Third Plan. I shall be false to myself and the hon. Members if I do not confess that there is a nervousness about saying that this will be reached, because I find that in projects like Pamba, Sharavati and Obra we have programmed for large blocks of power but the projects are lagging behind. So my effort will be, in the next two years, to see that every step is taken to ensure that there will be no lagging behind and to keep up to the schedule. In keeping up these projects there are lot of difficulties, and very stringent and vigilant watch has to be kept by every State.

With regard to power there are one or two aspects which almost all the hon. Members have referred to, and I think I should refer to them, at least briefly. One is the question of regional grids. Hon. Members have read in the report that only two regions were formed. I am glad to inform now that since the report was published the whole of India has been covered with grids. We have formed five grids. The grids of North, South, East-West and North-East or Assam have been formed.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Is one State connected by more than one grid?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am coming to that. The importance of regional grid is this. Before that, I must confess one thing. While the House has been unanimous in urging that there must be the formation of grids, in the formation of the five grids I find considerable resistance in some areas. That is because, above all, the importance of regional grid has not been appreciated. I should not take much time of the House, but I am tempted to give a few examples. In America they have got a series of pools of

power. The whole country is divided into a series of pools. In the north-west pool there is an installed capacity of 12 million kilowatts—that is the power we are going to generate at the end of our Third Plan. By

mere formation of grids, without additional or extra installed capacity for power, they are generating equivalent of one million kilowatts. In England there are 50 stations connected with grid which get an installed capacity of 40 per cent of the country. But, nevertheless, they are producing 60 per cent of the power of United Kingdom. USSR is now embarking on a very mighty project of forming a grid for the whole of the eastern areas in their country. It will be a very big grid of a very big size, and their programme is to build it by 1975. As hon. Members are aware, in Europe itself 8 to 10 countries have combined and formed the UCPTE, which deals with the power exchanges between various States. In fact, we are going to send our engineers for training under this various organisations in Britain, America and, if possible, USSR and UCPTE in order to get trained on load despatches and other specialist field. There are certain techniques and so many connected matters which have to be studied. These regional grids will be extremely valuable and we hope that even if the capacity of 12½ million is not reached, even if we are short by half a million, we shall have one million effective power. Then these regional grids require further inter-connection. I hope we will be able to proceed with this work rapidly and we will reach the goal before long and at the end of the Fourth Plan we will have the all-India grid.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What about Jammu and Kashmir?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Jammu and Kashmir comes under the northern grid. We have not forgotten that. Therefore, the regional grids have got a very important role to play and I am

very happy to say that in the House practically no member had anything to say against it. But in the country there are some States which are opposing this because they have not seen the grids working and the advantages accruing from such grids. Once they come into being, I am sure all such opposition will disappear.

Another exciting subject is rural electrification. Dr. Roy from Bengal has referred to this subject. It is a very strange thing that in West Bengal, which will have the highest *per capita* in the country, 178, at the end of Third Plan from the point of view of rural electrification, only one per cent of the villages will be electrified by the end of the Third Plan, while Madras leads with 55 per cent. Unless you have rural electrification, unless electricity penetrates deeply into our homes in the villages we can be sure that no prosperity can be built up in the rural areas. It is very certain that it is only rural electrification that can solve unemployment in the country by and large and prevent people from going to the cities. A man who goes to the city is a much more costly gentleman because he requires immediately sanitation, sewerage and water supply and it will cost very heavily whereas as long as he remains in the village it costs only Rs. 10 per person. Therefore, even in the interests of our own economy it is very essential that electricity must go to the rural areas. In that connection, I am pretty certain that our programmes for the Third Plan will go through and we will be able to cover 20,000 villages. The only place which will be lagging behind will be Assam. In Assam also, I am trying to find out. . .

Shri D. C. Sharma: Which is the most backward State in rural electrification?

Dr. K. L. Rao: If you want to know the most backward area, the State of my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, is not that State. Punjab is very high up.

States which are very backward in the matter of rural electrification are Assam, Orissa, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Shri R. S. Pandey (Guna): What about Madhya Pradesh?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Madhya Pradesh will be better, at the end of the Third Plan; not today. I am giving the figures for the end of the Third Plan. What I submit is that rural electrification programme, by and large, will be completed in the whole country except in Assam. I am afraid, in Assam—I do not know why—they have covered only a few villages as against 178 villages programmed. That is one of the problems that I will have to look into very carefully. I must discuss it with the State Government and find out the reasons.

श्री चं० ला० चौधरी (मधुआ) : नार्थ बिहार में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का चार्ज बहुत हाई है। इसी लिये सरकार उत्तर बिहार में बिजली की दर कम करने के लिये उचित कार्रवाई करे।

Dr. K. L. Rao: With regard to rural electrification what I want to submit is, the problem stares at us. I must confess that the problem is there. Out of the 5.6 lakhs villages in our country, we will cover only barely 44,000, a very small proportion, 8 per cent, by the end of the Third Plan. And the problem is very difficult because of the cost involved and so on. In this connection, I would like to read the difficulties that were faced and met in America in 1935 when they introduced rural electrification. I am just reading this because it is very interesting. The situation there in the year 1935 was exactly what we have in this country today with regard to rural electrification. They had appointed a separate administration in the United States in 1930 to further the cause of rural electrification. This

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is called the Rural Electrification Administration. This is what it says:

"The experience of Rural Electrification Administration indicates that this limitation on the extension of electric service in rural areas has been due to...."

Kindly see the reasons; they are exactly the same as we have in this country.

".... prohibitive cost of line construction, excessive demand for cash contributions from farmers to pay for the lines which would serve them, to high rates which discouraged the abundant use of current, and to the traditional policy of the private utilities of extending their monopolistic franchise as widely as possible, while extending their actual service only to those areas which are most profitable."

These are exactly the same reasons that we have got. We have got to grapple with the problem. There is no question about that. The seminar which we had and in which nearly 100 Members of both the Houses had participated has given very valuable suggestions. Those are being analysed. At any rate, for the Fourth Plan the unanimous desire of all the Members was that we should go in for electrification of at least one lakh villages if not 1½ lakh villages. Towards this end one of the items, of course, is that we should economise on construction. Our construction is rather costly. It is nearly 10 to 12 times of what it is in the United States. This has got to be gone into.

Shri Ranga: Wooden poles should be used and not iron poles.

Dr. K. L. Rao: We have recently established the Power Research Institute at Bangalore and we have sent this problem to them. Let them tackle this problem of rural electrification and try to evolve methods which will enable us to tackle this

very fundamental problem with greater economy.

At the end of the Third Plan in a rough way, as I said, we would have electrified almost all the villages with a population of more than 5,000 and the question will be only about those villages which have a population of less than 5,000. This we have got to tackle in a vigorous way because it is important even from the point of view of food and agriculture. Pumping by electricity costs one-third of what it does by pumping using bullocks or by any other method. Therefore, from the point of view of agriculture, rural industries and various other activities, it is very important. Then, rural electrification has got a very great potential for employment. Quite a large number of line operators and so on will be required. All this will mean that it will cause an employment spiral which will go on non-stop; if only we take electrification to villages. So, it is a very important subject and I am very happy that the hon. House has devoted quite a lot of time to this subject during the discussion.

About rates, it is one of the subjects which have been discussed. As hon. Members are aware, electricity is a capital intensive industry. That is to say, it requires a lot of capital. Therefore we should always look for the returns. We should be able to sell at a rate which will include the cost of production plus a little margin in order to plough back those profits for a continuous expansion of the electrical industry. That is a sound principle. As against that we have got the other side that for under-developed countries, like ours, electrical development is most important. Electrical development goes with low tariffs. If we want to encourage the growth of industry and other uses of electricity, there must be low tariffs. These are two conflicting factors that we have and one has to pursue a particular path. Therefore what I thought was

that the best thing was to have a committee of Power Ministers. We have appointed the Madras Power Minister as the convenor. He is doing good work. He is gathering all suggestions and is trying to find out what in the present state of affairs should be the electrical charges and the duty that the State can impose. They are feeling their way. Now, there are other aspects of the problem also. I should not take much time of the House to go into more details.

Shri Ranga: Your State Governments are pursuing a policy of obtaining revenue from electricity.

Dr. K. L. Rao: I would not be able to deal with the question of the relative rates that should be charged for industries versus rural and domestic loads for want of time.

There is one other aspect which I want to submit and that is this. Some Members have pointed out that it is high time that in order to achieve economical exploitation of our power we should go in for hydro as well as thermal power. Hydro power is, of course, important nowadays. Steam engines are developed to give great efficiency. In England, for example, the cost of hydro is more than the cost of steam stations. In America, it is likewise the same. In France, rates are the same. But in our country it is the other way. That is because our old steam machines, almost like a drunkard, take a lot of coal. But with the newer machines coming in, with the advance in technology, we find that we will get better and better and the stage will come when the cost will be the same. But now what we are concerned with is this. Hydro-power gives us flexibility of meeting the peak loads. The peak loads come for three hours in the evenings. That way, hydro power will be most useful. Therefore, it is very essential for us to exploit hydro power to the fullest extent possible. The Himalayan mountains offer quite a large amount of power. For example,

Himachal Pradesh is a mighty store-house of electricity, if we only tackle that properly. Similarly, U.P. has got a very large amount of electricity in Ganga, Sharda and other river systems that come from the Himalayan mountains. Therefore, hydro power is more important. I will not take more time of the House. I only want to submit one important aspect and that is that we are going to develop as many as 91 power stations, both thermal and hydro which are under construction and there are as many as 49 which are going to be taken up in the Fourth Plan. Such a large number of power stations are going to be set up in a short period. Each power station will require 250 operators and other personnel. A power station of 250 MW requires 250 skilled people. Therefore, what is most important is to develop institutes which will train operators and other personnel required for these power stations. That is one of the steps that we have not undertaken. I am glad to state that the Ministry got the proposals examined and we will have two institutes which are going to be opened, one in Bombay and the other in Neyveli. We are going to have two institutes where we will train all the personnel, the switch board operators, the boiler mechanics, etc. who are going to be required for all these power stations. They are most important persons who are required for running these machines.

I want to tell hon. Members another interesting fact. For these power stations, on the erection of these machines which we buy from outside we spend crores of rupees. For Bandel we spent Rs. 2½ crores and for Chandrapura we spent a similar amount for erection of the machines alone. Nearly 60 to 70 per cent of that goes in foreign exchange. So, if we want to save money, save foreign exchange, we have to train our people. Indians have an excellent knack of learning and possess excellent faculties. All that is re-

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

quired is to give them training. Therefore, it has become very important to arrange for this training.

Likewise, in the matter of designs—one hon. Member referred to that—we are spending quite a lot, as much as Rs. 60 lakhs for a 200 MW station, whereas the cost must be far less than that. Therefore, I have in the Central Water and Power Commission set up a separate section for dealing with designs only. We expect that they will be able to pick up in one or two years. When they become sufficiently trained in the design of power houses which I am sure they will do because we have got very excellent boys—I am proud to say that—in C.W.P.C., I am pretty certain that we will save quite a lot of money. The fact that we have got such an organisation will itself bring down the present high rates from Rs. 60 lakhs to a considerably lower figure. We shall thereby be not only saving the much-needed foreign exchange, but we shall also be utilising the opportunities that are there for learning. I hope that we shall meet with success in our endeavour.

I would also like to submit that in these days specialisation is most important. At present, we are running these institutes or these organisations of ours only on a sort of seniority basis and just going on according to a ladder sort of business. But, we have got to do something about specialisation so that we build up specialised engineers in a few years. Unless we do that, even the maintenance will become difficult. So much of thorough acquaintance with the subject on so many details is required that specialisation is most important. Therefore, I am taking steps to create an organisation for this purpose or see how we can introduce specialisation into the organisation that we have. There are some more pro-

cesses that have got to be attended to, such as streamlining the work between the CWPC and the Ministry and so on. I am hoping that if some of these steps are carried out, we shall be able to reduce a lot of file-work. File-work is quite a lot in our country; I want that the paper work must be replaced by procedures leading to implementations. I hope that in that respect I shall be able to sort out some arrangement by which the work will not be repeated and delays avoided between the Ministry and the CWPC.

Finally, I would like to pay my tribute to the excellent work that has been done by the Secretary and staff of my Ministry as also by the chairman and the excellent band of engineers that have worked in the CWPC.

Shri P. K. Deo: Will the hon. Minister throw some light on the Tikerpara project on which I spoke? Will he be able to clarify the position?

Dr. K. L. Rao: I am sorry I forgot to mention about the project. I think I have answered that question sufficiently on the floor of this House.

All that I can say is that any big project requires a lot of investigations. I appreciate very much the stand taken by Shri Mahatab this morning. If a project is such that it yields very great results, then it is worth making sacrifices for. That is the stand which he has taken, and I entirely agree with him. But before we think whether we should sacrifice or not, the most important step connected with that project, as far as I know, is undertaking of investigations, investigations for two years or more, detailed investigations so as to know exactly what this project is and so on.

So far as the Central Government are concerned, we have not received any report. The facts connected with

what the hon. Member had said yesterday with reference to the CWPC are as follows. As hon. Members are aware, the CWPC is a consulting organisation. Whenever any State Government say that they will pay, and seek any help or assistance in respect of any particular feature, then the CWPC always renders that service, and that was what happened in this case also. The Government of Orissa had requested the CWPC to give them assistance with regard to some design features of the dam. They have not investigated into the project or gone into any other detail. They have just gone into the arrangements of the spillways, and other technical features. That is all that they have done. That is the usual work that they do always, and they charge the State for that.

Shri Basappa: What about the clearance for the 8th, 9th and 10th units of the Sharavathi project?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: The Minister of Irrigation and Power always says that Gandak is the most fruitful and profitable project. By what time is he going to take up the Gandak project as a Central project to be executed by the Central Government?

Dr. K. L. Rao: Two questions have been asked. As regards what is happening to Sharavathi 8th, 9th and 10th, in so far as the 8th is concerned, we have got to secure a generator for the turbine. The hon. Member mentioned something in his speech about them. All those difficulties are being overcome and without tying it up with any particular condition, we are hoping to provide generator for the 8th unit. The 9th and 10th will naturally follow because Sharavathi provides power which is most important and most needed in the southern region, which will otherwise be short of power.

As regards Gandak, the hon. Member from Bihar is quite right in saying that that project should be pushed

up as quickly as possible. I have already referred to it in my speech. We have requested the Financial Adviser to go into details and report to us. Then we will be in a better position to know exactly what steps have to be taken.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : राजस्थान के इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर और चीफ मिनिस्टर की एक बैठक हुई थी उस के अन्दर उन्होंने यह मांग की थी कि चम्बल योजना और दूसरी जो ऐसी योजनाएं हैं उन को केन्द्र के अधीन कर लिया जाय तो उस बारे में आप की क्या राय है और आप उनको अपने अधीन लेने जा रहे हैं अथवा नहीं ?

Dr. K. L. Rao: The Chambal project is getting on nicely. There is no necessity for the Centre to handle it.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki (Nowgong): Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the observation at page 22, para 9 of the Survey of Third Plan Implementation, supplement to the budget speech of the Finance Minister of Assam....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him put the question straight. Let there be no speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: The question is based on that. I am not making a speech.

"The total provision for power development during the Third Plan as approved by the Planning Commission is Rs. 27 crores. The entire amount is likely to be spent for various development schemes by the end of this year"....

that is by today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is making a speech.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Otherwise, the question will not be understood. The entire amount allocated for the Third Plan for power development in Assam has been spent by today. They require additional Rs. 19½ crores. The Planning Commission originally said that the State Government would not be able to spend the amount which was originally, Rs. 42 crores. I want to know from the Minister whether he has come to know about this problem and whether he is going to take up this matter with the Planning Commission and allow the State Government to go ahead with their schemes. . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can discuss the matter with him.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: What is he going to do about it?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Akkamma Devi.

Shrimati Akkamma Devi (Nilgiris): Except in regard to rural electrification, the hon. Minister has not enlightened us about the position in the Madras State with reference to projects, power and floods.

So, I request the Minister to tell us about it.

Dr. K. L. Rao: Madras State will have quite adequate power provided for the Fourth Plan. We are thinking of increasing Neyveli by 200 megawatts and setting up another plant for 300 megawatts.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): I want to put a question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri Joachim Alva: This is something very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everything that is said in this House is important.

Shri Joachim Alva: No, Sir. I am sorry when people create trouble

you allow them. Because we are quiet, you do not allow us. I do not like this.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I cannot go on like this. Shall I put all the cut motions together?

Shri Joachim Alva: It is not fair.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, I shall put the cut motions to the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 67 to 69, 132 and 133 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,68,000 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, 1965, in respect

of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 68—MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,76,03,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 69—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,26,22,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

DEMAND No. 132—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MULTI-PURPOSE RIVER SCHEMES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9, 66,78,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Multi-purpose River Schemes'."

DEMAND No. 133—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,56,78,000 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, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power'."

17.57 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 1, 1964/Chaitra 12, 1886 (Saka).