



Thursday,
29th September,
1955

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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N. E. F. A.

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 29th September, 1955.

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tea (Export)

*2339. **Shri D. C. Sharma** : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the export Programme of Tea for 1955-56 ; and

(b) how much has been exported so far ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member wants to know the export allotment of tea for the year 1955-56. No final export allotment has so far been fixed for 1955-56. Government have authorised an interim release of an export quota to tea estates upto 60 per cent. of the total crop basis which works out to 412 million lbs.

(b) About 68.21 million lbs. during April-July 1955.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know the names of the countries, in the order of priority of consumption, to which tea is going to be exported ?

Shri Karmarkar : Normally, our intaker is U. K.—by far the largest.

Shri D. C. Sharma : May I know what efforts have been made to promote the sales of Indian tea in U.S.A. because I have been reading in some papers that U.S.A. is getting tea-minded ?

Shri Karmarkar : I am happy to see that U.S.A. is getting tea-minded. Regarding the exact arrangements for promotion of tea in U.S.A., I should like to have notice.

338 LSD—4.

*2340. **Shri Krishnacharya Joshi** : Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form a separate cadre for managing posts in the North-East Frontier Agency; and

(b) if so, when the decision will be implemented ?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika) : (a) and (b). Yes. There is a proposal to constitute a cadre of officers to be called the "INDIAN FRONTIER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE". The Political Officers and Assistant Political Officers, who were selected for service in the N.E.F.A. in 1953 and who have justified their selection and shown good results will form the nucleus of this cadre. A special type of sympathetic and friendly approach is needed in our dealings with the tribal people. The officers selected for this cadre will, therefore, be those who possess these special qualities in adequate measure. They will also be trained to specialize in the administration of tribal people living in the frontier regions.

The draft rules for this Service have been prepared and are on the same lines as those for the other All India Services. These draft Rules will be examined by the Cabinet shortly.

It is expected that the cadre will be finalised by the end of this year.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know what is the strength of this cadre ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika : The strength of this cadre has been fixed anticipating the requirements of this area for the coming ten years or so. Based on this, we have provided for 23 duty posts in Grade I of the cadre corresponding to the senior scale of the Indian Administrative Service and 20 duty posts in Grade II of the cadre corresponding to the junior scale of the Indian Administrative Service. Provision has also been made for a number of deputation posts to be filled up by the members of the I. F. A. S. in the frontier area and the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know how the selection of the candidates is made ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika : Officers of All India Services and the Defence Services and the applicants recommended by the Central Government, the N. E. F. A. Administration and the universities will be allowed to offer themselves for these posts.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know in what area they will be posted ?

Shri J. N. Hazarika : This cadre will be extended to Manipur and Tripura as well as to certain frontier areas where special qualities for dealing with the tribal people and living and working with them are required.

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme

*2341. **Shri K. P. Sinha** : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state :

(a) the loan-assistance asked for by the Government of Bihar for the acquisition and development of land under the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme till the 31st May, 1955 ; and

(b) whether any limit has been fixed for such a loan ?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh) : (a) Rs. 10 lakhs in all have been allotted to Bihar under the Low Income Group Housing Scheme. How much of this they have earmarked for acquisition and development of land, has not yet been communicated to us.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri K. P. Sinha : May I know if this loan is an interest-free loan, and if it bears interest, at what rate ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : No, Sir. None of the loans advanced is interest free.

Shri K. P. Sinha : May I know if the State Government is required to submit any schemes ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : So far as the Low Income Group is concerned, we do not expect the States to give us any detailed scheme. Within the framework of the scheme, the State Governments have got complete liberty to administer the loan which is advanced to them.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know the amount that the Government of Bihar wanted from the Centre ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : They have not yet drawn this amount although the amount was sanctioned as far back as

February, 1955. We have heard for the first time on the 21st September, 1955 asking for a payment of Rs. 2,70,000 out of the total allocation of Rs. 10,00,000.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know whether the Union Government asked for progress reports from each State regarding the assistance that they give to the Low Income Group ?

Sardar Swaran Singh : Yes. We do expect the State Governments to send us progress reports and we also write to them occasionally to send us the progress reports.

Shri M. R. Krishna : May I know whether the additional amount required by the Hyderabad Government was sanctioned and given ?

Mr. Speaker : This question relates to Bihar.

Safety Razor Blades

*2342. **Shri S. C. Samanta** : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to encourage the manufacture of safety razor blades in India; and

(b) the total output of such blades in the country in 1954-55 ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) There is already sufficient capacity in the country for the manufacture of safety razor blades. As a measure of assistance to the industry, Government have obtained the services of an American expert under TCM Programme to afford technical advice to Indian manufacturers for improving the quality of safety razor blades manufactured in India.

(b) About 131 millions in 1954.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether there is any scheme by the Central Government to start a razor factory near about Delhi ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : We have many schemes under consideration but they do not certainly include the manufacture of razors.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know to what extent the requirements of India was met by export and to what extent by the output in India in 1954-55 ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : In 1953-54 we imported 391,000 gross. In 1954-55 we imported 342,000 gross.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : What are the reasons for relaxation of the impor-

policy with regard to this and may I know whether it will not affect the industry here ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : It is a question of the chins *versus* the industry. I think we have good reasons to safeguard the chins of human beings even though we have got to safeguard the industry at the same time.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the instruments that are being used in these factories are indigenous or are imported from other places and whether these factories have always the assistance of experts also ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : Regarding the machinery used, I have no information. I can only presume that the machinery is imported because I have seen no evidence of machinery of this nature being manufactured in India. So far as expert assistance is concerned, one firm, to my knowledge, is now collaborating with a foreign manufacturer and perhaps that would result in expert assistance being furnished by the foreign manufacturer to the Indian firm.

Damodar Valley Project

*2343. **Shri B. K. Das :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it will be possible to receive water for irrigation for the winter crop this year from the Durgapur canal system of the Damodar Valley Project ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the water rate fixed for the purpose ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An area of 10,000 acres in West Bengal is expected to receive water for irrigation during 1955-56.

(c) *In West Bengal.* The rate has been fixed as Rs. 10 per acre for kharif area and Rs. 15/- per acre for the rabi area. The kharif rate for this year has been fixed at Rs. 7/12 per acre. No rates have been fixed by the Bihar Government.

Shri B. K. Das : May I know how much area will receive water for *rabi* crop ?

Shri Hathi : Ultimately it will be 3,00,000 acres.

Shri B. K. Das : May I know whether the Konar Dam is also impounding water and if so, whether the waters from Tilaiya and Konar are used by the canals of Durgapur or by the old canals ?

Shri Hathi : The waters from Tilaiya and Konar will be used only by Durgapur barrage canals and not the old canals. It will be uneconomical to use more of Tilaiya waters as the terrain is not suitable.

Shri B. K. Das : May I know whether the rates for succeeding years also have been fixed and, if so, on what basis ? I ask this question because the present *kharif* rate is Rs. 7/12 per acre.

Shri Hathi : The rates have been fixed as Rs. 15/- per acre for the *rabi* area and Rs. 10/- per acre for the *kharif* area. This year the *kharif* rate has been reduced to Rs. 7/12/- and it will again be Rs. 10/- per acre next year. The fixation of rate naturally depends upon the nature of the soil, crop return and other local conditions. The Bihar Government have not fixed any rates.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether the water rates of flow and lift systems in the West Bengal and Bihar areas which get power from the DVC will be pooled together and in cases where they are high whether they will be brought down ?

Shri Hathi : I could not follow the question, Sir.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : I want to know whether the water rates of flow and lift system—'flow' means canal irrigated and 'lift' means tube-well irrigated—will be pooled together and in cases where the water rates are high whether they are going to be reduced both in West Bengal and Bihar ?

Shri Hathi : This question will depend upon the State Governments concerned. So far as lift irrigation from Tilaiya is concerned, perhaps, the cost per acre for irrigation is too high and it may not be possible to provide irrigation that way and with regard to the rest of the parts of Bengal it will be for the State Government to decide.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the Government have consulted the West Bengal Government in connection with the fixation of the irrigation rates and whether they have agreed to the rates mentioned ?

Shri Hathi : The rates are fixed by the Bengal Government itself.

Census of Manufacturers

*2344. **Shri M. R. Krishna :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Census of Indian Manufacturers has been completed and a report submitted to Government; and

(b) the total number of manufactures and the number of heads under which they have been classified ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 63.]

Shri M. R. Krishna : Since the report for 1952 is still in print may I know what difficulties Government find in having the report printed in time ?

Shri Karmarkar : Printing is done in time but the difficulty is that we do not receive adequate census statistics from the States. With a view to expedite matters we wish to take action under the recent Industrial Statistics Act passed by this House.

Shri M. R. Krishna : From the statement I find that only 29 out of 63 heads of industries are covered by the census operations. May I know the categories that have been left out and why ?

Shri Karmarkar : They are not left out. I wish my friend had read the statement more carefully. For the present the census has been confined to the first 29 of the 63 industries listed.

Revised Estimates of River Valley Projects

***2346. Shri N. M. Lingam :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the revised estimates in respect of six river valley projects *viz* Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Kosi, Chambal and Rihand reveal an increase of Rs. 150 crores on the original costs ; and

(b) what the final estimates for these projects are likely to be ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Yes, Sir. Details of the various revisions of estimates were given in the "Memorandum on the points raised during the budget debate etc." which was placed on the Table of the House on the 7th May, 1955.

(b) A statement explaining the present position is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 64.]

Shri N. M. Lingam : From the statement it is seen that the difference between the original estimates and the revised estimates is of the order of Rs. 193 crores in respect of 5 projects and the revised

estimate in respect of one project—Kosi—is not yet ready. May I know if the Government has investigated the causes for this almost doubling of the original cost in the revised estimates which are themselves not final and if so whether they have succeeded in preparing a basic schedule of rates applicable to all the projects of the country ?

Shri Hathi : Yes, Sir. The Government have gone into the reasons and as would be seen the reasons for increase in cost are mainly due to the expansion of the scope of the project, the rise in the prices of machinery, labour wages etc. For example, Bhakra Nangal project—if the hon. Member refers to the statement—was originally estimated to cost Rs. 75 crores. Subsequently the height of the Dam was raised to 100 feet. Naturally, that has led to an increase in the cost in respect of that project. Similarly, extension of the transmission lines from Damodar Valley Corporation and more area covered under irrigation are factors responsible for rise in cost there. These are all dealt with in detail in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Shri N. M. Lingam : May I know how much of this increase of Rs. 193 crores represents the cost of additional schemes and how much of it represents the changes in the schedule of rates ?

Shri Hathi : Perhaps it will be difficult to state here the figures asked for by the hon. Member in respect of each of the projects, but as an instance I can give one or two figures only. For example in respect of Hirakud Dam, increase in wages is responsible for an increase in the cost by Rs. 1.8 crores; increase in the cost of machinery is responsible for an increase in cost of Rs. 14.4 crores; increase in the value of land acquisition represents Rs. 4.5 crores of the increase and others Rs. 2.3 crores. All this accounts for an increase in the cost by about Rs. 23 crores. Similarly we have got figures for other projects also.

Shri N. M. Lingam : May I know if a scheme of better cost accounting in all the schemes is proposed and may I also know the difference between the highest and the lowest rate for the same item in the projects we have undertaken ?

Shri Hathi : We have appointed a Rates Committee which goes into the whole question in details. It has already submitted an interim report and we shall be able to fix up and decide all the points that are raised by Members here.

Shri Sinhasan Singh : May I know what was the original estimate for Hirakud Dam, what is the latest estimate for it and when it is going to be completed ?

Shri Hathi : They are mentioned in the statement. It was Rs. 48 crores and it has been raised to Rs. 70.78 crores. It will be completed by July, 1956.

Shri G. P. Sinha : May I know whether the actual cost of Kosi project is less than the estimated cost and, if so, what is the reason ?

Shri Hathi : We have just started that project and therefore the question of actual cost does not arise now.

Coal out-put

***2349. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to step up the out-put of coal in the Serampore and Kurhurbaree Collieries of Giridih in view of the requirements for the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in the matter ; and

(c) the number of additional labour likely to be needed ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a Technical Committee to report on measures to be adopted for maintaining the coal output from these old mines at the present level, or alternatively, on the desirability of closing them down on account of their diminishing reserves and uneconomic working.

(c) There is little scope for recruitment of additional labour.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha : May I know whether the Government have reports as to the number of layers of coal deposits which are there and, if so, what would be the approximate quantity of the deposits which can be extracted ?

Shri Satish Chandra : There are even now reserves of coal in these mines and they are estimated according to some old calculations, at 14 million tons. A technical committee has been appointed to go again into this question. The raising of coal from these mines is becoming difficult because they have already been worked for 85 years.

Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha : May I know if this technical committee has started its work ?

Shri Satish Chandra : It is shortly going to begin its work and it is expected to submit its report within a few months.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether this technical committee has given advice that this coal may be used after washing ?

Shri Satish Chandra : Coal in these collieries is of a very good quality. Difficulties are being experienced in taking it out economically on account of the depth of the mine and greater quantity of water into them. Some technical problems are in fact coming in the way. They are to be investigated by this committee.

Vamsadhara Project

***2350. Shri Sanganna :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 353 on the 2nd August, 1955 regarding the Vamsadhara Project and state :

(a) whether the Government of India have received the views of the Government of Orissa in the matter; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa propose to take up the scheme independently and not in collaboration with Andhra State ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Sanganna : May I know whether this scheme is included by the Government of Andhra in the second Five Year Plan ?

Shri Hathi : There is a proposal for inclusion.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Central Government is aware that the Andhra Government and the Orissa Government have entered into an agreement as regards the execution of the Vamsadhara project ?

Shri Hathi : I do not think the agreement is finalised yet.

भिलाई का इस्पात का कारबाहा

***2351. श्री जागड़ :** क्या लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भिलाई के प्रायोजित लोहे के कारबाहे की प्रारम्भिक अवस्था के क्या क्या कार्य पहले ही प्रारम्भ किये जा चुके हैं, प्रयत्ना १६५५-५६ के भीतर प्रारम्भ किये जाने की आशा है, और उस में कितने व्यापक काम पर लगाये जायेंगे;

(ल) क्या यह सच है कि कमचारियों की भर्ती छत्तीसगढ़ के बाहर प्रन्य स्थानों से की जा रही है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस के कारण क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : (a) The works that are being carried out at Bhilai at present or proposed to be undertaken shortly relate to certain preliminary measures, *viz.*, prospecting for minerals, topographical surveys, acquisition of land, construction of temporary accommodation for construction staff and offices etc. The number of persons employed on these works during 1955-56 would be about 5,000.

(b) and (c). The recruitment of technical and administrative staff is made by selection on an all-India basis. But it is expected that the bulk of labour employed for the Bhilai plant would be local.

Shri Jangde : Is it not a fact that some officers have gone outside Chattisgarh in search of labourers, though there are semi-skilled and unskilled labourers found locally and that from Chattisgarh hundreds and thousands of labourers go to the other coal fields ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I am not aware of it. I have given very clear instructions that if labour is available locally they ought to be employed.

Shri Jangde : Is the Government proposing to start some training centre to train the local persons in some sort of semi-skilled or skilled work ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The question of training local people for employment in the factory is a thing which will be undertaken when the factory starts production. To the extent that we have qualified people we will be able to take the local people.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad : Do Government propose to make recruitment in such places where labourers, either semi-skilled or unskilled, are working in some steel plants, and where there are surplus workers who may be released if they are recruited to the new plant ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : That will be one of the considerations which will have to be borne in mind in making any recruitment.

Shri Jaipal Singh : In view of the fact that the land acquired is in a tribal area, may I know whether, as in the case of the hydro-electric projects, the Government will pursue the same policy in the case of the displaced persons ?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : I am not aware of the policy pursued by the Government in the case of hydro-electric projects, but so far as the particular project in my charge is concerned, it would be my earnest endeavour to see as far as possible that everybody who is a displaced person is treated generously.

Conch Industry

***2352. Shri N. B. Chowdhury :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) whether any loan or grant has been asked for by the Government of West Bengal for the development of the 'Shanks' (Conch) industry.

(b) if so, the total amount, if any, sanctioned during the last three years ; and

(c) the nature of facilities provided to artisans for obtaining supply of 'Shanks' for the production of various articles ?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) During the years 1952-53 and 1953-54 no financial assistance was given to the State Government for the development of Conch Industry as no specific request was received from them.

(ii) During 1954-55, a grant of Rs. 2,275/- and a Loan of Rs. 15,000/- was sanctioned.

(c) Supply of conch shells to the artisans, through the existing Co-operatives, at reasonable price was arranged.

A special import license has also been granted to the Government of West Bengal to import conch from Ceylon.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether it is a fact that there is some difficulty at present on account of the shortage of supply from Ceylon, and whether Government is taking any steps to see that such difficulties are removed ?

Shri Satish Chandra : The import of conch shells from Ceylon was banned on account of currency difficulties, I believe, but the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have issued a licence recently to the West Bengal Government to import shells valued at about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether Government have any idea as to the number of people engaged in this industry and, if so, whether Government considers that this grant of about Rs. 2,000 will be sufficient to help a large number of people engaged in this industry ?

Shri Satish Chandra : According to the information collected by the Indian Handicrafts Board, the number of workers engaged is about 12,000 in West Bengal.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether, while granting this import licence to get the shells from Ceylon, any quota has been decreased from that allotted from Madras, for the purpose of allotment to West Bengal ?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : I think I could answer that question. Normally, the supply of conch shells to Bengal comes from the southern parts of this country. The supply was plentiful and, therefore, we were not allowing any imports to come from Ceylon. Recently, there have been complaints that the supply is short. It is in order to make good the shortage that a licence has been given for the purpose of importing from Ceylon.

A.I.R. Programme Staff

***2354. Dr. Rama Rao** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of Programme Staff of A. I. R. who have put in service for ten years or more and who still continue to be unconfirmed as on the 1st August, 1955 ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Kesar) : Thirty-three are yet unconfirmed. The main reason was a ban in 1949 by the Home Ministry on any confirmation until further notice. The ban has only recently been withdrawn and the cases of not only the above thirtythree but all Programme Staff eligible for confirmation have been referred to U.P.S.C. and Home Ministry for appropriate action.

Dr. Rama Rao : May I know, in view of the long period of suspense for those people for confirmation, how soon they can expect any action to be taken in the matter ?

Dr. Kesar : I am afraid the hon. Member has not carefully listened to my answer. If this suspense is there, it has been so for other Central Government servants also. As I said, due to a very large number of cases of probably refugees from West Pakistan, the Home Ministry issued an order that no confirmation shall take place until further notice. That is the reason why confirmation could not take place. But now I am sure this will be done very soon.

Dr. Rama Rao : If confirmation is granted to these people, will any retrospective benefits be given ?

Dr. Kesar : Of course.

Development of Hill Stations in Andhra

***2355. Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Government have submitted a scheme for the development of Hill stations in the State during the Second Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the stations; and

(c) the total amount asked for this purpose ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether the Andhra Government have not sent a scheme to develop Udayagiri in Nellore district as a temporary hill station for Andhra State ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : In the schemes that have come to us, they have not included the setting up of any hill station in the second Five Year Plan but they are at the moment considering the development of one hill station—Horsley Hill.

Jute Requirements

***2356. Shri L. N. Mishra** : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether the Jute to be imported under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement (1955-56) and that produced within the country will meet fully the requirements of Indian mills ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : Yes, Sir. That is our expectation.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know the quantity of jute that was imported last year and how that figure compares with the imports to be made in pursuance of the recent Indo-Pakistan agreement ?

Shri Karmarkar : Last year, our imports from Pakistan were 12.08 lakh bales. This year, our requirement is estimated to be about 13 lakh bales. Our local production anticipated is about 50 lakh bales.

Shri L. N. Mishra : Have Government tried to find out the world demand of jute this year and how the production of India and Pakistan put together will compare with the world production ?

Shri Karmarkar : I should like to have notice for answering this question.

Electric-Trolley Bus Service

*2357. **Shri Wodeyar :** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Mysore have submitted a proposal for starting electric-trolley bus service in Bangalore city ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon and the estimated cost thereof ?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Planning Commission have advised the State Government not to include the scheme in the Second Five Year Plan. The estimated cost of the scheme was Rs. 1001 akhs.

Shri Wodeyar : May I know whether the Government of Mysore is also sharing the estimated cost involved ?

Shri S. N. Mishra : Since we have advised them not to include this, we are not seized of its full details. I think they would be acting up to the advice of the Planning Commission.

Trade Disputes

*2358. **Shri Radha Raman :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an understanding was reached with the U. K. Government in 1950, that all the trade disputes between U. K. and India would be settled through the mediation of the Indian High Commissioner in London ;

(b) if so, the number of trade disputes that have been referred by the Indian citizens direct to the Indian High Commissioner in London so far ; and

(c) the number of disputes which have been settled and the number of such disputes which are still pending ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) No, Sir. Nevertheless, it is one of the normal functions of trade missions in foreign countries to use their good offices to bring about a settlement of such disputes as may be referred to them.

(b) 188

(c) Number of cases settled satisfactorily	71
Number of cases on which action is continuing	46
Number of cases where no settlement could be arrived at	71

Shri Radha Raman : May I know whether any representation has been made to the Indian High Commissioner by the Indian traders that the present system causes a lot of delay and there should be some action taken ?

Shri Karmarkar : I am not aware of any such complaint ; if the hon. Member has come across such a complaint, I am prepared to investigate into it.

Shri Radha Raman : May I know the total amount involved in these disputes on either side ?

Shri Karmarkar : There is no precise information, Sir.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know what is the nature of the disputes because technically trade disputes mean labour disputes ?

Shri Karmarkar : In this case technically trade disputes mean disputes between the supplier and the buyer.

नेपाल को सहायता

*2360. **Shri विभूति मिश्र :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोलधी योजना के अन्तर्गत सिचाई की परियोजना के लिये नेपाल सरकार को अभी तक कितनी राशि सहायता के रूप में दी गई है ;

(ख) किन किन स्थानों पर सिचाई की योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं, और वे किस प्रकार की हैं; और

(ग) वे कब तक पूरी हो जायेगी और उनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि सींची जायेगी ?

वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री के समाप्तिव (श्री साहब ग्लॉबल कांग) : (क) नेपाल सरकार को अब तक साढ़े चार लाख रुपये दिये जा चुके हैं। इसके अलावा इन योजनाओं के लिये भारत से भेजे गये कर्मचारियों पर, अगस्त १९५५ के आखिर तक ४४,७४६ रुपये का खर्च किया जा चुका है।

(ख) और (ग) (१) काठमंडू घाटी में महादेवखोला और टीका मैराब पर सिचाई की दो योजनाओं पर काम हो रहा है, इन की १९५६ की गमियों तक सत्तम हो जाने की

उम्मीद है। इन से ८००० एकड़ जमीन सीची जा सकेगी।

(२) पोखरा घाटी में सिंचाई की दो योजनाओं पर काम हो रहा है। इन की, १६५६ की गणियों तक खत्म हो जाने की उम्मीद है। इन से ६००० एकड़ जमीन की सिंचाई होगी।

(३) १२ गांवों में बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये, रौतहट जिला तराई में ज्ञाज नदी का शख बदलने का काम पूरा हो चुका है।

(४) पूर्वी तराई के रौतहट, सरलाही, महोनी, और भोरंग जिलों में पीने के पानी के लिये १६० हेंड पम्प लगाये जा चुके हैं। पूर्वी तराई के सप्तरी और ज्ञापा जिलों में और काठमांडु घाटी में १२० हेंड पम्प लगाने का काम वर्षा के फौरन बाद में शुरू किया जायेगा और इन सार्वियों तक खत्म हो जायेगा।

(५) तराई के रौतहट, महोनी, भैरवा और तौलीहवा जिलों में पांच या छः नई सिंचाई योजनाओं का सर्वे किया जा रहा है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : ये जितनी योजनायें कार्यान्वित हो रही हैं, ये तो नैपाल की पूर्वी तराई में या काठमांडु में हो रही हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या कोई योजनायें पश्चिमी नैपालतराई में और हमारे इलाके से लगे हुए इलाके में, पासा जिले में भी कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं?

श्री साहब अली जां : इस के लिये मुझे नोटिस चाहिये।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो योजनायां ली जाती हैं ये नैपाल सरकार की राय से ली जाती हैं या वहां की जनता की भी कोई राय ली जाती है?

श्री साहब अली जां : अब तो जम्हूरी अमाना है। यकीनन कुछ नैपाल सरकार की भी राय है तो कुछ जनता की भी राय है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इन योजनाओं में कितने भारतीय कारकुन काम कर रहे हैं?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan : The technical staff sent by the Government of India so far consists of 2 Assistant Engineers, and 6 Overseers to help in survey and preparation of these projects and in supervising their construction. This staff works under the guidance of the Engineer-Member of the Directorate, Indian Aid Programmes.

A. C. Electric System

***2361. Shri H. N. Mukerjee :** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the number of accidents taking place from time to time on account of the high voltage of the A.C. System of electric supply ;

(b) whether Government are aware that for safety reasons 110-Volts A. C. System prevails in most parts of the world, whereas the 220-Volts A. C. System is being persisted here on account of greater profits to the supplying concerns ; and

(c) whether Government propose to examine the position and adopt the 110-Volts System for the sake of safety ?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Most of the countries of the world have adopted 220 Volts A. C. System for single phase supply. The Electric supply industry is governed by the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, which specifies the maximum return that can be earned by an undertaking on its investment. Therefore, the question of earning greater profit by adoption of 220 Volts A. C. does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : Has it come to the notice of the Government that the average fluctuation of voltage in 220 Volts A. C. System is very high and that is the reason for the many accidents which happen from time to time ?

Shri Hathi : We have no information that that fluctuation causes more accidents.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : May I know if Government will consider the desirability of compelling concerns like the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation to spend some more money on sub-stations and thereby bring about a change of the voltage system and ensure safety ?

Shri Hathi : From 220 Volts to 110 Volts ?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee : Yes.

Shri Hathi : I find that the 220 volts A. C. system is more economical to the consumers than the 110 Volts A. C. system. That is our information and it would be rather hard on the public to transfer from 220 volts to 110 volts, because all the electrical apparatus will have to be changed suitably.

India's Foreign Trade

***2362. Shri S. N. Das :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the overall position of India's foreign trade during the first half of the current year ; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to make up the deficiencies that have been found after the study of trends in different sectors ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) and (b). There has been a notable improvement in India's foreign trade during the first half of the current year. Imports and exports have been running at a higher level than in the corresponding period of the previous year. The balance of payment position continues to be favourable and the improvement in the terms of trade has been maintained. Efforts continue to be made to promote exports, to regulate imports to meet the changing needs of the country's economy and to diversify the country's foreign trade.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether any assessment has been made with regard to the effects of abolition or reduction of export duties on certain commodities and other export incentives ?

Shri Karmarkar : Assessments are being made continuously ; but now I cannot give exact information regarding any particular commodity.

Shri S. N. Das : May I know whether separate figures with regard to imports from dollar area and sterling area are available and if so, what are they ?

Shri Karmarkar : I have got the total figure ; but my hon. friend can get the figures from our efficient journal which is placed in the library.

Recording of Speeches

***2364. Shri Kamath :** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to a supplementary to Starred Question No. 1585 on the 8th September, 1955 and state :

(a) whether the records of the speeches of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in and out of India, will be processed and preserved in our archives ;

(b) whether efforts have been made to secure the records of such speeches ; and

(c) if so, which speeches of his have been selected for preservation ?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) : (a) All India Radio will certainly process and preserve in its archives the records of the speeches of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose if they become available.

(b) Yes, Sir. But unfortunately All India Radio has not come across any.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Kamath : Am I to understand that the Government of India has not been able to come across any speech of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose delivered during the period of his presidency of the Congress or thereafter ?

Dr. Keskar : There is a very large number of the speeches of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, but they are all in print; none of them is recorded. As far as we are aware, none of the speeches of Netaji Subhas delivered over the broadcasting system during the war time have been preserved. If the hon. Member knows of any, we shall certainly be glad to pursue the matter further.

Shri Kamath : Is the hon. Minister aware that his and our hon. colleague sitting to benches behind Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghose, who is connected with the History of the Freedom Struggle Committee possesses these records, not only of the speeches delivered when Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was President of the Congress, but also some of the speeches of his later days, and has any attempt been made by the Minister to contact his colleague sitting two rows behind ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. It would be better if the hon. Member invited the attention of the hon. Minister privately to this fact to pursue the matter instead of putting the question in the House.

Shri Kamath : Privately ?

Mr. Speaker : Yes.

Shri Kamath : I shall put another question. Is it a fact that the Defence department of the Government of India not this Government, but its predecessor, used to monitor the speeches of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose from Berlin and from East Asia, and is there any information in the possession of the Government whether any such speeches, after being monitored have been recorded also ?

Dr. Keskar : The tape of monitored speeches preserved during the war time is not generally preserved for years and years. Such things, after they become redundant,

after a certain number of years, are destroyed. As to the information passed on by the hon. Member, I said, I will certainly pursue. I have with me another colleague who was with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose also. He is also not aware of any record of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's speeches at that time.

Shri Kamath : Who is not aware?

Mr. Speaker : Another colleague behind him. Next question.

सिन्दरी फॉटिलाइजर और कैमिक्स्स सिमिटेड

*२३६६. डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का व्यान एस्टीमेट समिति की तेरहवीं रिपोर्ट में की गई इस सिफारिश की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि सिन्दरी फॉटिलाइजर के डाइरेक्टरों के बोर्ड में किसानों के हितों की रक्षा करने के लिये किसानों का कम से कम एक प्रतिनिधि लिया जाना चाहिये;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि भाग (ख) का उत्तर हाँ हो तो सरकार ने उस के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया है?

उत्पादन उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). इस विषय पर विचार हो रहा है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्या उत्पादन मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब तक एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने सरकार का व्यान इस ओर आकर्षित नहीं किया तब तक सरकार ने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर क्यों व्यान नहीं दिया?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : सरकार ने बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में किसी भी व्यक्ति की नियुक्ति किसी विशेष हित के प्रतिनिधि की हसियत से नहीं की, यह सही है कि जितने भी आदमी लिये गये हैं, उन में कोई तो लेबर के विषय में जानकारी रखता है और कोई प्रार्थिक

विषयों की जानकारी रखता है लेकिन किसी भी हित के विशेष प्रतिनिधि के रूप में कोई आदमी नहीं लिया गया है। अब चूंकि इस ओर एस्टीमेट कमेटी ने व्यान दिलाया है, इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

श्री एस० एन० बास : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर क्रायात्मक रूप में विचार हुआ है या साधारण सरकारी रूप में हुआ है?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : मैं ने निवेदन किया कि अभी तक जो सिद्धान्त है वह यही है कि किसी भी हित को न रखा जाय। जहाँ तक किसानों के हित का सम्बन्ध है, उस का स्पाल कृषि मंत्रालय करता है, उन से हमारा बराबर सम्पर्क रहता है और जो हमारी खाद है उस का वितरण वह करते हैं। उन को पूरी जानकारी रहती है कि किसानों की क्या भलाई है और क्या नहीं। लेकिन तब भी चूंकि एस्टी-मेट कमेटी ने कहा है, इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

Export of Agricultural Commodities

*२३६७. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether in allotting quotas for the export of Agricultural Commodities, any percentage is reserved for newcomers; and

(b) if so, the percentage so reserved for some of the principal commodities like groundnut, onions, chillies and gur?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) Yes, Sir; wherever possible, depending on the size of the surplus available for export.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 65].

Shri Viswanatha Reddy : May I know whether these newcomers, be they individuals or co-operatives, will be entitled to future quotas on the basis of their actual performance?

The Minister for Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari) : Once a new-

comer gets a licence and if that period is included for the purpose of calculating the quota, he will get a quota licence later on.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy : From the statement I find that the quota allowed for newcomers for H. P. S. groundnuts is 13.7 per cent whereas the quota allowed for newcomers for other commodities averages more than 50 per cent. Can the Minister explain the disparity and let the House know whether the quota is proposed to be increased?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari : The reason really is, according to the particular commodity, conditions vary. So far as H. P. S. groundnuts are concerned, exports are made to certain countries where people have contacts. Contacts are very necessary in this matter. Otherwise, exports would not take place. So far as other commodities like onions and chilies are concerned, contacts are more easily established. Conditions vary in regard to every commodity and we cannot have a set percentage for every commodity.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : May I know whether the Government will announce the export quota of agricultural commodities a little ahead of the harvesting period?

Shri Karmarkar : It cannot be done a little ahead. We receive advice from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture who have to wait for some time to be sure of the coming crops. The policy, as my hon. friend knows, regarding export is to export only the surplus. We have to see that the internal consumer is not stinted on any account.

Indian Prisoners in Pakistan Jails

***2368. Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Civilian prisoners who were arrested, detained and convicted before Partition and are still in Pakistan Jails awaiting repatriation; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their release?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle) : (a) According to the information supplied by the Pakistan Government there are no Civilian transferable prisoners in jails in Pakistan, awaiting repatriation to India.

(b) Does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Is the Government of India aware of the fact that when the prisoners' exchange took place between India and Pakistan, there were some prisoners

whose lists were not submitted by Pakistan, their relatives are writing to the Government of India for the last 8 years and no action has been taken? Will the Government of India take some action?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : Such of those transferable prisoners as were serving sentences in the Pakistan jails have been released. For the information of the hon. Member, I might point out that there is supposed to be one prisoner called Baldev Singh, reported to have been sentenced to 20 years rigorous imprisonment on a charge of murder. He was in Lyalpur jail; but later transferred to Karachi. On the basis of the information given by one of his relatives, the matter is being investigated. The Pakistan Government have promised to go into the matter.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Is the Government of India aware of the fact that there were some prisoners who were arrested between March and August and they were convicted even after the prisoners' exchange and they were not released?

Shri J. K. Bhonsle : As far as the Pakistan Government knows, there is no such person. If the hon. Member can give information on this point, we shall certainly investigate.

Price of Coal

***2369 Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state the financial benefits to be derived by colliery owners as a result of increase in control prices of coal since July, 1955?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra) : An increase of 3 annas per ton in the controlled prices of selected Grades A and B and Grade I coal produced in Bengal and Bihar fields and of all grades of coal produced in Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Orissa and Assam (excluding Khasi mines) has been allowed since July, 1955. No financial benefit is likely to be derived by the colliery owners, as according to the revised Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme, they have now to make a higher contribution to the Workers' Provident Fund.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : May I know whether the increase of 3 annas in the controlled price will offset the liability of the colliery owners consequent upon the liberalisation of The Provident Fund Scheme?

Shri Satish Chandra : That is roughly the calculation. The increased realization will more or less be equal to the additional contribution that is to be made now by the colliery owners to the provident fund.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao : Are the Government aware of the fact that this increase

will put Rs. 60 lakhs in the hands of the colliery owners whereas the liability on account of liberalisation is only Rs. 22 lakhs?

Shri Satish Chandra : According to my information, that is not correct. On the other hand, we have received representation from the colliery owners that this increase in price of $1/3$ per ton does not cover the additional contribution and so this should be raised to four annas. We have sent a reply saying that the general revision of coal prices will have to be undertaken after the award of the All India Industrial Tribunal in respect of coal mines is received and that this matter can be taken into consideration at that stage.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether this increased price will be regarded as an excess cess, because the hon. Minister said that it will be used for the labourers and will go to a cess fund?

Shri Satish Chandra : This does not go to a cess fund. It goes to the workers' provident fund.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Ramananda Das. Absent. Shri Ramachandra Reddi.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : 2372. I request that 2390 may also be taken because it deals with a similar matter.

Mr. Speaker : Is it convenient to the hon. Minister?

Shri Karmarkar : Yes, Sir.

Import Licences

***2372. Shri Ramachandra Reddi :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1835 on the 16th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any circular was issued by Government to ascertain as to whether Import Licences issued by the French Administration were granted by a competent authority;

(b) whether the term "Competent Authority" was defined in pursuance of Article 17 of the Indo-French Agreement;

(c) the category in which all Valid or Invalid licences issued by the Chief 'L' Affairs Economiques (French India) were placed; and

(d) whether licences issued under 'Open Market Exchange Basis' were held valid till the 31st October, 1954?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) All "Authorisations" and "Attestations" issued by the French Indian

Administration prior to 1st November 1954 in respect of which responsibility for the provision of required foreign exchange had been undertaken by that administration were considered as valid licences falling within the purview of Article 17 of the Indo-French Agreement.

(d) No import licences were issued by French Indian Administration to cover imports financed with foreign exchange obtained from the open market. But such imports were under the rules and regulations then in force permitted before the 31st October 1954.

Import Licences

***2390. Shri Ramachandra Reddi :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1835 on the 16th September, 1955 and state:

(a) the value of articles covered by import licences which have not been revaluated in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of the Indo-French Agreement; and

(b) its proportion to the total value of the goods covered by all import licences issued by the competent French authorities before the 31st October, 1954?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar) : (a) The attention of the hon'ble Member is drawn to part (b) of the question referred to by him, wherein it was clearly stated that all import licences issued by the French authorities prior to the merger and which were valid on the date of the merger, were revaluated.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : The other day the hon. Minister replied that all the licences that were valid upto 31st October have not been re-validated, but some of them have been left out. Under article 17 it is clearly stated that goods covered by a valid import licence issued by a competent authority prior to the date of the *de facto* transfer shall be allowed to be imported into the settlements and the necessary foreign currency will be granted to the importers. I only want to know whether this article 17 has been fully implemented.

Shri Karmarkar : Article 17 has been fully implemented and it was agreed on behalf of the other side also that that article covered only such cases where foreign exchange was provided for or guaranteed by the French Government. The other system of the Pondicherry Government was that they permitted imports of any other quantities of goods or

any other types of goods where the parties went to the open market, and these open market transactions were to the tune of Rs. 2.5 crores or more, and in that case we did not treat them as valid licences. We treated as valid under article 17, and rightly, only such licences in the case of which the French Government agreed to provide foreign exchange. That is the position.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Is it not a fact that new-comers are preferred to the old licence-holders who have been given licences for the import of particular commodities by competent authorities of the prior Government, and would it not amount to an infringement of article 17 of the merger agreement? It has been recently said that a petition has been presented by the association of the French importers to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs inviting the attention of this Ministry especially to this particular provision.

Shri Karmarkar: I have almost forgotten the first part of the question which appeared to be relevant to us, but still so far as I can remember it, the position as has been precisely stated by me is this. There were two ways by which a party could import goods into Pondicherry. One was what is known as licence for importing goods in respect of which foreign exchange was provided for by the French Government or the Pondicherry Government itself. And the other was the case where the party went to a bank or somewhere in the open market and purchased foreign exchange, and this also the Pondicherry Government authorised. A greater desire to go to the open market was visible in August, September and October, with a view to import goods and let them into India, therefore we thought it proper and right, and also in accordance with article 17 of the agreement, that the latter category of goods should not be imported. Still, as a measure of relief in genuine cases, we have permitted certain types of imports.

Tyre Manufacturing Companies

*2373. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that all the four Tyre manufacturing companies have formed a ring to maintain high prices for rubber tyres;

(b) if so, whether it is not a case of trade monopoly; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari): (a) Government are

aware that the prices of tyres and tubes are fixed by agreement among the tyre companies.

(b) It is a matter of opinion.

(c) The Tariff Commission was asked to make an enquiry into the question of fixing fair prices of tyres and tubes and their report is under consideration of Government.

Shri Chandak: Do Government propose to nationalise the tyre industry to eliminate the monopolies?

Shri T.T. Krishnamachari: No, Sir.

Shri Chandak: What about encouraging some Indian companies to set up a tyre factory in competition with the present companies?

Shri T.T. Krishnamachari: There is no bar to anybody applying for a licence for starting a tyre factory.

Shri V.P. Nayar: In answer to part (b) of the question, namely whether it is not a case of trade monopoly, the hon. Minister said that it is a matter of opinion. May I know whether it is a fact that the tyre manufacturing companies have all their machinery installed from what they got from the surplus of lend-lease at very, very low cost, and may also know whether the price of tyres in India is not the highest in the world?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I will take the information from the hon. Member.

Shri Joachim Alva: In view of the British and American monopolistic combines of tyre companies operating in India and the fact that they are charging six times the cost of production to the consumer, and in view of the fact that I drew the attention of the hon. Minister on the last occasion to the fact that bulldozer tyres are redone by our own men in Bhakra-Nangal for Rs. 700 which are charged Rs. 6,000 by the Firestone Tyre Company to the Government, does the Commerce Ministry mean to take some interest in the matter and see that in the new factory which is to be started in Travancore Government takes a whip hand in the personnel, capital and production of the factory?

Shri T.T. Krishnamachari: All this is a little premature. No factory has yet been started in Travancore-Cochin.

Indo-Burma Boundary Line

*2375. **Shri S.C. Samanta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 on the 2nd March, 1955 and state:

(a) the number of meetings held between the representatives of Burma and

India since 1952 regarding the boundary line between the two countries; and

(b) the number of border disputes that came up for discussion and the number of disputes settled?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J.N. Hazarika): (a) There has been no meeting regarding the boundary line between the two countries. However, four border meetings were held since 1952 to discuss matters of mutual interest.

(b) There have been no border disputes.

Tribal Activities on Indo-Burma Border

*2392. **Shri S.C. Samanta:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 411 on the 2nd March, 1955 and state the steps taken by the Governments of India and Burma to maintain control over the tribal people and to prevent them from indulging in head-hunting activities?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): Head-hunting, as such, has practically stopped in these areas both in India and Burma. In November 1954, there was however an inter-village clash near the Burmese frontier. Details of this were given to the House at the time. Fifty-seven people were killed in that clash.

The Assam-Burma border has not so far presented any special problems. In regard to the NEFA-Burma border, the establishment of a number of new administrative centres and Assam Rifles Outposts and the improvement of communications have greatly reduced possibilities of head-hunting incidents. Local officers have standing instructions to carry out frequent tours in the interior and maintain close contact with the tribal people, so that in the event of any dispute, they may bring their cases to the administration for settlement instead of resorting to raids resulting in the taking of lives.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that before 1952 there were so many cases of head hunting and also disturbances and so the Burma Government requested the Indian Government to have annual meetings?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not remember about the request of the Burma Government for annual meetings, but we have been frequently in touch with each other whenever

any occasion arose, and in fact, on one occasion near the border there was some such head hunting trouble about two or three years ago, and there was joint action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to know whether the meetings of the two Governments were revived at the instance of the Burma Government, because they were not being held before 1952.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I just said that there have been such meetings and I cannot remember whether it was at their instance or ours, may be at theirs. As a matter of fact, apart from other meetings at official level, about two years ago I think I went myself to this side of the border and the Burmese Prime Minister came there and met us there and both of us crossed the border to the other side, that is the Naga area on the Burmese side, and we had long talks about this matter and met a large number of the Naga tribes on the other side and this side, both sides.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether, in view of the situation at the border, there is any proposal to have a joint boundary force with Burma on this border?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no trouble on that border now. Some time, some occasional incident might happen. But there is no problem with Burma border at the present moment.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mr. Speaker: The question hour is now over. We shall now take up short notice questions. I may suggest that short notice questions Nos. 13 and 14 may be put together, since they relate to the same subject. I shall call the hon. Members concerned one after the other.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

S.N.Q. No. 13. Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a memorial service was held on the 18th September, 1955 in Tokyo for Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Indian Ambassador to Tokyo and other members of the Indian Embassy were invited to attend the service;

(c) whether all or any of them attended; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

Ashes of Netaji

S. N. Q. No. 14. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Prime Minister pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent controversy which has arisen

about the authenticity of the ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose which have been kept in the Renkoji Temple, Tokyo, Japan;

(b) if so, the factual information about this matter; and

(c) whether Government have approached the Government of Japan and the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring those ashes to India?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): S.N.Q. No. 13 (a) to (d) and 14 (a) to (c). A Memorial Service for the late Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was held on the 18th August, 1955, in the Renkoji Temple in Tokyo. The Indian Embassy were invited to the Service, and several members of the Embassy attended. The ambassador himself was not in Tokyo at the time, but the First Secretary of the Embassy, who represented him, placed a wreath on his behalf on the urn containing the ashes.

Subsequently, the Indian Embassy received an invitation for a second Memorial Service a month later, on the 18th September, in the same temple. They felt that a repetition of the ceremony so soon after the first Memorial Service would detract from the solemnity of the occasion. This view of the Embassy was conveyed to the authorities of the Renkoji Temple, and they were told that the Indian Embassy could not properly be expected to attend another Memorial Service after having done so on the 18th August which was the appropriate date.

Government have not approached the Government of Japan or the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring these ashes to India. Government have felt that in this matter, no steps should be taken without the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that the Japanese Government contributed nearly 20,000 yen to the Memorial Service either on the 18th August or on the subsequent occasion? And did they approach or ask our Government whether they were willing to make any contribution also to this Service, and if so, what was the reaction of our Government to this request or approach of the Japanese Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I think the hon. Member is right in saying that the Japanese Government contributed a sum, probably 20,000 yen, according to Japanese custom. I do not know if they approached our Embassy to contribute any money for this purpose. Normally, it is not done. It is not our custom. It was the Japanese custom, and they followed it.

Shri Kamath: The Prime Minister has said that the question with regard to the ashes, or the supposed ashes, of Netaji

Subhas Chandra Bose is a matter for his family to decide. He said in the last Parliament on the 9th March 1952, that personally he was not satisfied that the report submitted by Mr. S. A. Iyer, one time member of Netaji's *Arzi Hakumat-e-Azad Hind*, was convincing enough, and therefore that was not the last word on the subject. May I know whether Government still hold the view that that is not the last word and that the report of Mr. S.A. Iyer is not convincing, and whether it is because of that that Government have not taken any action in this matter with regard to the ashes? May I also know whether this matter is merely a family affair or a national affair?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member will notice that what I have said is that the approval of the family is necessary and desirable. I do not say that it is entirely a family affair; certainly it is a national affair also.

Hon. Members will remember that some time ago, for a considerable time, some people in this country doubted the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death, and challenged that. It became difficult for Government to take any action in this matter when this fact was doubted by some, and certainly not without the approval of the family.

The hon. Member has referred to a report by Mr. Iyer and to what I am reported to have said, I have absolutely no recollection of having made the remark which the hon. Member says I made.

Shri Kamath: I shall pass it on to you.

Mr. Speaker: Later.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be that I made the remark in regard to certain details in that report. But I have no doubt in my mind—I did not have it then, and I have no doubt today,—of the fact of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death. It may be that the circumstances may not be quite clear; it may be so.

In a matter of this kind, the only enquiry, i.e. satisfactory enquiry that can be made is by the Japanese Government. The matter is in Japan; the whole thing is there. We cannot impose ourselves or an enquiry committee on the Japanese Government. Of course, if they choose to enquire, we will very gladly co-operate and give such help as we can. But we simply cannot enquire into their territory, and more specially also, when probably all the possible witnesses are either Japanese Government officials or others connected with that Government.

Shri Kamath: Am I to understand that Government will welcome a proposal for an Indo-Japanese commission to en-

quire into this matter at official level or governmental level?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have said that the question of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's death is, I think settled beyond doubt. There can be no enquiry about that. But as for the exact circumstances, possibly if there is an enquiry held, it may be that some additional facts may come to our notice. And as I said, the initiative must come from the Japanese Government in this matter. If it comes, naturally we shall gladly give them such help as we can.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: The Prime Minister has told us that he has no manner of doubt in his own mind about the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. Do we take it that this is based on a definite finding by Government in regard to the finality of the information? In that case, I want to know how is it that we are not taking steps to secure the expeditious return of the ashes, and also, apart from that to do in this country certain jobs which we owe to the memory of the dead. I ask this question because this question of the death of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose or otherwise has been contested, and the whole matter is hanging fire for a long time, but people's emotions require to be respected on this issue of the death of a very great man. And that is why I ask the Prime Minister to tell us what steps Government intend to take—now that it is certain that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is dead—in regard to the perpetuation of his memory in this country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I thought that I had answered this question already.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Prime Minister has said that Government have not approached the Japanese Government or the management of the Renkoji Temple to bring those ashes to India, in the absence of the approval of the family of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose. May I know whether Government have approached that family or sought their permission to bring those ashes to India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not recently. But references have been made in the past.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee rose.

Mr. Speaker: He has answered the question already. I do not want to argue.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I have not got the answer. The House has not got the answer. The country has not got the answer. Let us have it.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. It is not a debate that is going on. The hon. Member will realise that he is asking for infor-

mation. Even the long question that he put was, really speaking, not a question which should have been allowed by me, but it is because of the emotions and sentiments that I have allowed it. Now, there is an end to it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: But why did you allow it?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am going to the next question.

Conference to discuss problems of East-Asia

S. N.Q. No. 15. Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether he recently made a proposal for a Geneva-type Conference to discuss the problems of East-Asia;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been referred to other powers;

(c) if so, to whom; and

(d) whether such a Conference is likely to be held in the near future?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (d). No such proposal has been made by the Prime Minister, but he suggested some time ago that at an appropriate time later, it might be desirable to have a Geneva type of conference to discuss some of the problems of East Asia. He did not think that such a conference would be helpful at present or in the near future. No reference was made to other countries.

Shri Kamath: Which problems should be considered, in the views of the Prime Minister, by this conference, if and when it is held, and which problems, does he think, relating to tension in this area—in this region of the world—should be considered by such a conference?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know. When the conference is likely to take shape, this matter will be given consideration. There is no doubt that there are a number of problems. It is often better to take problems separately, to deal with the simpler ones, rather than take every possible problem and get into a deadlock.

Mr. Speaker: We will go to the next question.

Shri Kamath: May I put one question?

Mr. Speaker: He may put his next question.

Korean Prisoners of War

S.N.Q. No 16. Shri Kamath: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress has been made towards the final disposition of Korean

prisoners of war in India's custody; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter rests?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government of Brazil have offered to accept those ex-prisoners of war from Korea who wish to settle in that country.

The Government of Mexico have offered to take 10 ex-prisoners and the Government of Argentina have offered to take six.

Thanks to the co-operation of these neutral countries, the problem of the final disposition of the Korean ex-prisoners of war is nearing solution.

Shri Kamath: What was the total number of these ex-prisoners of war that came into India's custody at the conclusion of the Truce Commission's work, and how many are there today in our custody?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry I cannot give the exact number, but it was a little over 80, I think, who came here. So far as I know, they are all here except one who went back—that is, round about 80 are still here.

Shri Kamath: During the last few months, were these ex-prisoners sounded or asked to state their preferences with regard to the country they would like to go, and if they have stated their preferences, are arrangements being made to send them to those countries for which they have opted or only to these Latin American countries mentioned in the Prime Minister's reply?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: During this period that they have been here, they have been repeatedly asked about their preferences, and it is their preferences that were communicated to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. But from time to time, they changed their preferences also, and attempt is made to send them to countries where they want to go, and naturally where those countries are prepared to take them.

Shri Kamath: Is it a fact that China, North Korea and the UN together agreed to bear the expenses of these ex-prisoners in India? If so, up to date, what share of their expenses—the burden—in this regard has been paid by these three?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, it is true that the expenses have to be jointly shared by these countries. For the moment, I do not know how much they have paid or not; I have no doubt that they will settle their accounts.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Evacuee Properties

***2345. Chaudhuri Muhammed Shafee:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing :

(a) the total number of evacuee properties in urban areas of Delhi State allotted to displaced persons so far;

(b) the total number of such properties which have not been allotted so far; and

(c) the reasons for not allotting them?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 20,569.

(b) 2,118 (1990 plots and 128 built up properties).

(c) Most plots are in low-lying areas of Shahdara and therefore, unfit for occupation. The built up properties are either too small or too dilapidated for occupation, without extensive alterations or repairs.

Endowments and Trusts

***2347. Shri C. R. Chowdary:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to appoint a committee to examine the possibilities of utilising the funds with Trusts and other religious endowments for Social Welfare works as envisaged in the First Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government propose to enact an All India Legislation for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. M'shra): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The question of better management of trusts and endowments and of fuller utilization of their resources is being examined by the Planning Commission.

Export of Indian Cloth

***2348. Shri Bishwa Nath Roy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the export of the Indian cloths declined in the first half of the current year in comparison to that of the last year for the corresponding period?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): Yes, Sir.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

*2353. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families from East Pakistan, which have been sent out of West Bengal for settlement and rehabilitation during the current year so far;

(b) the names of the places to which they have been sent;

(c) the avenues of gainful employment or business made available to them at those places; and

(d) the total financial aid granted to these families by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) 444 families upto 31st August, 1955.

(b) Orissa and Andamans.

(c) Agriculturist families have been allotted cultivable land and given financial assistance for house building, purchase of bullocks, implements, seeds, manure, etc., besides being granted cost of maintenance upto one year and free transport to the place of rehabilitation.

Non-Agriculturist families have been granted business and housing loans and other facilities, such as shops, wherever necessary, besides cost of maintenance upto 3 months, and free transport to the place of rehabilitation.

(d) Rs. 11.60 lakhs.

Village Exchange Scheme

*2359. **Shri K. K. Das:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Secretary to the Ministry of Finance, Economic Affairs Department, Government of India, attended a Seminar of Artisans at Kabilpur in the Mohammedan Bazar Community Project Area in West Bengal to make an 'on the spot' study of the Village Exchange Scheme; and

(b) if so, what is the *modus operandi* of the said Village Exchange Scheme.

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. The object was to understand the actual working of the scheme rather than to make any detailed "on the spot" study of the scheme.

(b) The Village Exchange Scheme has been sponsored by the West Bengal Government.

The information with regard to the *modus operandi* of the scheme is available

in the West Bengal Government's pamphlet entitled "The Village Exchange—A Programme for Industrial Extension in West Bengal."

Chicory

*2363. **Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the various purposes for which Chicory is used;

(b) whether there is any restriction on its use;

(c) whether there is any ratio according to which it is to be adulterated with Coffee powder, in relation to price; and

(d) the quantity imported during 1954-55 with the names of the countries from which it was imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Chicory is used as blending material in the preparation of what is commonly called 'French Coffee'.

(b) Some of the State Governments, e.g. Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg have framed rules under the Prevention of Adulteration Act regarding the admixture of Chicory with Coffee.

(c) In the rules framed by the Governments of Mysore and Travancore-Cochin it is stipulated that the addition of Chicory to Coffee should not exceed 50 per cent. The fact of such an addition and the exact proportion of the adulterant should be clearly indicated on the label of the container or packet containing the mixture. The Madras and Coorg Governments have stipulated that in the case of mixture containing more than 50 per cent. of Chicory the printed label attached to the packet containing the mixture shall describe the contents as Chicory blended with coffee and should also state the percentage of chicory and coffee.

(d) Statistics of import of Chicory are not separately recorded in the Customs returns and hence actual figures of import of Chicory cannot be given. During the year 1954, licences of the value of Rs. 19,17,000 were issued for the import of Chicory. The main countries from which Chicory is imported are Holland and Belgium.

Rourkela Steel Plant

*2370. **Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1586 on the 8th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the displaced persons and their dependants will be given

preference for employment in the Rourkela Steel Factories even after the completion of the construction work;

(b) whether they will be given preference in getting such training in trades as may fit them for work in the factory; and

(c) whether a list of such displaced persons and their dependants will be maintained for future reference?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As far as is possible.

(c) Such a list is already being maintained by Hindustan Steel Limited.

Cottage and Village Industries

*2371. **Shri Ramananda Das :** Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Cottage and Village Industries of Shoe-making and Tanning of Leather are facing a crisis, being unable to compete with the big industries like Bata, Flex and other similar industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to revive the Cottage Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, the cottage and small sector of the leather footwear and tanning industries are at a disadvantage, despite the fact that by far, the greater percentage of production is in this sector. This is due mainly to inferior technique employed and difficulties in marketing.

(b) The position is kept under constant review; and financial and technical assistance is provided for development and improvement of production in the village sector.

"C.A.R.E."

*2376. { **Shri M. R. Krishna :**
 { **Shri B. C. Das :**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Food Packages, Ghee and milk powder in large quantities are being distributed by an American Association known as "C.A.R.E." to the poor people in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to The Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) : Yes,

Second Five Year Plan

*2377. **Shri N. M. Lingam:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has assessed the requirements of administrative and technical personnel for the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the steps being taken to train the required personnel;

(c) whether any changes are contemplated in the administrative set up; and

(d) if so, the nature and extent of the changes proposed?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The assessment is in progress.

(b) Some states are expanding their administrative cadres in anticipation of requirements under the Second Five Year Plan.

As a result of steps taken in the first Five Year Plan there has been some increase in the output of technical personnel (Engineering).

State Governments have schemes for increasing accommodation in technical institutions during the Second Plan period.

(c) and (d). The matter is under consideration.

Mica Export Promotion Council

*2378. **Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1046 on the 16th March, 1955 and state:

(a) the recommendations of the Mica Advisory Committee in regard to the setting up of an Export Promotion Council for Mica;

(b) when the Council is proposed to be set up; and

(c) the names of its personnel?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) At its meetings held at Trivandrum on the 25th and 26th March, 1955, the Mica Advisory Committee unanimously decided to recommend to Government that an Export Promotion Council for Mica be set up.

(b) It is expected that the Council would come into being before the end of this year.

(c) The personnel of the Council has not yet been settled.

करने के लिये एक योजना का मसविदा भेजा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो योजना की मुख्य बात क्या है;

(ग) सरकार ने उस पर क्या निर्णय किया है; और

(घ) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार सरकार को निश्चित कालावधि में उस को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई हिदायत दी है?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री एस० एन० मिथ):

(क) से (घ). एक विवरण लोक सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ६७]

Khadi Hundies

*2384. {Dr. Ram Subhag Singh : Shri Amjad Ali :

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) how many post offices are selling *Khadi Hundies* at present;

(b) how long this sale will continue; and

(c) whether any extra hands have been engaged to cope with this work?

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) All post Offices in the country.

(b) Upto 31-3-1956.

(c) It has been agreed to reimburse the Posts and Telegraphs Department any additional expenditure incurred on this account. The employment of extra hands by the Post Offices is, however, unlikely.

Hindustan Housing Factory, Ltd.

*2385. Shri Kamath : Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recommendation of the Estimates Committee on page 25 of its thirteenth Report, to the effect that after disposal of surplus stores the establishment of the Government Housing Factory should be closed; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take thereon?

The Minister of Works, 'Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government propose to accept the recommendation and act accordingly.

Products of United States Firms

*2386. Dr. Rama Rao : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a Press report that many United States firms have made arrangements for full or partial manufacture of their products in India and that certain United States companies were entering into licensing royalty agreements with Indian companies;

(b) if so, the names of firms who made such arrangements during the period from the 1st January, 1954 to the 31st July, 1955; and

(c) the names of their Indian collaborators?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) : (a) to (c). I have been a Reuter report in the *Hindu* of the 8th September to this effect. I have no reason to believe that the report is factually accurate. Nor is it possible for me to mention the names of the firms who have entered into collaboration agreements on the basis of the facts alleged. The types of foreign collaboration with Indian industrialists vary considerably from technical collaboration, to royalty agreements, participation in research and capital participation. If a specific question is put in respect of a particular product or a particular industry, I can endeavour to furnish an answer, if such an answer is not otherwise barred.

Aluminium Factory (Madras)

*2387. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent statement of the Minister for Industries, Madras, that since there will be delay in starting the Aluminium Factory in Madras State in the public sector, a Corporation will be formed to start the industry;

(b) whether the permission of the Planning Commission has been accorded for this deviation; and

(c) if so, the nature of the Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. Government have not seen the statement referred to of the Minister for Industries, Madras.

(b) The Planning Commission have not been approached.

(c) Does not arise.

Lajpat Rai Market

*2388. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of a *pucca* market on the site of existing Lajpat Rai Market, opposite the Red Fort, Delhi has begun;

(b) if so, when the construction work was started and when it will be completed;

(c) whether Government have provided any accommodation to those shopkeepers whose shops have been demolished; and

(d) if so, where and for how long?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes, on a part of the site.

(b) In May, 1955. The date of completion cannot be anticipated as a portion of the site has not yet been made available by the Delhi State Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) The sites are in the market area or in its vicinity and will remain in occupation of the eligible shopkeepers temporarily.

Cigarette Factories

*2389. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to set up new factories for the manufacture of cigarettes in India?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): No, Sir.

Automobile Tyre Companies

*2391. **Shri Chandak:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that certain Automobile Tyre Companies are charging different rates for the same type of tyres; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

कलों के रस का निर्यात

*2391. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** क्या बाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५४ में और जुलाई, १९५५ तक किन-किन देशों को संतरे, आम, कटहल, पपीता, अमरूद, टमाटर और अनामास के रस से बने हुए पदार्थ निर्यात किये गये हैं; और

(ख) कितनी मात्रा में निर्यात किये गये हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर):

(क) और (ख). मांगी गई सूचना सरकारी अंकड़ों में अलग से दर्ज नहीं की जाती।

रायपुर के लिए औद्योगिक योजना

*2393. **Shri Jagadde:** क्या बाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फोर्ड फाउन्डेशन समिति मध्य प्रदेश के रायपुर में एक करोड़ रुपये की एक औद्योगिक योजना आरम्भ करने का विचार करती है; और

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या राज्य और केन्द्रीय सरकारों ने प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है?

बाणिज्य और उद्योग तथा लोहा और इस्पात मंत्री (श्री टी. टी. कृष्णमाचारी):

(क) सरकार को इस की कोई सूचना नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Survey of Taldih Mining Area

*2394. **Shri Sanganna** : Will the Minister of Iron and Steel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Air Survey Company of India has been asked to take an aerial photograph of the Taldih Mining area in connection with the Rourkela Steel Project, and

(b) if so, where the matter stands at present?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b). The Air Survey Company of India Limited, Calcutta, have been asked by Hindustan Steel Limited to make an aerial survey of the Taldih mining area in connection with the Rourkela Steel Project. The survey will be undertaken soon.

Employment

*2395. **Shri N. B. Chowdhury** : Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing the results achieved so far in respect of the Eleven Point Programme of 1953 for the expansion of the employment opportunities in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S.N. Mishra) : Results of the Eleven Point Programme are being assessed.

Film on Bhudan Movement

*2396. **Shri Radha Raman** : **Shri M. Islamuddin**:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India are producing a film on Acharya Vinoba Bhave or on his Bhoodan Movement;

(b) if so, what will be its length, principal features and cost;

(c) when it will be ready; and

(d) whether it will be shown free or sold out to film exhibitors?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar) : (a) to (d). A documentary in two parts is under preparation. It will be shown in the Cinemas and will also be shown extensively on non-commercial releases.

Salt

*2397. **Shri Kamath** : **Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani**:

Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to import rock salt from Pakistan;

(b) if so, when and how much;

(c) whether India is deficient in salt production;

(d) if not, the reasons for importing salt from Pakistan;

(e) whether the All India Salt Refiners Association has made a representation in this connection; and

(f) whether Government have considered the representation, and if so, with what result?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : (a) and (b). The recent Trade Agreement concluded between India and Pakistan provides for the import by India, of 10 lakh maunds of rock salt from Pakistan during the currency of the Agreement viz. from 1-9-55 to 31-8-56.

(c) No, so far as Sea Salt is concerned. Rock salt, however, for which there is a marked preference in certain parts of North India is not yet sufficiently available.

(d) The import of rock salt from Pakistan has been agreed to in the interest of promoting trade between the two countries.

(e) Yes.

(f) The representation is under consideration.

Films on Untouchability

*2398. **Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1845 on the 16th September, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the lives of Harijan saints and great social reformers are being considered as subjects for educational films in connection with the programme for the removal of untouchability; and

(b) if so, the amount set apart for this purpose?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar) : (a) and (b). The production of one feature film

is under consideration, wherein will be presented the efforts made throughout the Indian history by religious teachers and reformers for the removal of untouchability. Details of production and expenditure have not yet been settled. In addition, the Films Division has produced and proposes to produce short films on the subject of removal of untouchability.

Automobile Tyres

***2399. Shri Chandak :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1546 on the 22nd December, 1954 and state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission has since submitted its Report on the cost of tyres manufactured in this country; and

(b) if so, the difference between the cost and selling prices of automobile tyres?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Yes, Sir.

The Report is under consideration by Government and it is not possible to give any details about the report before the Government arrives at a decision on the recommendations made by the Commission.

Import of Plywood

1267. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of plywood imported during 1953 and 1954; and

(b) the names of the countries from which it has been imported?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Silk-worm Seeds

1268. Shri Ibrahim : Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of silk-worm seeds imported during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 and the value thereof; and

(b) how the seed imported has been allotted to different States?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy) : () The information is not available because no separate record is maintained for the import of silk-worm seeds.

(b) Seed is not imported by any Central Agency and the question of allotment to different States, therefore, does not arise.

Coffee

***1269. Shri Ibrahim :** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of coffee to be produced in the country during 1955-56; and

(b) the estimated quantity and value of coffee to be exported during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) About 27,000 tons.

(b) It is too early to give any estimate.

Indian Diplomats

1270. Shri Ibrahim: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian diplomats who died on active service abroad since the 26th January, 1950;

(b) whether any memorials to commemorate their memory have been raised by Government; and

(c) if so, the amount of money spent or sanctioned for such memorials, separately?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Two.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Rationalisation in Jute Mills

***1271. Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 369 on the 26th November, 1954 and state:

(a) the number of Jute Mills in which rationalisation scheme has been introduced till June, 1955;

(b) the number of employees displaced due to rationalisation; and

(c) the number of them who have been provided with alternative employment?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T.T. Krishnamachari) : (a) Twenty-three.

(b) and (). Precise information regarding the number of employees displaced.

due to the installation of modern machinery is not available but they are stated to have all been absorbed in the vacancies which occurred due to retirements, and other causes.

Uranium Deposits

1272. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that deposits of Uranium exist near Dharamsala (Dharamkot) in the Himalayan Range (Punjab); and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any geological survey of the area?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government have no information in the matter.

Training Centres for Community Projects

1273. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Training Centres opened so far to train workers for National Extension Service and Community Projects, in each State;

(b) the syllabus followed and the period of training; and

(c) the amount allotted by the Centre and the amount borne by the States?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (b). The information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha and is contained in Annexures I, II, & III in respect of parts (a) to (c) respectively [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 68].

A. I. R.

1274. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state the number of talks broadcast from each Station of the All India Radio during the year 1954 regarding the Gandhian Philosophy and teachings?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 69].

Nepali Communists Organisations

1275. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Nepali Communists Organisations have established their contact in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they occasionally visit Bihar for making propaganda against Nepal as well as India; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government of India in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). There are no restrictions on the movement of persons on Bihar-Nepal border. Government have no information about anti-Indian or anti-Nepal propaganda by them. Suitable steps will be taken if and when any unlawful activities come to the notice of Government.

Razor Blades

1276. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state the number of concerns manufacturing razor blades, if any, run with the help of foreign firms?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): There is only one firm, already in production, which is manufacturing safety razor blades in collaboration with a foreign firm.

Food and Agriculture Publicity Unit

1277. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pamphlets published so far by the Food and Agriculture publicity unit and the names of the languages in which they have been published;

(b) the number of pamphlets which had to be re-printed;

(c) whether the films produced on the matter were given during publicity and exhibition of those films was made compulsory in every cinema; and

(d) the total amount spent for this purpose during 1954-55?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 23 pamphlets have been so far brought out by the Food and Agriculture Unit in the Press Information Bureau, of which 10 were in English and Hindi; 3 exclusively in Hindi and 10 in English. Advance copies of manuscripts are made available to State Governments for production of versions in regional languages. These pamphlets are intended for distribution among farmers, agricultural instructors, journalists, publicists and other interested in agriculture.

(b) Six.

(c) The films are produced in 16 mm. and are intended for use in agricultural training institutions, extension centres etc. They are not intended for exhibition in commercial cinema houses.

(d) The total amount spent during 1954-55 on the preparation of pamphlets, folders, films and on issue of advertise-

ments and printing of posters and leaflets was Rs. 31,167/-

Small Scale Industries

1278. Shri-Gidwani: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to send Indians employed in small scale industries for practical training abroad in factories which are engaged in the manufacture of mathematical instruments, table cutlery, razors, scissors, knives and surgical instruments;

(b) if so, the details of the Scheme formulated in this regard;

(c) the number of persons who have applied for training under the scheme; and

(d) the total expenditure to be incurred on the Scheme and the amount to be spent on each trainee in the form of scholarship or stipend?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir.

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

East Bengal Displaced Persons

1279. Shri R. K. Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of East Bengal Displaced Persons who have migrated to Delhi after Partition;

(b) the number of displaced persons, who on account of the conditions obtaining in Pakistan, are unable to go back to their homes there;

(c) whether any scope for rehabilitation has been given to the displaced persons referred to in part (a) above;

(d) if so, in what shape; and

(e) whether any land or house has been given to them either by outright transfer or on rent, particularly to persons working in private offices or engaged in business?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) and (b). No such record has been maintained by the Delhi State Government.

(c) Yes.

(d) (i) Small urban loans.

(ii) Financial assistance to displaced students and trainees; and

(iii) Allotment of quarters and plots.

(e) Yes.

Documentary Films and Newareels

1280. Shri P. N. Rajabhoj: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the documentary films and newsreels exhibited in Part 'C' States under the Cinematograph Act, 1952, Statewise, during 1954-55 and 1955-56 so far; and

(b) the names of the documentary films on education, and current events shown in Part 'C' States during January to June, 1955?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) A statement of documentaries and newsreels released by the Films Division during 1954-55 and 1955-56, upto August is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 70]. Films released are circulated to cinemas in various States, including Part 'C' States.

(b) Apart from release to cinemas, prints of films are supplied to mobile vans. A list of films supplied to mobile vans of Central and State Governments in Part 'C' States during January-June, 1955, is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 7].

हज यात्रा

१२१८. श्री रमेश तिहः : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५५ में भव तक कितने हज यात्री भारत से मरका गये;

(ख) १९५४ में उन की संख्या कितनी थी; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा विदेशी कार्य मंत्री (श्री ज्वाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) और (ख). १९५४ और १९५५ के दौरान में जो भारतीय तीर्थ यात्री हैजाज को गये थे, उन की संख्या क्रमशः ७६५० और ९५५० के करीब है।

(ग) १९५४-५५ के दौरान में, भारत सरकार द्वारा बम्बई में तीर्थयात्रियों के लिये और हैजाज में भारतीय दवालानों को बताने के लिये, टीके लगाने और पुलिस

के इन्तजाम_ वर्गरह पर ६२,६१३ रुपये का खर्च किया गया था ।

१९५५-५६ के बारे में खर्च के आंकड़े अभी तक नहीं मिले हैं ।

Books on Nuclear Energy

1282. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state whether India will be a recipient of technical books on nuclear energy and its peaceful applications from the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Yes.

Embankment on Gandak River

1283. Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the advantages and disadvantages of constructing the embankment on one side of the Burhi Gandak in Bihar; and

(b) the steps being taken to mitigate the sufferings of the people, affected by this embankment?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) *Advantages:* Areas immediately behind the embankment are protected.

Disadvantages: Protection is not provided for the entire valley.

(b) The Burhi Gandak embankments below Roseia were started simultaneously on both the banks. As embankments on both sides from Muzaffarpur to Darbhanga District border could not be completed before the rains, the embankment on the right bank on this reach was taken up this year to protect the Muzaffarpur town and the Railway Line from Dholi to Silaut which had breached in 1954 floods and caused great dislocation of traffic. The gaps on both banks from a point 15 miles upstream of Muzaffarpur up to Khagaria are included in programme of construction of 1955-56 and earthwork on these is expected to be completed before the next monsoon.

जादी उद्योग

१२८४. श्री आंगड़े: क्या उत्पादन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि खदर नाम सुरक्षण एक्ट १९५० के अधिनियमित होने के फलस्वरूप जादी उद्योग द्वारा

उत्पादित वस्तुओं को कहां तक लाभ पहुंचा है?

उत्पादन मंत्री (श्री के० सी० रेड्डी): यथार्थता के जाने बिना इस प्रश्न का उत्तर देना कठिन है। अभी तक सरकार को इस प्रकार के अभियोग की कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है, इसलिये अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि यह कानून बनावटी खादी की बिक्री का निवारक साबित हुआ है ।

Displaced Persons' Quarters

1285. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to sell the quarters allotted to displaced persons who have no claims on instalment basis;

(b) whether it is also a fact that future allotment of quarters to these displaced persons have been completely stopped;

(c) if so, how Government propose to rehabilitate non-claimant displaced Government employees who were not allotted accommodation by the Rehabilitation Ministry as they were living in quarters allotted to them by the Estate Office.

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Properties valued at Rs. 10,000/- or less are proposed to be sold to displaced persons occupying them whether they have claims or not.

(b) No.

(c) Non-claimant displaced Government Servants in Delhi, who have been allotted accommodation by the Estate Officer, are treated just like other non-claimant displaced persons other than squatters. Displaced Government Servants, who have been allotted accommodation by the Estate Office and who are likely to vacate that accommodation on account of death, retirement or dismissal, are allotted alternative accommodation by the Delhi State Government.

Pay Claims of A.I.R. Staff

1286. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of time-barred claims in respect of arrears of pay of persons working with the Maintenance Engineer, A.I.R.;

(b) whether it is a fact that in certain cases the pay is not drawn for more than 8 years; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) Three, relating to arrears accruing as a result of refixation of pay;

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Barsatis for Staff Quarters

1287. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the residents of Government quarters at 'J' point represented to Government sometime in June, 1955 for the construction of Barsatis in their quarters, similar to those provided in Lodi Road and Devnagar quarters; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To keep down the cost of construction, Government have decided not to provide Barsatis.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

1288. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount received so far during the year 1955-56 in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund from foreign countries; and

(b) the names of the countries which have donated to this Fund?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha, [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 71].

The Apprentices Act, 1850

1289. Shri S. N. Das: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to amend the Apprentices Act of 1850 to empower Government to ask industrial concerns for making training of craftsman

an integral part of their activity, has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the date when the Bill is likely to be introduced?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) No, Sir. Government do not propose, for the present, to amend the Apprentices Act of 1850.

(b) Does not arise.

Milan Samples Fair

1290. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1812 on the 2nd April, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any contract was given for the construction of a Pandal to accommodate the Indian Exhibits at the Trade Fair held at Milan in April, 1955;

(b) if so, to whom and the amount of the contract;

(c) whether it is a fact that only a few glass cases were hired at a very small price and the expenditure was much less than the amount financed;

(d) whether any enquiry has been made in the matter; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) to (e). The information required is not readily available. It has been called for from our Embassy in Italy, and will be furnished to the Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Community Radio Sets

1291. Shri Janardhan Reddy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the number of community Radio Sets which have been supplied to the States during 1955-56 so far; and

(b) the number of sets so far supplied to the Hyderabad State?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) Indents have been placed with the Director General, Supplies and Disposals for the supply of 13,431 Community sets to the various States during 1955-56. The supply of these sets is expected to be completed by the 31st March, 1956.

(b) The 13,431 sets ordered include 400 sets for the Hyderabad state.

Trade with Russia

1292. Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 444 on the 2nd March and state the total number of Indian firms engaged in trade with Russia during 1954-55?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The information required is not available.

Cattle-Stands in Vinay Nagar Quarters

1293. Shri V. P. Pawar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some representations have been made to Government for the removal of the cattle-stands adjoining Quarters Nos. A-119 to A-149 in Vinay Nagar on grounds of insanitation; and

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

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Necessary action in the matter is being taken by the Delhi State Government and the Delhi Improvement Trust for getting the site vacated and in the meantime to improve the sanitation of the place.

Technical and Vocational Training Scheme

1294. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the Madhya Bharat Government's Scheme of Technical and Vocational Training to displaced persons from West Pakistan during 1955-56;

(b) if so, the actual cost of the scheme;

(c) its principal features; and

(d) the proportion of its expenditure to be borne by the State and the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 27,000/-

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 72].

Regional Passport Office, Delhi

1295. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passports granted during 1954 by the Regional Passport Office, Delhi; and

(b) the number of applications rejected during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The Regional Passport Office, Delhi, was only set up on the 25th October, 1954. Between that date and the end of the year, 324 pass ports were issued by this office.

(b) No record of the number of applications rejected is maintained.

Raw Wool

1296. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of raw wool during the year 1954-55;

(b) its internal consumption during the same period; and

(c) the number of applications received and licences granted for its export under categories 'A', 'B' and 'C' during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 in Delhi, Fazilka, Bikaner, Beawer, Panipat and Bombay, separately?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) and (b) No precise data is available. Estimate of production have varied from 50 to 60 million lbs. and those of consumption between 25 to 30 million lbs.

(c) A statement is attached. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 73].

Rock Salt

1297. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Production be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rock Salt is being smuggled into India at present and that there is heavy black marketing in this commodity, and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Some cases of smuggling of rock salt into India have been detected and the quantities smuggled have been confiscated. To prevent black marketing, the quantities confiscated have not been released for sale to the public but given to the Defence Department for use as cattle feed or exported to other countries.

Displaced Persons' Colonies

1298. Shri Ramananda Das: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Displaced Persons' Colonies (both squatters and Govern-

men sponso e.) in the Barrackpore sub-Division of the 24 Pargana District in West Bengal and the number of displaced persons from East Pakistan in each colony;

(b) the year from which these colonies are in existence; and

(c) the measures taken by Government for proper rehabilitation of these displaced persons?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Automobile Tyre Companies

1299. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Automobile Tyre Companies in India;

(b) the number amongst them which have their own tyre factories;

(c) how the companies having no factories of their own get the supply of tyres for distribution;

(d) how many of these tyre companies are managed and controlled by Indians;

(e) how many of the Indians are at present (i) Managing Directors, (ii) Sales Directors, (iii) Finance Directors, (iv) Works Directors, (v) Production Managers and (vi) Technical Managers in these companies; and

(f) if the answer to part (e) above be in the negative, the action Government have taken or propose to take for the Indianisation of the top executives of these companies?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): (a) Four.

(b) Two.

(c) They get their brands of tyres manufactured by M/s. Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Ltd.

(d) All the four are managed by foreigners. But one is reported to have a substantial Indian capital.

(e) Managing Directors.	Nil.
Sales Directors.	2
Finance Directors.	Nil.
Works Directors.	Nil.
Production Managers.	Nil.
Technical Managers.	1

(f) It is the general policy of Government to use their powers of persuasion to

secure progressive Indianisation of staff in leading firms.

Goa

1300. { Shri Kamath : **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh :**

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reports or complaints have been received that some Bombay merchants are exporting goods to Goa via Aden; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Reports have been received that commodities, the export of which has been banned to the Portuguese possessions in India are being exported through Aden.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

सिचाई की छोटी योजनाएं

1300-क. श्री जागड़े : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिचाई की नी छोटी योजनाओं की कार्यान्वित करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को ६० लाख रुपये का ऋण स्वीकृत किया है?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये सिचाई योजनायें कहाँ कहाँ कार्यान्वित की जायेंगी;

(ग) प्रत्येक योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा ; और

(घ) कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिचाई की जा सकती है?

सिचाई और विद्युत् उपग्रंथी (श्री हाथी) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में चालू योजना अवधि के अन्दर कार्यान्वित करने के लिये योजना आयोग ने इस महीने के शुरू में सूखा ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में स्थायी मुधार के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत नी सिचाई की योजनायें स्वीकृत

की हैं जिन का अनुमानित खर्च ६५.८६ लाख रुपया है। राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया था कि इन योजनाओं को चलाने के लिये केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता ऋण के रूप में होगी, इस ऋण पर पहले पांच साल में कोई ब्याज नहीं लगेगा और ऋण छठे वर्ष से २५ बराबर की वार्षिक किश्तों में देना होगा, साथ ही साथ राज्य सरकार से प्रार्थना की गई थी कि यदि ये शर्तें उन्हें स्वीकार हों तो वे इन योजनाओं को आरम्भ कर दें। अभी तक कोई ऋण मंजूर नहीं किया गया है, यह तभी होगा जब कि राज्य सरकार से इस के लिये ऋण का प्रस्ताव आयगा।

(ख) से (घ). आवश्यक सूचना का विवरण लोक सभा पट्टन पर रख दिया गया है। [वेस्ट एपरिशिष्ट ११, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७४]

National Discipline Scheme

1300-B. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for uniforms under the scheme for encouragement of discipline among students;

(b) the total amount spent so far on this Scheme;

(c) whether the Andhra Government have sent any proposal for a grant under the Scheme; and

(d) whether Government propose to place a copy of the Scheme on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bhonsle): (a) No.

(b) In 1954-55 Rs. 81,000/- (Appx.), and In 1955-56 Rs. 98,500/- (Appx.) (Upto 31-8-55)

(c) No.

(d) A copy of the pilot Scheme is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. S-377/55].

29th September, 1955
(Thursday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND)

TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers) Dated, 12/12/2014

15673

LOK SABHA

Thursday, 29th September, 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

{MR. SPEAKER in the Chair}

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12-5 P.M.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MINUTES OF Sittings OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Shri M. A. Ayyangar (Tirupati): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of forty-two sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held so far. [Placed in Library, See No. S-351/55.]

DISPLACED PERSONS COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION RULES, AS MODIFIED BY PARLIAMENT

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri J. K. Bholani): I beg to lay on the Table, under Rule 355 of the Rules of Procedure, a copy of the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Rules, 1955, as modified in accordance with the amendments passed by the Houses of Parliament. [Placed in Library. See No. S-249-A/55.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE SIXTEENTH REPORT

श्री बी० बी० बेहता (गोहिलबाड़) में राष्ट्रीय उद्योगों के संगठन और प्रशासन पर एस्टिमेट्स कमेटी की भोलहबी रिपोर्ट पेश करता हूँ।

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its Eleventh Report has recommended that leave of absence may be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated in the Report:

374 L.S.D.—1.

15674

Shri Bhajahari Mahata, Shri Sitaram Asthana, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri Kanety Mohana Rao, Shri Debeswar Sarmah, Shri Hari Ram Nathani, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri Muchaki Kosa, Shri S. C. Balakrishnan, Shri Beli Ram Das, Shri Krishnacharya Joshi, Shri N. Somana, Shri Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, Shri G. R. Damodran, Rt. Rev. John Richardson, Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri, Shri Dasaratha Deb, Pandit Lingaraj Misra and Shri Sofi Mohd. Akbar.

I take it that the House agrees with the recommendations of the Committee.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I request you to throw some light on one aspect of the matter? It is this. There are many hon. colleagues of ours who have been given only leave of 59 days in the first instance, and the latter part of their absence has not been considered so far as this Report is concerned. Another aspect is about the Rt. Rev. John Richardson, our colleague from the Andamans. He has again complained. Reports say—and I mentioned it the other day also—that he has been unable to attend because of transport difficulties....

Mr. Speaker: All such questions are really to be referred to the Committee. The Committee takes into consideration all factors that affect each individual case and then it recommends whatever leave it thinks ought to be given to the Members. If he wants, I shall forward his remarks to the Committee....

Shri Kamath: All right Sir.

Mr. Speaker: ...and it may dispose of that matter.

[Mr. Speaker]

So the Members will be informed that they have been granted leave as recommended by the Committee.

STATEMENT RE CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS REFERRED TO IN FOURTEENTH REPORT OF P.A.C.

The Minister of Defence (Dr. Katju): On the 21st of December, 1954, my colleague, the Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh) made a statement before the House in regard to certain comments made in the 9th Report of the Public Accounts Committee on matters arising out of certain orders placed for some jeeps in London and for certain defence stores on the Continent in 1948 for the Defence Services. My colleague mentioned the action which the Government had taken upon criticism levelled on these transactions and stated that the matters had been fully enquired into in 1952 by a high level committee presided over by the Prime Minister himself, and that that committee had come to the conclusion that while there had been technical and procedural irregularities no particular officer was in any way blame-worthy, and, therefore, Government did not propose to take any further action in the matter, nor to appoint a Committee of Inquiry as suggested by the Public Accounts Committee in their 9th Report.

When the Finance Minister made the statement before the House, Government also laid on the Table of the House a copy of the statement sent earlier to the Public Accounts Committee in this connection.

Government now note that the Public Accounts Committee have referred to these transactions again in Chapter V of their 14th Report and have stated that they are unable, in spite of the views of the Government of India, to deviate from the conclusions to which they had given expression in the 9th Report. Naturally, Government attach the greatest weight to any observations made by the Public Accounts

Committee and treat them with the greatest respect. Nevertheless, I submit that in the 14th Report the Public Accounts Committee have disclosed no new facts or figures nor have they given any new reasons. They have merely reiterated their views as expressed in the 9th Report. Government have already considered these views on the previous occasion with the utmost care and it was after the fullest deliberations that they had come to their own conclusions. The matter is now seven years old and as no new facts have come to light either through the Public Accounts Committee or otherwise, Government feel unable, under the circumstances, to alter their previous decision not to re-open this matter. They feel that any further independent enquiry will, under the circumstances, be of no use whatsoever. The matter has been fully investigated at the highest level and should, in the public interest, be now considered closed.

Government have conveyed their decision to the Public Accounts Committee in a Note of which I beg to lay a copy on the Table. [See Appendix XI, annexure No. 75].

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): Has not this House the last word on the subject? You will remember, Sir, that when the statement was made last year, you said that it was rather improper for Government to have made a statement without sending it to the Public Accounts Committee first. Will Parliament not have a discussion on this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I think that that question really does not arise at all. When the Public Accounts Committee has submitted a Report to the House, the Government is making a statement of its position. That is the only thing now. Whatever the procedure or other things may be, I think the matter will be referred to the Speaker finally. A copy of the statement has already been sent to the Public Accounts Committee. Whatever the Government says about the procedure will

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be laid before me. It is a proposal of the Government which I shall take into consideration.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Cannot we have a discussion on this matter, since a great controversy has arisen out of it, and also about procedural matters? Will it not be better if we have a discussion on the whole thing?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think any discussion will be useful. Hon. Members will remember that in parliamentary democracy one has to go by mutual discussions, agreements and settlements by give-and-take. It is not as if everything can be governed by rules. The Government do realise the fact, I am sure, as has been stated in the statement itself, that they look upon the Public Accounts Committee as a very important Committee of Parliament—or any Committee for that matter—and they give as much consideration as they can under the circumstances. It is not that the Government are not entitled to differ from the views of the Committee. But if there are differences, instead of discussing them in the House it is better that they are discussed elsewhere—in the Committee or any other place. They can informally meet and discuss and try to understand the points of view of each other and then try to come to some agreed solution. It is no use having a discussion here and making speeches. That will not help the running of parliamentary democracy. It can only be by give-and-take. Matters relating to procedure will, as I said, finally come to me, in case the differences between the Government and the Public Accounts Committee persist. That is the only thing I can say. There is no use having discussions over such matters here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister ought to have been communicated to the Speaker first before its being read in the House or sent to the Public Accounts Committee.

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Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is presuming something which is not a fact, and that shows the dangers of discussing these things in this House in the absence of a proper knowledge of facts.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry I have not made myself quite clear.

Mr. Speaker: He is quite clear to me, and I would ask him to hear me. A copy of the statement was forwarded to the Public Accounts Committee and to the Speaker simultaneously and the statement is made with the permission of the Speaker. All points have been carefully looked into and it is carefully seen that no privileges of the House are lost or damaged in any manner. At the same time, we must evolve a better method of procedure rather than mere discussions and rancorous statements and arguments made in this House.

Now, we go to the further business.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Iron and Steel (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, on behalf of my colleague the Minister of Industries, I make the following statement.

In connection with Starred Question No. 785 answered on the 16th August, 1955, Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha asked my colleague a supplementary question as to what steps are being taken to increase production to full capacity and he replied, "The production of Ammonium Sulphate would be increased when the demand for it increases". What he had actually in mind was Superphosphate and not Ammonium Sulphate. I regret the error that has crept in the earlier statement and seek your permission to correct that answer and substitute it by the following:

"So far as Ammonium Sulphate is concerned the factories were producing to full capacity during the first half of the current year. The production of Superphosphate will increase as the demand grows."

(Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)

Sir, I may also add, in connection with Starred question No. 1054, answered on the 23rd August, 1955, Shri K. C. Sodha asked my colleague a supplementary question whether there were any factories other than Messrs. Atul Products Ltd., manufacturing dyes in India and my colleague replied, "Dyes are not being manufactured by any other factory besides this firm". The correct position, however, is that there are other factories manufacturing dyes in the country. I regret the error that has crept into the earlier reply and seek your permission to correct that answer and substitute it by the following:

"There are other factories manufacturing dyes in the country."

MOTION RE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS IN SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Mr. Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion on the Motion regarding Floods Control Projects.

Out of the 5 hours allotted for this Motion, about 2½ hours have been availed of yesterday. This would mean that the discussion on the motion will conclude by about 3 P.M. today when the motions for reference of the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill and the River Boards Bill to Joint Committees will be taken up for which 2 hours and 3 hours have been allotted respectively.

Shri Hathi will continue his speech.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): May I point out that we seem to be behind our time table by more than 4 hours and the last item that we have to consider is the discussion on the Agricultural Policy for which 10 hours have been assigned. But, at this rate, I do not think we shall have even 6 hours—perhaps less than 6 hours—left for its discussion. So, I would suggest that either that discussion be postponed to the next Session or some

other way adopted because it is an important subject and, naturally, the House would like to have a full 10 hours discussion. I do not know how we shall get 10 hours.

Mr. Speaker: Is it likely that this business may be taken up in the next Session?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I cannot promise because the next Session is going to be a very short one. Unless we know the position of the legislative business, it is not possible to say anything definite. We shall try all that is possible. There are about 6 hours and if we sit till 6 o'clock today, tomorrow and the day after, it will give us three more hours and it will make 6 plus 3, 9 hours. I do not know if hon. Members will agree; tomorrow there is non-official business for 2½ hours and this is more or less non-official business.....

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; let him be heard.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: Not that I say that you must agree to it, I am only throwing a suggestion, just to make up the time. That can be foregone if all are agreeable. But, so far as the next Session is concerned, I should make it perfectly clear. I had a talk with my hon. friends opposite yesterday also and I made it clear to them outside the House that it is not possible to make any commitment.

Mr. Speaker: May I know the probable length of the next Session?

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: One month.

Mr. Speaker: Unfortunately, there is not much time, because Dewali is coming from about 15th or so and 21st is the first Monday after Dewali. It will go up to the end of December, about the 22nd or 23rd, whatever it may be, because Christmas comes after that. So, our time is limited in the next session. It is only one month and I can well appreciate what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has

said—that he cannot commit himself today, though, of course, all attempts will be made if it is the desire of the House to have this discussion postponed to the next Session. Personally, I should have no objection, but, then, we must always look to the contingency of the discussion being postponed again, because in the next session we may not find time for this and the session after that will be the budget session and possibly everything will be crowded out. (*Interruptions*). I am not taking opinion by voices now. The other alternative would be that the House sits longer for three days now, we have today, tomorrow the 30th and the day after, that is the 1st October, which is the last day.

Shri Asoka Mehta: We will not be able to do it this Session because we have not here budgeted for the Companies Bill; I am afraid it will come up before this House again.

Mr. Speaker: If there is time, the Companies Bill may, but other things which were arranged should not be crowded out just by taking in something which was not planned.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: We will have about $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours if we sit for these three days, an hour longer.

Mr. Speaker: I think a tired House will not like to sit much longer hours just at the fag end of the session when everybody is eager to leave the House.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): You have noticed how the hours after five are being utilised in this House. Almost every day after five o'clock, there was no quorum and the quorum bell had to be rung several times and the House had to be adjourned much before six o'clock. That contingency will always be there, especially at the fag end of the session. It is, therefore, desirable that we postpone this to the next session. Further, ten hours have not been found out even then, but only $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours seem to have been found out. To have a full and satisfactory discussion on this very important agricultural policy we do require not probably ten hours but

more than that. In those circumstances I would seriously suggest that the matter might be taken up in another session and I support the view of my friend, Shri Asoka Mehta.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad): May I earnestly request you to consider another possibility? Instead of sitting every day one hour longer, can we not repeat the precedent of the last Parliament when we had an all-night sitting up to ten. The day after is the China Day and we may have to go there. Tomorrow, if the House can have dinner here, we could go up to nine or ten o'clock (*Interruption*).

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The House will have no objection if the hon. Member stands dinner.

Shri Kamath: Yes, a co-operative dinner!

Mr. Speaker: Let us think about this problem a little more seriously. I think the alternative proposal would be that we sit for two hours instead of one hour a day longer today and tomorrow which will give us 4 hours. There is one more day and there is no question hour on the last day.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: That has been taken into consideration.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not spend time on this as we are taking up the time of the House. The alternative seems to me to be that as we want to have ten hours in all, under the arrangement suggested of sitting one hour longer each day, we get only $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours....

Sardar A. S. Saigal (Bilaspur): Tomorrow the Question Hour may be suspended (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Let not hon. Members go on speaking simultaneously, because I am not going to decide any point unless I hear everybody. There is a strong opinion, and I think well-founded, against dispensing with Question Hour and I have stated also in this House that unless the Business Advisory Committee considers all matters—and it only recommends suspension under exceptional circumstances,—requests for suspension of the Question Hour should not come

[Mr. Speaker] in. So, that is not now a matter open for us to consider. The Question Hour will be there. The only proposal is to sit for longer hours. It may be done for two days or three days, whatever the time may be,—till 6-30 or 7. But the proposal of sitting all the night and serving dinner here does not appeal to me. Anyway the Members cannot have the dinner in the House itself. It may be in some other parts of the building and if that is so, they will not be able to attend the meeting here. So, that is out of question. I think we shall sit longer.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Up to 7 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Even up to 7 o'clock, I do not mind.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wardi-wash): Cannot we start an hour earlier?

Mr. Speaker: No, that is not possible: The House sits up to 7 P.M. today and tomorrow. We will take up the next item of business. Shri Hatm will continue his speech.

MOTION RE FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS IN SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Yesterday I was replying to the points raised by the hon. Member, Shri Barman and I was dealing with the point as to how co-ordination between the various Ministries has been ensured.

[PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA in the Chair]

tions that have been set up are represented. There are the representatives of the Railway Ministry, the Transport Ministry, and the Agriculture Ministry for the purpose of forests, soil conservation, etc., and thus there is no reason to hold that the works will not be co-ordinated. The other points raised by the hon. Member were rather in the form of complaints. He said that the villages were neglected and only the towns were preferred for the purpose of flood protection works.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is not my complaint but the complaint of the people of the rural areas.

Shri Hathi: It is the people's complaint expressed by the hon. Member here, but I must submit that there is no intention whatsoever of neglecting any area here or any area there, whether it is a town or a village. The only question is that works have to be started and priorities have to be decided. There are various factors which would decide priorities. I would not say that nature of damages or the loss of life, because that priority is constant, whether it may be a village or a town. The loss of life is priority No. 1. So that is a constant factor. Then there are other variable factors also and these variable factors are not limitations. The limitations may be physical limitations; the limitations may be technical limitations. There may be certain works which could be carried on with the data available and without having recourse to further investigations and further surveys. There may be other works where it would not be possible technically to start the works unless you have got sufficient data with you and there may also be certain emergent works.

There were several towns—some in his own constituency, some towns in Assam where we find that it was a case where emergent measures should be taken in order to protect the towns. The protection works in Bengal had been able to afford the protection that was sought to be given to these towns. In Assam three town protection schemes were undertaken and we know that one of the most emergent works that we have had to undertake was with regard to Dibrugarh. As I said, there are technical limitations, limitations of personnel also, and other limitations. It is not possible to cover every part at the same time. Priorities have to be decided and given to the various towns. I will not take up the time of this House by mentioning the feelings and situation that was created at Dibrug-

garh. Those who have seen that mighty furious river rushing against the walls and banks and eroding them, felt that it looked as if it was devouring the town itself. That had to be checked and we have been successful in checking it this season.

Therefore, there is no question as to whether a certain part only was given preference. Some of the rivers in West Bengal have their catchment area in other territories—in Bhutan and Sikkim. Investigations have to be made there. I may inform the House that these Governments have given their full co-operation in this respect and river gauge stations have already been opened. We have not got sufficient men stationed there but in course of time we shall be able to collect the necessary data. As soon as this is done, it will be possible to undertake the works which will afford protection to the villages also.

What I want to convey is this. The impression that the Government of India is trying only to protect towns has no reasonable basis. If it was that only towns in his constituency were taken, it was an accident; it was because of the circumstances. But if he refers to the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House and circulated to Members from time to time, he will find that in 400 villages, the raising of the level has been undertaken in U.P. and the various other embankments and works that had been undertaken had definitely afforded protection to the villages. Only because of this—as I put it, the technical limitation and the absence of data—Government are prevented from undertaking the works which he thought should have been taken or given priority over the towns. But I am sure he will appreciate that the works that have been so far carried out have afforded protection not only to the towns but also the surrounding rural areas to some ex-

tent. It may not be enough and we do not claim that it is adequate for protecting the other areas also. But that will take some time and the only assurance that I could give is that there is no intention to neglect any particular village or any particular area or to give preference to any particular town.

There are the other rivers—Teesta and Ranjit and there have been silt deposits in these rivers. They also lie in the Sikkim area and investigations are already in hand. We have sent our team of officers. They are already posted there. As soon as the necessary hydrological, meteorological and geological data are available, definite schemes of permanent and long-standing nature will be undertaken.

Other Members raised one or two points. A Member from Orissa mentioned about the declared channels—He complained that these declared channels were being closed and that this would mean encroachment upon the easy flow of waters. Therefore, it should not be allowed. That is a suggestion which I welcome. Not only that; the State Government have already taken action and the technical committee had decided that all these channels should be kept open and that they should not be either encroached upon or bunded without the approval of that committee. That will to a great extent help the smooth flow of the waters also. The other point raised by him was about the Chilka Lake. That lake is connected to the sea. Being a flat reservoir it could not absorb any more water. Even if we were to try dredging, it will not be possible to absorb more water as even then its water level will be almost the same as the sea level. Therefore, it is perhaps not possible to dredge it.

The other river mentioned was Vaitharani. Investigations on this river are already on hand.

[Shri Hathi]

Coming to the question of soil conservation, I had already stated that it is an important factor which helps in preventing silting in the reservoirs and the particular scheme which the hon. Member from Orissa referred to—the Ib river scheme—has already been taken up by the Central Soil Conservation Board. It is proposed to deal with one embankment in this year, 1955-56 at a cost about Rs. 5,50,000. The total cost of the scheme of soil conservation in that catchment area is estimated to be about Rs. 68 lakhs. That scheme is a pilot scheme and is being pursued by the Soil Conservation Board.

The other point which I would like to make clear is an impression on which certain Members here and outside have gathered. One of them wrote to us also saying that the recent flood in Orissa was caused by more water having been allowed to flow by the engineers of Hirakud. This impression also, has no basis because the sluice gates and shutters are not yet fixed at all. The engineers can only regulate the flow of the water after they have the sluice gates and shutters. According to the schedule they will be fixed in 1956 and before they are fixed the engineers cannot regulate the flow of water. Therefore, the impression that the recent flood in Orissa was because of some negligence on the part of the engineers inasmuch as they allowed more waters to flow through the dam has no basis. You will appreciate, Sir, that it is not at all a question within the powers of the engineers to allow more water to flow. If anything was done it was checking some water. They did not allow more water to flow, not because of the sluice gates or shutters but because of the obstruction of the masonry of the dam itself. Therefore, I would like to remove that impression because some responsible Members of this House wrote to me and it was also published in a statement. I have

therefore taken this opportunity to clear that impression.

I think I have dealt with almost all the points which have been raised during the course of the debate. Some of the points were only seeking information or were in the form of a suggestion, and I do not think I should take more time of this House.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion shall close at 3-0 P.M. and I think the hon. Minister will also require some time for reply. How much time will he need?

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I cannot precisely say how much time I will need. It will depend upon what substance arises in the course of this debate. I may need about half an hour.

Mr. Chairman: I presume he will need about half an hour.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur Distt.—South): Has the time for this debate been extended, Sir?

Mr. Chairman: There is no question of any extension of time.

If hon. Members take 15 minutes each I think only about 5 or 6 hon. Members will be able to speak. It all depends on hon. Members. If more of them would like to take part I would request them to allow me to ring the bell after 10 minutes so that at least 8 or 9 Members may be able to speak. I take it that the House is agreeable to this.

Now, Shri S. L. Saksena.

Shri Malchand Dube (Farrukhabad Distt.—North): Sir, I come from an area which has been neglected altogether. It has not been included in the Second Five Year Plan nor was it included in the First Five Year Plan and I hope you will give me some time.

Mr. Chairman: Unfortunately the flood was so extensive that there are already so many hon. Members from

the flood-stricken areas who want to speak. I have 16 names with me already.

Shri Mulchand Dube: As regards others they have been taken up by the Planning Commission in the Second Five Year Plan and the First Five Year Plan. But, so far as the area from which I come is concerned it has not been taken into account at all. It is a neglected part and therefore I think.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already made a speech and a very relevant speech too. Now, Shri S. L. Saksena.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): Mr. Chairman, I have very carefully studied the speech of the hon. Minister which was circulated to us last night. I must first of all recognise his earnestness in tackling the problem and in making a carefully study of the subject. I must also join the other hon. Members in congratulating him on the success he has achieved with regard to the works in Dibrugarh and in saving the town from being washed away as also with regard to the works in Kosi. But, I hope he will take constructive criticism in good spirit. He said last year that floods are his enemy No. 1 and he will tackle the problem on a war footing. That promise has not been made good. In fact, he told us yesterday that flood protection works involving about 100 crores cubic feet of earth work has been done in the last one year. This is good but to judge whether it is sufficient we should compare our achievements with those of other countries and I think our achievements should be compared with those of China. China, in my opinion, should afford a good standard of comparison to us. I find that in China in the three years June 1951 to June 1954 they completed 2900 million cubic meters of earth work. 1 cubic meter is equal to nearly $10\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet so that 2900 million cubic meters would mean over 30500 million cubic feet which

is about 31 times more than what we have done here.

Shri Hathi: Is that for flood or for all works?

Shri S. L. Saksena: For water conservancy.

Shri Nanda: That covers many other things.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Yes, but only works connected with water conservancy. But this figure is only for 3 years whereas ours is for one year. If we compare ourselves with China we find that they have made at least ten times more rapid progress than we have done. My purpose in producing these figures is to urge that we should try to keep comparing progress with the progress in that country so that we may not be left behind and may make no loss in our works. I do not want to discourage the efforts that have been made but I must say that we must progress more quickly.

I have carefully studied the table which is given at the end of this pamphlet on flood control projects and your programme for the next five years. On page 13 of this pamphlet you have said that in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra, Punjab, Pepsu, Jammu and Kashmir, Orissa, Saurashtra, Bombay, Tripura, Madhya Pradesh, and other States, you will require Rs. 174.15 crores to complete those projects for flood protection and you have planned an expenditure of Rs. 117.15 crores on these projects in the Second Five Year Plan. In that statement an expenditure of Rs. 36.23 crores is shown for the first year, Rs. 25.30 crores for the second year, Rs. 22.88 crores for the third year, Rs. 17.92 crores for the fourth year and Rs. 14.82 crores for the fifth year. I think this is not fair. When the Minister has stated in his speech that the floods are a terrible problem and they must be given first consideration I do not understand why we should reduce our efforts in subsequent years. I think this work should be done in a much

[Shri S. L. Sakseña]

shorter time and there is reason why it should be spread over five years. The amount of work which you propose to do to protect these 12 or more States from floods is to cost only Rs. 174.37 crores and I think this work can certainly be done in much less time. You have proposed to spend about Rs. 37 crores in the first year and if we continue the same effort throughout we can finish the entire work in 4½ years, whereas you only try to do part of the work costing Rs. 108 crores in five years. That will mean that this work will not be completed even in five years. There is no reason why it should take so much time and I will therefore suggest that efforts should be made to quicken the whole process and you should try to finish the work which has been planned in 2 or almost 3 years.

In fact, I have got certain facts about the progress of work in Uttar Pradesh. Some projects are there for construction of marginal bunds. I know personally about these projects. So far out of Rs. 27 lakhs for construction of one portion of the Chitauni bund you have spent only 8 lakhs. There are three other extensions of this project and the whole flood protection scheme in U.P. against Narayani river floods is to cost about 56 crores of which you have spent only Rs. 8 lakhs. I think Sir, it should be possible to finish this entire work costing 56 crores in one year two years. By spending Rs. 8 lakhs, about 5 miles of embankment have been already made, but much remains to be done. There is no reason why we should take five years to complete it. If you see to it carefully, it should be done much quicker. If Rs. 80 crores were the nation's loss from flood this year in U.P. alone, there is no reason why this loss should continue to occur every year for five years. The project could be finished in one year or at the most in two years. If you try to see to it, it can be fulfilled in the next one year. As you are determined to proceed with the programme on a

war footing. I think it should be possible to finish it within the next year at the most.

1 P.M.

Now, I would like to say something about my particular area—that is, about the eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh. I have personally seen all the floods during the last 25 years, floods which have taken place in Eastern U.P. The biggest flood that came in this period was in the year 1934 when the level of the Rapti rose to 250.6 ft. Now this year it was only 247.8 ft. but this year's floods were more widespread and lasted for a much longer period of time. The recurrence of the floods every year has made the situation much worse. The result is that about one lakh of houses have fallen into the district of Gorakhpur alone. The Government has also said that a very large number of houses have again fallen, after the second flood in September, 1955, but they have not given any figure. If they collect the figures, it will be not less than one lakh. The Chief Minister of U.P. flew over Gorakhpur yesterday, and said that a total of five lakhs of houses have been destroyed in Eastern U.P. in the floods. He said he had flown over Gorakhpur to find out the ravages wrought by the floods in all these flood affected districts. I have personally toured all those constituencies to obtain a correct estimate of the damage. The Minister said that about five lakh houses have fallen in Eastern U.P. alone. My estimate is that at least a million houses have fallen. Houses have completely collapsed and they are unfit for human habitation any longer.

The Minister told us yesterday that the extent of damage done by the floods during 1950—54 five years in the whole country is to the tune of Rs. 177 crores. He also said in his speech that forty million people have been affected. I have got the statement of the Revenue Minister of Uttar Pradesh about the damage caused there. He says that in the first floods as a result of the rains up to the end of 22nd January the floods

inundated 53,45,112 acres of land. That means about 54 lakhs acres of land were submerged by the first floods. I may tell you that I have got the figures of acreage of the kharif and rabi crops which are sown in these 16 flood stricken districts. The total area sown in this 16 districts under kharif crop in that area was 98 lakhs of acres in 1950 to 16 districts which are flooded. There were 80 lakhs acres of land which were sown with rabi crop and of these about 45 lakhs of acres of land were with double crop area. When the kharif crop is reaped in September the land is prepared and is sown with rabi crop in November. But on account of the second floods and the terrible September rains the water will continue to stagnate in the fields even till the time of sowing, so the double crop will not be possible this year and only about 35 lakhs acres of Rabi crops be sown this year. Besides the 53 lakhs of acres which have been lost, 40 lakhs of acres will also be lost because you cannot plough the fields and prepare them for Rabi Sowings. Instead of 53 lakhs of acres, there will be thus a further loss of 40 lakhs of acres. Even taking the loss of 53 lakhs of acres alone into consideration, what does it mean? It means that out of 100 lakhs of acres of the total kharif crop in those 16 districts 54 lakhs acres have been lost. The population of this area is 240 lakhs, which mean about 54 per cent of the total population of the State. If 240 lakhs of the population have suffered on account of the loss of about 54 per cent of the crops, you can understand the magnitude of the loss. At least more than one half of the population in this area has lost all the crops, if you take that there has been equitable distribution of land in the area. That is the minimum amount of loss that has occurred. So many have suffered. In one year alone, 15 lakhs of people have suffered and 53 lakhs of acres of paddy crop have gone under water. If you take the loss per acre as Rs. 100—this amount being the value of the average yield per acre—it will mean

a loss of Rs. 53 crores. The Government themselves have estimated that 5 lakh houses have fallen, taken into account their cost as Rs. 500 per house, on the average will be about Rs. 25 crores. So, at least a loss of about Rs. 80 crores in all has occurred in this one single year, which works out to about half the loss of the floods all over India in the last five years. If we take the September floods into consideration, the losses become 1½ times. I therefore say that this area needs your special attention. I am sorry to say that it has been the most neglected area so far. We have the Damodar valley project and the Kosi valley project in Bihar, the Bhakra-Nangal in the Punjab, and Hirakud in Orissa, but there is no such big project in the Uttar Pradesh. Of course, a sum of Rs. 35 crores is proposed to be spent on the Rihand dam but work on it began in 1947, from 1947 up till now, but it is said that it will take yet seven years more to complete it. That means, by about 1961 or 1962, it will be completed after 16 years. This is not the way in which we should deal with these projects. In fact, you have said that 40 million is the population of India which is affected by floods. Out of this, 125 lakhs i.e. 32 per cent live in Eastern U.P. alone. So, what I plead for is that immediate attention should be given to stop the floods in East U.P. for ever, to save there 125 lakhs of people from the calamity of recurring floods.

The Minister has said yesterday that the Government will take up the question of controlling the floods of the Brahmaputra even though it would cost about Rs. 300 crores when we can make use of its waters for power and irrigation. In East U.P. power and irrigation are badly needed and the cost of the project which supplies them will be more than repaid. It will be repaid many times, in the case of the project which I have in mind.

Shri Nanda: What is the project that he has in mind?

Shri S. L. Saksena: I want a comprehensive multipurpose Ghagra Rapti Gandak project to be taken up. The Ghagra, Rapti and Gandak devastate the whole of Eastern U.P. The eastern districts are all devastated by these three big rivers and their tributaries year after year. The other rivers such as Gomti or the Tons or the Rohin or the Kivano or the Ami are also the tributaries of these big rivers. If you really want to solve the flood problem of these eastern districts, the only way is to prepare and execute a big, comprehensive multipurpose scheme costing, say, Rs. 200 crores. The plan will be something like the Damodar valley plan or the Bhakra-Nangal plan. I know there will be difficulties about collecting the scientific data for preparing the plan. But I personally think that you have got the data taken in 1938 by Mr. Wattal who was the Chief Engineer in U.P. He investigated into the matter and calculated that about Rs. 30 crores would be necessary to execute the Gogra multi-purpose scheme. I do not know what happened to that scheme. It must be lying in the archives of the U.P. Government and it should be brought out and taken into consideration. The figures obtained during the floods of recent years will also provide valuable data. You will find many data about the river level, etc. during the flood years. Along with those figures, if you take the figures for the last year's and this year's floods, the necessary scientific data will be complete. I want that you should give priority to this scheme to save 2 crores of people from the ravages of flood every year. With the available data and also by collecting more data by taking aerial photographs etc. wherever necessary, I am sure you can prepare comprehensive scheme. Meanwhile I would like you to complete the flood control projects worth 174 crores which are described in your booklet within two years, so that, the disaster from floods may be reduced as early as possible

As I have said these short time schemes can be completed in a year or two at the most.

Shri Nanda: What schemes?

Shri S. L. Saksena: The schemes costing Rs. 174 crores. These short time schemes can be finished within two years at the most if you really decide to do the work rapidly and on a war footing. In the meanwhile, you can prepare the blue print for the execution of a comprehension multi-purpose river-valley scheme for controlling and taming the Rivers Ghagra, Rapti and the Gandak. But the work of preparing this blue print should start at once.

I may also tell you that a huge part of the total population of U.P. lives in these eastern districts, and at least about 40 Members here in this Parliament are representing those districts. Of these 40 members belong to the Congress Party. These members will not be able to show their faces to the electorate if the Second Five Year Plan does not include the executions of a comprehensive multi-purpose project to control and tame the Ghagra, Rapti, Gandak and their tributaries and the whole work must be scheduled to be completed, say within seven or ten years.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has taken 16 minutes. There are many other Members who are anxious to speak. Any extension of time even by a few minutes will shorten the time that is available for the rest of the debate.

Shri S. L. Saksena: I want only one minute more. I would request the hon. Minister to include construction and repair of the Kolladand and Bandyaa Bund along the river Rapti near about Dhani Bazar in the Gorakhpur Distt. These age-old bunds were breached in the 1954 floods. I may also point out that the river Narayani is eroding land near Chitaunighat Railway station very fast. It has cut across 150 yards of the railway line, and if 50 more yards are cut, it will flow into the

Dhobha Nulla which will then get diverted into the Deoria district and an unprecedented disaster will follow. I had pointed out this danger in an article in the National Herald and I would like the hon. Minister to send Engineers to Chitaunighat to examine the situations.

Mr. Chairman: May I just request the hon. Member to realise that all this information can be conveyed to the hon. Minister in a different way? The hon. Member fully knows that this Ministry calls people from the various provinces and welcomes suggestions. Therefore, there will be occasion for the hon. Member to see the Minister, hand over his notes containing the proposals and get them examined. I am sorry I cannot give the hon. Member any more time. I am calling shri L. N. Mishra.

Shri L. N. Mishra (Darbhanga cum Bhagalpur): I welcome this debate on flood control projects to be included in the second Five Year Plan. This has been initiated at the right moment and I would like to thank the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power for giving the House an opportunity to discuss the matter.

There is nothing new about floods. Floods come in India every year. Last year Bihar and Assam suffered from the worst floods and this year, unfortunately, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have been stricken with floods. In a country like India, where there are a large number of snow-fed rivers and where rainfall also is erratic, no one can attempt full control of the floods. But, as the hon. Minister has suggested, we have to see whether an attempt has been made to reduce the intensity of the floods and the magnitude of devastation. Floods do come even in a country like the U.S.A. Therefore, one can expect that the Government should take remedial steps to reduce the intensity of the floods and the magnitude of devastation. Looking at the steps that the Government have taken since the very inception of this Ministry, one can well feel satisfied that enough efforts are being

made to reduce the intensity of the floods.

I admit that in the beginning of the first Five Year Plan, there was nothing very much specific about flood control but there were river valley projects, which not only meant irrigation for the lands, and generation of power, but also flood control. In the first Five Year Plan, about Rs. 729 crores were earmarked for river valley projects. That means, 32.5 per cent of the entire plan was for river valley projects. If these projects materialise, they will not only give us irrigation of land, and power, but also they will control some of the devastating floods. I personally feel that the projects in Damodar will at least reduce some of the floods. Especially, the steps taken after the year 1954 are remarkable. A special machinery has been created. We have the Central Flood Control Board represented by all the States concerned. There is also the Central Technical Organisation to co-ordinate efforts to control floods and I think enough of progress in the short space of time has been made by the Ministry in this regard.

In the second Five Year Plan, for the schemes of flood control, we find that a provision of Rs. 117 crores has been made and the planners expect to reduce the intensity of floods by at least 50 per cent by the end of the second Five Year Plan. Therefore, I feel that things have been well planned and Government appears to be serious about doing these things. But simple planning is not enough. Mere planning or programme cannot deliver the goods. We must admit that planning or programme cannot be an end in itself: it can be only a means to some end. Therefore I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the particular matters which are in my mind.

First of all, I would like to say something about the States' difficulties. Yesterday some hon. Members referred to this. But I would like to say that the resources of the States are very poor. They have no technical personnel, and their finances also

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

are very poor. I find that some of the States, although they are the direct sufferers, are not as serious as the Government of India here. Therefore, we have to think as to how we can help these States which lack in finances and technical personnel. The C.P.W.D. has done a good job. Therefore, I would like to suggest that the activities of the C.W.P.C. should be widened and they should look into the projects of the various States. Schemes costing upto Rs. 5 lakhs should also be scrutinised by the C.W.P.C. not only of about 10 lakhs. You may put the limit at Rs. 5 lakhs and say that all schemes costing Rs. 5 lakhs should be examined by the C.W.P.C. There was some complaint from some Members that projects are being decided by political pressure, without any technical or scientific consideration. That apprehension will not be there and the people will have the confidence that the projects are being examined by proper technicians. Therefore, I suggest that the activity of the C.W.P.C. should be widened and it should help the States by sending technicians. Also, the Government of India should give more finances to the States in the matter of projects.

I now come to the question of technical personnel. You know that in Bihar and Assam, the works suffer for want of technical personnel. More and more demands for new projects are coming, but there is want of technical personnel. I was amazed to see that some of the works suffered for want of personnel, because there was no uniformity of scales of pay in all the States and therefore engineers and technicians could not be transferred from one project to another; for instance, you cannot transfer an engineer from Hirakud to Damodar. Therefore, we must have uniform salary and service conditions. I would like to suggest that there should be a central pool of engineers and it should be guaranteed that there will be a free flow of engineers from one project to another. I would also

suggest that cadre of All India Service of Engineers interested in river valley projects and power should be created. No engineer should feel that his future is tied to one particular project. This obstacle which comes in the form of non-uniformity of salary should be avoided and engineers from one State should be free to be deputed to another State. This is the way to solve the problem of lack of technical talent. I would also suggest that for a moment you can relax the retirement age for engineers and technicians. A Board can be formed and if that Board finds that a certain person is physically fit, in spite of the advanced age, to work in the projects, there is no harm in relaxing the age. This will also solve the problem of technicians.

I would like to say something about the machinery put in charge of the execution of the river valley projects. You know that there was a Seminar in Srinagar and there it was pointed out that there should be uniformity in the organisation and administration of river valley projects. At present you will find that there is difference in the constitution and functioning of not only autonomous corporations and control boards, but even between one control board and another. I was amazed to find that a person who is not an engineer has been put in charge of an engineering project. If this sort of thing goes on, I do not think we can advance much or our planning can deliver the goods. Therefore, I suggest that there should be uniformity in the administrative machinery in charge of the various river valley projects.

I will now come to the question of speed. It is gratifying to find that we have attained speed in the execution of river valley projects and we have made good progress. I might mention in particular the work that our Engineers, have done in Dibrugarh, in the Kosi, in Siliguri, and in Cooch-Behar. I would like to pay my tributes to the engineers who

were put in charge of the work in Dibrugarh. In one season they have done something of which any nation can be proud. We have seen the Statement of the Prime Minister in this respect. I was thrilled to read the statement of the Prime Minister when he talked of the difficulties under which our engineers worked. and especially about public co-operation. There, the people co-operated with the Government and a magnificent job was done in no time. But, still the machinery needs gearing up to have more speed. The factors which may help to expedite the project works should be encouraged. I feel in the flood control measures, nothing can help so much as public co-operation. We have some experience of public co-operation. We have now seen some flood control schemes. We have found that in most of the projects earth work has a prominent place. Yesterday, Shri Sarangdhar Das was talking against embankments. Those days are gone when the efficacy of embankments was challenged. Engineering opinion has changed. Now, they support embankments in flood control measures. So, public co-operation must be enlisted so far as flood protection works are concerned. With the little experience that I have got in the Kosi, I can say that public co-operation can be successful in this country. Our people have got a vitality which nothing can suppress. We have to provide a friendly atmosphere and the necessary machinery for that. Our officials have to change their attitude. We have to amend the P.W.D. rules regarding measurements, payment and audit etc. To talk of public co-operation in the present set of P.W.D. rules is something like trying to fit square pegs in round holes. I have practical experience of the difficulties in having public co-operation in the present set of rules. We have experimenting a new thing; the nation is having a new experiment. If we are really serious about making it a success, we have to recast these rules. If you do it,

public co-operation will be successful.

Lastly, I should like to say something about Kosi. Public co-operation in Kosi has been very successful. It not only expedited the work, but employment was provided for thousands of people. If you have public co-operation in these works, not only the work is expedited, but you provided employment to millions of people and you can eliminate the middlemen's profits, the contractors. You can ensure better wages to the labourers and you can evoke a spirit of co-operation and discipline among the masses who will come and work for you. After that, public co-operation helps in so many other ways in executing other works.

About Kosi, I would like to say that the people of the area were very much upset to hear that the next programme is to be curtailed for want of engineering personnel. I have spoken about it. I would suggest that in no case should the work be allowed to suffer. The people are there to work. You have only to find the engineers. The embankments must be extended on both sides. The embankment must be extended southwards at least 14 miles. The gap between Tharbhita and Bimnagar may be bridged. I would like to make it clear that if the work suffers, it will not suffer not on account of want of public co-operation, it will suffer because of lack of initiative on the part of the Government. I would request the Government of India to look into the matter, and help our State Government so far as engineers are concerned. I would also suggest bridling of Kamla, Bahan along with Kosi to give full advantage of Kosi to people of Darbhanga.

धौ शार० एन० सिंह (जिला गार्जीपुर-
पूर्व व जिला बलिया-इक्षण-पश्चिम) :
ममापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि
यह जो पहले नाम दिये जाते हैं उनकी कोई
खास कद्र नहीं होती है ?

[समाप्ति महोदय]

समाप्ति महोदय : एक तरह से हर एक की कड़ होती है और एक तरह से किसी नाम की कड़ नहीं होती है । जो साहू यहां लड़े होते हैं और उन्होंने नाम नहीं दिये होते हैं वह भी बोलने के उतने ही हकदार हैं जिन्हें कि वे जिन्होंने नाम दिये होते हैं । इसी तरह से जिन्होंने आज नाम दिये हैं वे भी वो लसकते हैं । इस तरह से बड़ी कड़ भी होती है ।

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : मैं ने यह इसलिये पूछा था कि क्योंकि जो पहले लिस्ट दी गई थी उनके मुताबिक नाम नहीं पुकारे जा रहे हैं ।

समाप्ति महोदय : इस तरह की लिस्ट पार्टीज की तरफ से बहुत कम अब आती है । जो मेम्बरान लड़े होते हैं और जो अपने नाम भेजते हैं उनको देख कर यह पता लगाया जाता है कि मारे प्राविभिज रिप्रेजेंट हो जावें और रिप्रेजेंटिव शोपीनियन जाहिर हो जावें और फिर उस लिहाज से मेम्बरों को बुलाया जाता है ।

Shri Laskar (Cachar-Lushai Hills—Reserved—Scheduled Castes): After the disastrous flood of 1954, the Central Government took up the responsibility to deal with flood control measures. Since then, the flood problem has been treated as the 'Number one problem' and tackled on war footing. I congratulate the Minister for Irrigation and Power for taking immediate measures to combat the menace of flood and for the progress made within 8 months.

To deal with floods effectively, the Central Flood Control Board, the State Flood Control Boards, Technical Advisory Boards and the three River Commissions for the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and the North West river systems have been set up. I would have been glad if, instead of being called the Brahmaputra River Commission, it would have been named as the Assam River Commission, so as to include all rivers in Assam State. Because, there are so many

other independent rivers capable of causing intense deviation even if there are no floods in the Brahmaputra.

Coming to the State of Assam which is known to all by her natural calamities such as floods, erosion and earthquakes, we appreciate the efforts of the Government in protecting Dibrugarh, Polasbari and Soalkochi from erosion. The engineering skill, after fighting with the ravages of the strong currents of the Brahmaputra, has finally won the battle. Here, the rivetment constructed on the bank of the Bramaputra at Dibrugarh stands as a witness. We are proud of our engineers.

But, really speaking, all their attention has been diverted to the Brahmaputra. They have given less attention to other rivers and flood protection measure there. The Central Government is going to spend Rs. 117 crores during the Second Five Year Plan for the execution of flood control projects. Assam's quota is Rs. 17.86 crores which seems to me to be very inadequate. Because some other flood affected States have river valley projects for flood control. Assam has not got any. The area inundated in Assam annually on an average is 12,150 square miles out of 29,870 square miles inundated on an average over the whole of India. That is, it comes to nearly 41 per cent. Assam can easily claim Rs. 50 crores which she badly requires.

Nevertheless, another vast flood-affected area, i.e. the Barak valley has got no place in the Second Five Year Plan. Anything done so far has been mostly confined to the Assam valley. The other Barak valley almost seems to remain untouched in respect of flood control measures. I like to draw the attention of the House to a very neglected flood-affected area, that is the Barak valley in Assam. I can show these things from the records and nobody can accuse me of exaggerating things. In the notes supplied to us it is stated:

"The plains of Assam mainly comprise of Brahmaputra valley

on the north and the Barak valley on the south separated by the Assam ranges of hills. A considerable portion of both the valleys is affected by floods annually. Brahmaputra has as many as 35 tributaries and Barak has 9 tributaries flowing from the high catchment....."

The Barak valley comprises an area of 2,680 square miles and is a thickly populated area. The density of population is more than that in many districts of West Bengal. That is the geographical position.

The Barak is an independent dangerous river. It is not a tributary of the Brahmaputra. It is capable of causing intense devastation even without the floods of Brahmaputra. It rises from the Manipur hills and flowing over the districts of Cachar falls into the Meghna River. When the Meghna is in floods, its backwaters interrupt the drainage of the Barak valley with the result that the plains of Cachar and Sylhet become almost one sheet of water. One-third of the area of Cachar district remains under water for about 6 months. When the Barak is in spate, three-fourths of the valley goes under water. Sometimes floods occur 3 or 4 times in a year. The miseries and sufferings of the flood-affected people here are in no way less than that of the flood-affected people of the Brahmaputra valley.

From a note supplied to us on "Assam State Plan" we can see the amount spent by the Assam Government from 1950 to middle of 1954 in connection with flood, erosion, issue of seeds etc. There we find that Lakhimpur District occupies the first place in getting agricultural loan and gratuitous relief. Cachar District occupies the second place in getting agricultural loan of Rs. 125,237. Third comes Kamrup with an agricultural loan of Rs. 57,000 and fourth Nowgong with an agricultural loan of Rs. 55,500. Does it not show that Cachar District is the worst affected

area next to Lakhimpur District in Assam State?

What are the measures that have been taken so far for control of floods in the Barak valley? The flood protection works taken up during 1954-55 working season in Assam have been mentioned in Appendix II of the Minister's statement. Twelve schemes for Assam State have been mentioned there. Out of these twelve, not a single one has been mentioned from Barak valley.

A booklet containing flood control projects proposed for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan has been supplied to us, but there also, no project from Barak valley has been included.

The Central Government is ready to spend Rs. 160 lakhs for the protection of Dibrugarh town whereas I am sorry to say that the Government is not spending even Rs. 16 lakhs for the vast region of about 2,500 square miles in Barak valley. Only some minor schemes such as construction of embankments, bunds, small irrigation works under the programme of flood protective works have been taken up in that valley.

Protection of Silchar and Karimganj towns from erosion in Cachar District are mentioned in a note. The estimated cost for Silchar town is Rs. 3.2 lakhs and for Karimganj Rs. 1.37 lakhs. But in the remarks, it is stated that the schemes for the protection of Silchar and Karimganj have been taken up but the progress is negligible. Why is it negligible?

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri Laskar: One more minute. Half of the Silchar town is going to be washed away by the erosion of Barak river. The court compound is only at a distance of twenty yards and is facing erosion. The town is not less important than any of the towns like Dibrugarh, Nowgong, Goalpara, Palasbari etc. Karimganj town is losing gradually a portion of the town due to erosion whereas on

(Shri Laskar)

other bank, Pakistan is expending its area due to soil conservation. I draw the attention of the Central Government to take immediate steps to save these two towns against erosion.

I have already mentioned the intensity of flood devastation in Barak valley. Some minor works such as construction of embankments, bunds etc., have been taken up as flood preventive measures. This will give some temporary relief. I come to learn that the construction of dykes on both the banks of the Barak is now in hand. I do not know how far the area will be benefited by this.

The valley is surrounded by hills with only one outlet by which the Barak flows. Free discharge of its water is obstructed by the backwater of the Meghna. By the construction of dykes where are we allowing the waters to go? Barak has got many tributaries. When the Barak is in spate, waters rush in through its tributaries with strong up-currents and inundate the vast area. To prevent this, sluice gates should be constructed on all the tributaries, more over the rain water beyond the dykes is to be drained out. This measure will do some good to the lowlying areas on the up streams of Barak river but simultaneously affect the areas on the down streams of Barak.

The true solution lies in the construction of storage reservoir on the up streams of the Barak river, i.e., taking up the multi-purpose river valley project on the Barak river.

It is not a new proposal. In 1946 the Assam Government approached the Central Government (CWINC) for advice when the limited resources of the State Government failed to mitigate the disastrous effects of frequent floods. After a preliminary survey, it was the opinion of the experts that a storage scheme on the Barak river would absorb floods, thereby reclaiming the plains of the Barak valley from waterlogging and would provide irrigation to the reclaimed

areas and also generate about 2,98,000 k.w. of power which can be used in the industrial exploitation of the tremendous forest wealth of Manipur, Cachar and Lushai hills.

In 1947 four rivers, namely Dihang, Barak, Manas and Subansiri were selected, giving Barak the second priority in the list. The proposals of investigation were put up to the *ad hoc* committee appointed by the Central Government in 1948. The *ad hoc* committee did not, however, approve taking up of the Barak scheme in view of the shortage of technical personnel and finance, and suggested investigations to be taken up on the Manas and Dihang only. Manas was not taken up because the dam site being in Bhutan territory, the permission of the Bhutan Government was not forthcoming. Investigation work was abandoned on the Dihang because of the topographical change of regions due to the earthquake of 1950. Barak Project was also dropped. Not a single river valley project was included in the First Year Plan from Assam State.

Cachar is a problem district. It has got so many problems.

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member is touching new points. He must resume his seat.

Shri Laskar: I am concluding in one minute. There are the refugee problem, food problem, upemployment problem etc., in that valley and by this Barak Project two million people will be benefited, and an extensive area covering Manipur, Tripura, Cachar District and Mizo hills districts will be developed. Floods will be controlled. The project is financially justified according to expert opinion.

I have mentioned a few facts here. All the records are with the Central Government. I have great regard and full confidence in the Minister and Deputy Minister for Planning and Irrigation. They will surely go through the records and give due consideration. If the basis and principles laid

down for selecting and giving priority to river valley projects are truly adhered to, I am fully confident that the multipurpose river valley project on the Barak river in Assam State is sure to get the first priority in the Second Five Year Plan. This is the only solution to combat the menace of floods in the Barak valley.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North-East): I have read with much interest the Minister's speech, and while I appreciate the tone of it, I hope that at the end of the debate he will make an ampler gesture and promise more generous provision commensurate with the disaster which has overtaken the country.

I shall confine myself to non-technical matters because I do not wish to rush in where even experts fear to tread, and I shall confine myself mainly to Orissa where I have been most of last week. But before I discuss Orissa, I would like to say that even in U.P. four Members of Parliament belonging to our party had been on a visit and they met leaders of the Congress like my friend, Shri Algu Rai Shastri, and they noticed a lamentable lack of co-operation between the officials and the people. I wish also to say, coming as I do from West Bengal, that perhaps the Midnapore area is being rather put in the shade and the Ghatal area in Midnapore which is liable to floods might be assisted by some adjustment in the Cossye project by trying to control the flood of the Silai river.

In regard to Orissa we know that suddenly the rains came and the floods started soon after. Drought was the real headache of the province. Last year I am told drought caused a loss of about Rs. 30 crores. This year drought as well as floods have come together and the result has been complete disruption of the economy of Orissa. Now, it was peculiar—to put it mildly—that the Prime Minister, when he was in Orissa—I was also there the same time—chose to tell the flood victims, and the most pathetic and pitiable flood victims at

that, to remind themselves of the life-giving virtues of flood waters. I wish he had saved his breath for other occasions and told the Orissan people things of a very different sort.

I find from the hon. Minister's report that as far as the Second Five Year Plan is concerned, Orissa is to have Rs. 1.09 crores. Obviously, this figure has got to be revised. And I am sure the hon. Minister will give us some indication as to the manner in which the revision or upgrading of this figure is to take place. Unlike last year when I had the privilege of accompanying the Prime Minister on an aerial reconnaissance of the flood affected areas, this time I had to go on foot, and by boat, wading through mud, and waist-deep water. So, I got a very much more direct idea of the sufferings of the people of Orissa. The magnitude of the distress is really most remarkable.

There are certain areas like Erasama, which remained isolated for a very long time; and even now communications have not been properly established. Attempts were made to drop food by helicopters, with results which were rather disastrous. I am quoting from the editorial comment made by the Congress daily of Orissa called *The Samaj* on the 9th September. It says:

"Most of the bags of rice and other foodstuffs which were dropped from the air fell into water and were destroyed".

I heard also that instead of dropping from the air something which could be eaten straightaway like chuda, they dropped rice, which could not be cooked because the cooking apparatus was nowhere available.

I wish also to draw the attention of the Ministry to the situation of certain island regions in the coastal part of Orissa, which are almost completely isolated from the rest of the country. In islands like Birupa-Genguti, I am told that during six months in the year normally—not in abnormal

(Shri H. N. Mukerjee)

times, but normally—the population subsists on a kind of grass called suan grass which is supposed to be unfit for human consumption, because real food crops are unavailable. This area could have been looked after much better. And from the reports made by certain engineers like Mr. Shaw, whose work seemed to be very well-known in Orissa, I find that by spending a certain amount of money which is not too considerable when we take into consideration the amounts that we are allowing for so many projects, we could do something about these isolated areas in Orissa. I found also how in the Jajpur area, which is one of the worst affected areas, and where I spent two days, and also near Dalaighai the water is still there. I was there till the 22nd. We had to go by foot or by boat, and there were miles and miles of paddy fields under water. The paddy was almost ripe. We could see it. But this is all gone. There were many places where we could not go also. And we saw how humanity had been uprooted.

We saw some huts which had been demolished, and under the debris, we saw some men, women and children trying to crawl on all fours, just like animals, because they had nowhere to go to. Some people were taking shelter on bunds. But most of them were trying to go back to some of those elevated places where the huts had been demolished because the flood water had risen to a very high level. Now the flood water had receded partly but not at all wholly, and they were crawling out of those habitations which seemed to be absolutely unfit for human purposes.

I heard also from Government officials something of the fiasco which the so-called military boats has caused. Actually, there was a photographer who accompanied me, and who was taken from Dalaighai in a military boat; but the boat did not budge, and the photographer fell into the water, and naturally he did not enjoy the experience. I was told also

that most of these military boats for quite a long time did not work at all. I saw an editorial comment in the daily *The Samaj*, to which I have referred already, of the 10th September, as follows:

"After the flood devastations, in a last-hour attempt, some motor-boats were brought from West Bengal Government and the Army. But unfortunately they are out of action. As a result, though full one week has elapsed, marooned people could not be rescued, nor foodstuffs sent".

This was on the 10th September, 1955.

I found in Orissa a lack on the part of the administration of a real sense of urgency and a desire to enlist public co-operation, which, as far as the public was concerned, was only there for the asking. People were coming forward. I met a number of officials there. Some were working very assiduously, and they appreciated the work of volunteer workers. But I met one official who was a fairly 'high up' person who said, "we do not hinder non-official relief". That is to say, a kind of a wall is supposed to be put up between official relief and non-official relief, and that, when we talk about public co-operation in the Plan, is something which goes right against the idea of reconstruction which we have in view.

I noticed also many instances of an attempt at making political capital out of people's agony. I might refer to one instance where a Minister, whom I shall not name, was supposed to have taken 4,500 bags of rice and stored them in a certain place. I can mention the place. He is reported to have stored them in the Athagarh area. That area was not very badly affected. And the scandal became such that the Minister had to give a statement that he had only stored them for distribution later on to other areas. But even geographically speaking, that was not a central enough place. That was not a place

where those bags of rice should have been stored. But that was done. And this was the talk of all Orissa. Pressmen came and told me about it. This was done, because the big man wanted to give an impression in his own area that after all he was a really powerful person and everybody should know how to behave as far as he was concerned. So, I say that this insistence on public co-operation is something which the Government of India should tell the local authorities straightforwardly to do something about, and I am sure the Government of India will do something about it.

I saw many lacunae in the relief arrangements. The communications were bad. I am sure the Planning Ministry would take some steps in regard to it. The relief was inadequate in one place called Padasahi.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I request I may be given five minutes more. I am supposed to represent my Party.

Mr. Chairman: I have given the hon. Member already more than the usual time that I have allowed to other hon. Members.

Shri Kamath: Spokesmen of opposition groups may be given more time.

Mr. Chairman: As a matter of fact, so far as floods are concerned, all Members are equal. This is not a party question. All parties are agreed on this point.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I shall finish as soon as I can.

I heard in Padasahi village how in eighteen days they had got only two rations of about half a seer of rice. I have heard Government talking about the stopping of gratuitous relief on the ground of self-respect on the part of the people. But the Orissa daily, *The Samaj* says that gratuitous relief must continue till at least the next rabi crop.

I have quotations here from Dr. Parija, Vice-Chancellor of the Utkal University, who says that no arrangement for medical relief is made, and medical students who go as volunteers are not assisted by the people on the spot. And at Jajpur Road Station, I saw some volunteers from the R.W.A.C. (Relief and Welfare Ambulance Corps) who did not know where to go, and who were going from pillar to post, because there was no co-ordination.

I was told on the 22nd at Cuttack that as far as fodder was concerned, there was no arrangement for it at all. Till that day, I was told that sand had got into the soil in many areas. I was told that perhaps bull-dozers could be brought from somewhere, and some effort might be made to get the sand out of the soil; otherwise the crops were already destroyed, and any possibility of further cultivation would be destroyed. I heard also so many other things to which I am sorry I do not have the time to make any reference.

But I heard something in regard to corruption and the misuse of Central food materials. I heard that in the Orissa Assembly, questions had been asked in the last August session, in regard to the bringing in of paddy imported for subsidised sale in Orissa from Bengal, and its having been re-exported back to Bengal. This is the kind of thing that has happened. And this kind of thing has happened at a time when Orissa was overtaken by a calamity of the direst sort. I wish to say therefore that it is very important that the Government of India step in more effectively.

As far as the Government of India's contribution is concerned, it appears possibly to be quite generous, so far as it goes. But I think in view of Orissa's poverty,—after all, the income of Orissa is about Rs. 8 crores only in the whole year; the Government of India say that up to Rs. 2 crores, they will—give 50 per cent, and beyond that, they will give 75 per cent.—and Orissa's condition

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

being as bad as it is, possibly Government might take a better and more generous view of the situation.

In the meantime, I say that this Second Five Year Plan project regarding spending only Rs. 1.09 crores be obviously drastically reconsidered and steps be taken to enlist popular co-operation for the efficient affording of relief and rehabilitation.

Shri Nanda: What was the figure that the hon. Member quoted?

Shri Algu Rai Shastri (Azamgarh Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—West). 1.09 crores of rupees.

Shri Nanda: For which area?

Shri Algu Rai Shastri: Orissa.

Shri Nanda: That is right.

श्री तिहासन तित्तु: आशिष्वन लाल जी ने गोरखपुर की रूपरेखा सभा के सामने रखी है। गोरखपुर में करीब-करीब हर साल बाढ़ आती है। वहां ५-६ नदियों का एक भूमिलक्षण है। वह नदियां हैं—धाघरा, बड़ी और छोटी गंडक, राप्ती, रोहिन और कुमारों। इन सब नदियों का एक जाल सा बिछा हुआ है, जिसकी बजह से शायद ही गोरखपुर देवरिया का कोई भाग ऐसा बनता हो जो किसी न किसी प्रकार से बाढ़ के क्षेत्र में न आता हो। जो प्राकृते जुटाये गये हैं, उनसे पता चलता है कि १४०० गांव ऐसे हैं जो हर साल किसी न किसी तरह से बाढ़ के दायरे में आ जाते हैं। लेकिन, इस साल जो प्राप्ति आई है वह बाढ़ के अलावा पानी की भी रही। हर साल, या तो साल के प्रारम्भ में बाढ़ आती थी, या साल के अन्त में। इस साल दोनों बार बाढ़ आई, जिसके कारण फसल को बड़ा नुकसान हुआ। हमारे यहां की भूमि दो भागों में बंटी है। जिसको कछांर और बांगर कहा जाता है। कछांर तो बाढ़ में आ गया और बांगर अधिक पानी से। दो दिनों में २१ इंच पानी बरसा। इससे जितनी फसलें ऊपर के हिस्से में थीं, जो

कि बांगर का क्षेत्र कहा जाता था और जहां पर बाढ़ नहीं पहुंचती थी, वह क्षेत्र बरबाद हो गया। आज वहां की जनता बेहाल है, ने उनके पास खाना है न चारा ही। ऐसे नई प्राप्ति अब की गोरखपुर में आई है, जिसे आपने अखबारों में देखा होगा और लोगों से भी सुना होगा। आज यह मसला और भी कठिन हो गया है क्योंकि मकान बहुत गिर गये हैं। मुझे वहां की काशेस कमेटी के सेंट्रल श्रीराम अवध सिह एम० एल० ए० का एक पत्र मिला है, जिसमें उन्होंने लिखा है कि कोई गांव ऐसा नहीं है जहां औसतन २० या २५ मकान न गिरे हैं एक दूसरे भाई हैं सुदामा प्रसाद जी जो कि एक्स एम० एल० ए० हैं, वे कहते हैं कि पानी बरसने की बजह से न जाने कितने बर गिर गये हैं। जिनका शुभार नहीं हो सकता है। बाढ़ का क्षेत्र तो ऐसी ही मुसीबत में पड़ा हुआ था बांगर भी बरबाद हो गया। हमारे यहां नदियों का एक जाल सा है और उन्हीं के बीच से होकर रेलवे लाइन गई है। सहजनवा से गोरखपुर तक तीन पुल हैं, बीच में कोई पुल नहीं है। इससे जब भी नदियों में बाढ़ आती है तो दक्षिण की तरफ से पानी कम रहता है लेकिन उत्तर की तरफ पानी कई गुना बढ़ जाता है। इसलिये अगर इन नदियों के जाल को तोड़ने का प्रबन्ध किया जायें तो अच्छा होगा।

अब आप के सामने बाढ़ का मसला है और मैंने पढ़ा है कि राप्ती, पर ऊपर ब घ बनाने की योजना आपने बनाई है। अभी भाई शिष्वन लाल ने धाघरा रोहिन प्रादि बड़ी बड़ी नदियों की बाढ़ को रोकने का उपाय करने के लिये कहा। राप्ती पर बांध बनाने के लिये १३ करोड़ रुपय की योजना है और मुझे मालूम हुआ है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार भी उस पर कुछ लब्ज करने जा रही है। लेकिन, उसी से यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकेगा। बाढ़ आती है, बाढ़

के बाद आपके सामने प्रश्न पैदा होता है बाढ़ब्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों को खिलाने का, उनको काम देने का । सम्भव है कि उनको काम देने की कोई व्यवस्था की जा सके । वहां दो साल से चले का व्यवसाय हो रहा है । चले के व्यवसाय के कारण काफी लोगों को रोजगार और काम मिल जाता है । इस साल जब वर्षा और बाढ़ आई तो गांधी आश्रम के लोगों ने कहा कि अब की चले की मांग इतनी ज्यादा है कि हम दे नहीं पाते । बाढ़ के क्षेत्र के लोग चले से प्रपनी कुछ रोजी कमा नहें हैं और चूंकि अब की गांधी आश्रम ने चले से करे भूत के लिये २ आ० फी गंडी ज्यादा देने के लिये कहा, इसलिये और भी अधिक लोग उत्साहित हुये कि प्रपनी नहीं को २ आ० अधिक पर बढ़े । इस तरह से वहां चले का बड़ा प्रचार हुआ ।

लड़ाई के जमाने में हमारे गोरखपुर और देवरिया से कम्बल की सप्लाई बड़े जोरे से हुई थी और कम्बल की बड़ी अच्छी इन्डस्ट्री वहां थी । अभी इन्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट के हिटो डारेक्टर से मेरी बातचीत हुई थी, उहोंने कहा कि अगर डिफेन्स मिनिस्ट्री वहां से कम्बल ले तो काफी कम्बल इन क्षेत्रों से खरीदे जा सकते हैं । और आजमगढ़ गोरखपुर देवरिया में कम्बल का व्यवसाय है, और उसको और अधिक बढ़ाया जा सकता है । खास तौर से वांसगांव, जहां से कि मैं प्राता हूँ, के कम्बल बड़े अच्छे समझे जाते हैं और लड़ाई के जमाने में उनकी बड़ी सप्लाई हुई थी, लेकिन इस समय कम्बलों की सप्त के बास्ते कोई इत्तजाम नहीं हो रहा है । इस बार १४ लाख रुपये के लगभग के कम्बल गोरखपुर से सप्लाई करने का ठेका इन्डस्ट्रीज डिपार्टमेंट ने लिया है, डिफेन्स डिपार्टमेंट से, इससे वहां के कम्बल का कारोबार कुछ अच्छा होगा । वहां से दो चार कम्बल देने के लिये मेरे पास भेजे गये थे, बड़े अच्छे कम्बल हैं, जो वहां बन रहे हैं । इसलिये अगर इथ इन्डस्ट्री की तरफ भी

आप स्थाल करें और साथ में बाढ़ से रक्षा की व्यवस्था करें ताकि बाढ़ आने पर लोग मोहताज न हो जाय तो हमारा बड़ा लाभ हो सकता है । बाढ़ जब आती है तो हमारे घर गिर जाते हैं, खेती मारी जाती है, सब कुछ मिट जाता है । लेकिन, अगर इन खोटे बड़े व्यवसायों की तरफ सरकार ध्यान दे तो वह लोग स्वावलम्बी हो सकते हैं । और यह तमाम मसला कुछ हद तक हल हो सकता है ।

आज आप बांध बना रहे हैं । इसके बारे में दो प्रकार की राय हैं । गांधी ऊंचे किये जा रहे हैं, बहुत से गांव गोरखपुर और बस्ती में ऊंचे किये गये हैं, आपको भी योजना है गांवों को ऊंचा करने की । इससे लोगों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है, और हुमा भी है लेकिन गांव के लोगों को यह शिकायत है कि जब कभी गांवों को ऊंचा किया गया और लोगों के सहयोग को बात चली अवैत डिपार्टमेंट और जनता का सहयोग हो, तो जनता तो बराबर सहयोग देने के लिये तैयार रहती है, जब भी जनता का सहयोग मांगा गया, उसने कभी इन्कार नहीं किया, लेकिन इज़राइलियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट सहयोग नहीं करता है । यह विश्वकर्मा का डिपार्टमेंट है । यह विश्वकर्मा का डिपार्टमेंट विश्व के निर्माण का स्थाल न करके प्रपने निर्माण में ज्यादा बक्त लगाता है । गांव वालों की शिकायत है कि एक ही जमीन को जहां से मिट्टी ली गई, तीन-चौन बार नापा गया, कहीं चार बार भी नापा गया और चार बार नापने के बाद मिट्टी के दाम लगाये गये । तो यह डिपार्टमेंट जो हमको आगे बढ़ाने के लिये बनाया गया है, वह कहीं-कहीं हमको पीछे छसीट देता है ।

श्री नम्बा : तीन-चौन दफा एक ही जगह की नाप ली गई ?

श्री सिहातन सिंह : हां, तीन दफा नापा गया। गांव वालों का कहना है कि अगर इस काम में मब से सहयोग पाना है तो यह काम गांव सभा को दिया जाये और वह लोग खुद इस काम को करेंगे। और इंजीनियरिंग डिपार्टमेंट से जो रेट कंट्रोलर को दिया जाता है वहीं वह नहें। वह ही अपने गांव को ऊंचा करेंगे और वही उसे समतल करेंगे। इसलिये, इस तरफ मुझे आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना है कि गांव वाले स्वयं अपने गांव को ऊंचा करें। लेकिन इसमें यह ज्ञानादा पड़ता है कि मिट्टी कहां से लाई जाय। कंट्रोलर इधर-उधर से मिट्टी ले लेता है। अगर गवर्नर्मेंट इसकी योजना बनावे कि गांव के चारों तरफ मिट्टी लाई जाये और गांव को ऊंचा करने के लिये जिस खेत से मिट्टी ली जाय, उसे कहीं अन्यत्र जमीन दी जाय, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसमें किसी को कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। इस तरह से गांव के चारों कोनों पर चार पोलरे बन सकते हैं और गांव को ऊंचा करने के लिये मिट्टी भी मिल सकती है। अगर यह उपाय हो जाये कि चारों कोनों पर चार पोलरे बन जायें और इस प्रकार पानी की व्यवस्था हो जाये, तो हम हर गांव में बाढ़ माने के पहले ही काफी गलता पैदा कर सकते हैं। मकान है, मांसां है और भी गलते हैं, जो इस तरह वर्षा के पहले ही इन पोलरों के पानी से पैदा किये जा सकते हैं। अगर हम अप्रैल-मई में फसल बोंदे और जून तक उसको काट लें, तब काट लेने के बाद यदि बाढ़ आती है तो गांव वालों के पास कम से कम अपने लिये खाना और जानवरों के लिये चारा तो होगा।

लेकिन, आज बाढ़ के लोगों की सिचाई के लिये कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। सिचाई के लिये दो उपाय हो सकते हैं, एक तो नदियों के लिये लिफ्ट सिस्टम लागू करें और दूसरे, जैसे मैंने कहा, गांव को ऊंचा करने के लिये सिस्टैमेटिक रूप में जमीन ली जाय, पोलर

बना दिये जायें, जिससे खेतों के लिये पानी लिया जा सके। इसी तरह से, यह मसला हल हो सकता है। मैं ने अपने देहातों में लोगों से पूछा तो उन्होंने कहा कि अगर गवर्नर्मेंट यह कर दे और इस तरह की पानी की व्यवस्था कर दे कि हम बाढ़ से पहले अपने खेतों से अपनी पैदावार हासिल कर लें तो हमें बाढ़ का कोई डर नहीं है। वह बाढ़ के आने से घबराते हैं, वह इसे बुरा नहीं मानते। इससे उनको अच्छी मिट्टी मिलती है। इस साल तो यह दुर्भाग्य हुआ कि पानी बरसने से पहले की तैयार फसल भी खराब हुई और अगला भीजन जो रबी का है वह भी खराब हुआ। इस बक्त खेतों में पानी भरा हुआ है। हमारे यहां कहावत है :—

“जो करो जए की आस,
तो करो संकड़ों चास।”

अगर बार बार खेत को जोतो तो खुब जौ, चना गेहूं और मटर पैदा होगी। लेकिन इस साल बाढ़ और वर्षा के कारण खेतों को जोतने का अवसर ही नहीं मिला।

हमारे यहां देवरिया गोरखपुर जिलों की आबादी १,००० फी बर्ग मील है। गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से कोई राहत लोगों को देने की कोशिश की जाय, और की जाती है किन्तु वह उन सब तक नहीं पहुंच सकती है। जब तक उन लोगों को खुद अपने जरिये ही अपना काम करने की सूत न पैदा की जाय, उनका कष्ट दूर नहीं हो सकता। और, वह तभी हो सकता है जब छोटे छोटे व्यवस्थाएँ जो बहां के हैं, जैसे चरां हैं, कम्बल हैं, दिय सलाई है, उनको आप उन खेतों में शुरू करें, उसके बाद ही, शायद आपका काम कुछ चल सके।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि छोटी छोटी इन्डस्ट्रीज को मिलाने के लिये कानपुर में केन्द्र खोला जा

रहा है। इसके लिये शायद ६० फी सदी रुपया आप देंगे और ४० फी सदी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार देगी। लेकिन, कानपुर में न तो बाढ़ ही आती है और न इस तरह से कोई छोटे छोटे व्यवसाय ही चलते हैं, जो इस तरह का केन्द्र आप कानपुर में लोलने की मोर्च रहे हैं। आपको चाहिये कि इस तरह का केन्द्र आप गोरखपुर में लोलें, ताकि उस क्षेत्र के आदमी उन कामों को सीख सकें जहां पर लोगों को बाढ़ का सामना करना पड़ता है। और, आपत्ति के समय में इन छोटे छोटे व्यवसायों को कर के आपनी जीविका कमा सकें।

अब चूंकि समय स्तम्भ हो गया है इसलिये ज्यादा न कहते हैं मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ और गवर्नरेंट से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह हमारे दुस को दूर करने के लिये ऊपर कहीं गई उचित व्यवस्था करने की कृपा करें।

२ म. प.

बी एस० एन० बास (दरभंगा - मध्य): जो थोड़ा सा समय मुझे बोलने के लिये दिया गया है उसमें सब से पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और विशेषकर हमारे जो सिचाई और विद्युत मंत्री और ऊपरमंत्री हैं, उनको बवाई दिये बिना मैं आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता। क्योंकि बाढ़ की समस्या, मैं मानता हूँ, प्रान्तों की समस्या है और उन्हीं को इसे हल करना है। लेकिन, कई बचों से बाढ़ के सम्बन्ध में इस सभा में हम जोर देते था रहे थे कि सरकार को इस दिशा में कदम बढ़ाने चाहिये। लेकिन, किर भी इससे पहले कोई कार्यवाही ऐसी नहीं की गई जिससे कि यह कहा जा सके कि बाढ़ को रोकने के लिये कुछ किया गया है। इसलिये, इस बात के लिये मैं बहुत उपकृत हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि जिन-जिन इलाकों में बाढ़ की समस्याएँ हैं वहां की जनता हमारे विद्युत और सिचाई मंत्री को उस बात के लिये धन्यवाद देती हैं।

यह बात उन्होंने एक बर्च पहले कही थी कि इस समस्या को लड़ाई के पैमाने पर हल किया जाना चाहिये। इसलिये, मैं समझता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और विशेषकर हमारे जो विद्युत तथा सिचाई मंत्री हैं वे अवश्य ही बवाई के पात्र हैं।

मवाल यह है कि यह समस्या इतनी बड़ी है कि इसको विशेषज्ञों की सहायता के बिना और अन्वेषण और दूसरे काम किये बिना हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। लेकिन, सभापति जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो लोग बाढ़ के इलाके में रहते हैं, वही लोग जानते हैं कि बाढ़ से क्या क्या समस्याएँ पैदा हो जाती हैं। बाढ़ की समस्या हमें केवल इस बास्ते ही हल नहीं करनी है कि इससे अन्दराजा की क्षति होती है। जो क्षति के आंकड़े सरकार की तरफ से दिये गये हैं और जो आंकड़े उस पुस्तिका में हैं, जो कि सभा की तरफ से हम लोगोंको दी गई हैं, उन सब का विवरण इन में है और उससे जो क्षति होती है उसका अन्दराजा लगाया जा सकता है, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता। लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जून महीने से लेकर सितम्बर के महीने तक बाढ़ पीड़ित स्थानों के रहने वाले किस तरह से रहते हैं, यह भावणों से बताया नहीं जा सकता है। यह तो वहां जा कर और वहां पर रह कर ही देखा जा सकता है। इस बात का दिल्ली में रहने वाले, चाहे वह पदाधिकारी हों और जाहे मंत्री हों, उन्होंने कभी भी इसका अन्दराजा नहीं लगाया कि बाढ़ पीड़ित प्रदेशों की समस्याएँ क्या हैं, वहां की जनता की तकलीफें क्या हैं, किन किन मुश्किलों का मुकाबला उनको करना पड़ता है और किस तरह से वह लोग वहां रहते हैं, इस बात का अन्दराजा दिल्ली में जो चिकनी और चुपड़ी सड़कों पर चलने वाले या जो वहां पर बड़ी बड़ी इमारतें हैं, उन में रहने वाले लोग ठीक तरह से नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं फिर भी कहना चाहूँगा कि हमारे मंत्री जी ने

[श्री एस० एन० दास]

बहुत दिनों के बाद दिल्ली से इस समस्या की विशालता का अन्दाज़ा लगाया और कुछ कार्रवाई करने की बात सोची ।

क्योंकि मेरा समय कम है इस बास्ते बहुत ज्यादा न कहते हुये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार की बाढ़ का जो सवाल है वह केवल उत्तर बिहार का सवाल नहीं है । उत्तर बिहार की बाढ़ के सवाल को हल करने के लिये नैपाल से और चीन की सरकार से समझौता करना पड़ेगा, इकरारानामा करना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहां जो बाढ़ से समस्या होती है वह केवल स्थानीय वर्षा से पैदा नहीं होती है । हिमालय की तराई के इलाके में वर्षा के होने से और वहां पर बरफगिरने से पानी का जो बहाव होता है वह उत्तर बिहार की तरफ को ही होता है । इसलिये, मैं सब से पहले यह चाहूँगा कि जैसे कि हमारे माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि कोसी के इलाके में जो समस्या पैदा हुई है वह अभी तक नैपाल की सरकार से अच्छी तरह से समझौता न होने के कारण तेज़ी से हल नहीं हो पा रही है । बाढ़ के नियंत्रण के सम्बन्ध में चीन की सरकार के साथ भी समझौता होना है । मैं मानता हूँ कि मोटे तौर पर तो समझौता हो गया है, लेकिन डिटैल समझौता हमें करना बाकी है । जब तक यह समझौता नहीं हो जाता, इस सवाल का हल भी नहीं निकाला जा सकता है । इसलिये मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि उत्तर भारत की बाढ़ की समस्या एक तरह से अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाढ़ की समस्या है । इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये हमें पाकिस्तान नैपाल, चीन, भूटान, सिक्किम इत्यादि जितने ये देश हैं, इन सब देशों से हो कर हमारे उत्तर भारत की नदियां आती हैं इसलिये उन देशों से हमें समझौता करके ही बाढ़ की समस्याओं का समूचित समाधान किया जा सकता है ।

दूसरी बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि उत्तर बिहार में ८-६ जिले

हूँ सारन, चम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा, सहरसा, पूर्णिया और गंगा के उत्तर में भूंगेर का जो हिस्सा पड़ता है । इन सारे जिलों के लोग कभी एक बर्षे में और कभी दूसरे बर्षे में बाढ़ से आक्रान्त होते रहते हैं । इस प्रदेश की नदियों को सरकार ने तीन विभागों में बांटा है । उस में से एक भाग तो कोसी का है । मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि कोसी के भाग का काम सरकार की ओर से और जनता के सहयोग से प्राप्त बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जो शेष दो हिस्से हैं खास तौर पर जो हमारे यहां बूढ़ी गढ़क हैं, वागमती नदी है, करेह नदी है, अदवारा नदी है कमला नदी है, लिरोही नदी है, जीवल नदी है, बलान नदी है, इन पर भी अभी काम जिस तरह से हो रहा है वह संतोषप्रद नहीं है और मैं चाहूँगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के सामने जो माननीय मंत्री हैं वह इसकी तरफ ध्यान दें । मैं मंत्री महोदय का उपकृत हूँ कि वे कोसी की समस्या का समाधान तत्पत्ता से कर रहे हैं, लेकिन जहां तक बिहार का सम्बन्ध है, वागमती, कमला, जीवल, अदवारा, करेह इत्यादि जो नदियां हैं वह कम क्षति नहीं करती है, बहुत भारी नुकसान उनकी बाढ़ों से होता है । यह केवल धन की क्षति ही नहीं करती है बल्कि जन-क्षति भी करती है क्योंकि कुछ इलाकों में बाढ़ के बाद कई बीमारियां फैल जाती हैं और मलेरिया और दूसरी बीमारियों के कारण बहुत से लोग मर जाते हैं । गंडक से ले कर कोसी तक जो नदियां हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में कुछ जानकारी दी गई है, लेकिन जहां तक मुझे इस रिपोर्ट के विवरण से पता चला है कि अभी तक इन सब नदियों के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी नहीं हुई है, क्योंकि न तो कोई योजना ही बनाई गई है और न ही कोई एस्टीमेट तैयार किया गया है । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि गंडक नदी में जहां कि नहर बनाने का काम है उस नहर के बनने से सारन और

चम्पारन के जिलों में जो बाढ़ आती है उसमें बहुत कमी आ सकती है। इसलिये गंडक नदी की योजना पर पूरा व्यान दिया जाना चाहिये। हमें यह नहीं समझ लेना चाहिये कि गंडक में जो नहर के लिये कहा जा रहा है वह इसलिये कहा जा रहा है कि मिचाई को सुविधा हो सके। यदि वहां पर नहर बना दी गई तो पानी का डाइवर्जन होगा और बाढ़ के बाने की सम्मानना भी कम हो जायेगी।

मैं ज्यादा समय न लेते हुये यह कहना चाहूँगा कि इस समस्या को हल करने के लिये जो प्रबन्ध केन्द्र में किया गया है, ऊपर से नीचे तक जो संगठन स्थापित किये गये हैं, बहुत अच्छे हैं। पर उन संगठनों को पूर्ण क्रियाशील बनाना चाहिये। साथ ही, सरकार के जो इंजीनियर महोदय हैं, जो इंजीनियर प्रान्तों में हैं, उन सब से मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये उन्हें मंत्री की ओर नहीं देखना चाहिये, या इस बात की तरफ नहीं देखना चाहिये कि कोई प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति है और जब वह कहेतो उसके कहने के मूलादिक हमको जल्दी काम करना चाहिये। यह बात नहीं होनी चाहिये कि यदि किसी इसके में कोई प्रभावशाली व्यक्ति न हो तो उस इसके का काम ही न हो। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सेन्ट्रल बाटर एंड पावर कमीशन में जो बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिये एक शास्त्र बनाई है और उसमें जो विशेषज्ञ हैं उन से मैं अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि जब कमी भी कोई बाढ़ नियंत्रण की स्तरीमें प्रान्तीय सरकार से आवेदन बाहे किसी भी प्रान्तीय सरकार से आवेदन पर उचित नियरानी विशेषज्ञ की दृष्टि से करनी चाहिये किसी राजनीतिक दृष्टि से उन पर विचार नहीं करना चाहिये। उनको किसी प्रभाव में आकर विचार नहीं करना चाहिये बल्कि इस दृष्टि से विचार करना चाहिये कि प्रविक्ष से अधिक जनता का उपकार हो।

अन्त में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि बाढ़ नियंत्रण के बारे में जो कोई कार्य सरकार द्वारा किया गया है उसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ लेकिन उत्तर भारत के बाढ़ के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पाकिस्तान चीन सिंधिकम भूटान नेपाल आदि देशों की सरकारों से जल्दी मे जल्दी समझौता करके सवाल को अग्रह हल किया जाएगा तो जल्दी सफलता मिल सकती है और यह सवाल भी अच्छी तरह हल हो सकता है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना में उत्तर बिहार की जिन नदियों का मैंने जिक्र किया है उनके पानी को नियंत्रित करने के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कार्य किया जाएगा।

बी विभूति मिथ्या (सारन व चम्पारन): उत्तर बिहार के बारे में जितने सदस्य बोले हैं उनके जिलों में कुछ न कुछ काम हुआ है। लेकिन, मेरे जिले चम्पारन का उदार करने वाला तो सिवाय महात्मा गांधी के कोई नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member was not called. He is on his legs and making a speech without being called.

बी विभूति मिथ्या : मैं आपकी परमिशन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि चम्पारन जिलेमें कुछ नहीं हो रहा है।

Mr. Chairman: After all, every Member from every district cannot be called. All the constituencies of India are represented here. There are about five hundred Members and all of them cannot be called. The hon. Member has been speaking without being called. He has already called attention of the hon. Minister to his constituency.

I am calling Shri Saha.

Shri Meghnad Saha: (Calcutta—North-West): At one time floods and famines were considered as acts of God, meant to punish the people for their sins. That stage is over now. It has been found that the floods and famines can be effectively tackled by taking proper scientific measures. I

[Shri Meghnad Saha]

am glad that the Ministry of Irrigation and Power has devised a series of projects towards this end. As far as the plans go, they seem to be all right and thorough. The intentions may be good but we have to look towards the actual carrying out of these projects. In this connection I wish to tell you a little about the past history of the Orissa plan. It has been recognised since 1947 that the Orissa region, the valley of the Mahanadi river, forms a unitary whole and the Mahanadi river can be tamed and the floods can be controlled if effective measures were taken. I think I am right when I say that the preliminary plans were first made during the British regime and there was one foundation ceremony and when this Government came, two other foundation ceremonies were held. The scheme started with a large amount of fanfare and also a large amount of newspaper propaganda. As this House knows, for the first few years it was all confusion, and if two or three years were not wasted in confusion, I think by this time the Hirakud Dam might have been completed and the terrible stress to which the people in the delta region have been subjected would not have occurred. I would ask the hon. Minister not to create any fanfares any further, but to turn his attention to details. He must not think that when a certain project has been set up, everything is all right and he must not believe that what his officers are telling him is quite all right, for as I have found that the officers are always in the habit of exaggerating their achievements; that happens not only in this Ministry but also in other Ministries, and they require very effective control. In the case of the Hirakud Dam, the House is aware that at the time when it was started, I had an article written and had put in there a little clause, which was that the Hirakud Dam was very hastily conceived and the Government ought to have taken a little more time in giving their attention to alternative measures. But the name

Hirakud appears to have had a magic charm, and so without making any enquiries, they went straight into it. There was another site, Tikkarpura, which was probably far better. I also said in the case of Mahanadi river reclamation that it was almost impossible to control the floods in a certain river valley unless the tributaries were also simultaneously controlled. The Mahanadi river is fed by a large number of tributaries, the Tel river, the Ib river and other rivers. I have studied the meteorological and hydrological conditions in the Mahanadi basin and I found that the monsoon rains have a tendency of being precipitated over wide areas simultaneously. So, I do not think that the river can be completely controlled until some of the main branches at least are also controlled, and this requires effective measures for putting dams on the tributaries. I think the Ministry should do well to pay a little attention to these things. From time to time they are calling great foreign experts to find out whether these projects are working well or not working at all. I do not understand the sense in calling these experts. The foreign experts, however great they may be in their own country, are not acquainted with the physical conditions in this country. Most of them have no idea of the monsoons; most of them have no idea of the precipitation in the different river valleys. These points require an intensive study by our own people, and when foreign experts are invited from other countries, I do not see, why they should not ask also those people who have made a little study of these things for their opinion. My remarks also apply to the prevention of flood conditions in Bihar and in the Himalayan rivers. Much has been said about the control of these rivers. You will be surprised to hear that the river Ganges and its tributaries carry an amount of flood water which is about hundred times that of the Damodar river and you have not been able in spite of five or six years to complete the works on the Damodar

river. This gives you an idea of the tremendous scale of the subject. Further, the flood control in these rivers is complicated by the fact that the sources of these rivers are in the peripheral countries which do not belong to India. How can you control the Gandak river when the precipitation takes place in Nepal? The sources of the Gandak river are very close to those of the Brahmaputra and it was the famous Swedish explorer, Sven Hedin, who said that if a little money were spent, the whole of the Brahmaputra could be diverted down the Gandak river. So, you cannot do anything for the control of the Himalayan rivers unless there is some agreement with Nepal and Bhutan about the control of these rivers in their upward reaches. That appears to be very essential. It would not simply do if like King Canute, our Minister of Irrigation is to say that "the sea must not touch my royal feet". It requires very hard work and for that hard work the Minister has to see that the officers are properly worked. We have got a number of river laboratories. They are not quite sufficient and they have neither the equipment nor the personnel for them. I do not think there is a river laboratory for Northern Bihar though we are talking about the control of the Bihar rivers. The Kosi river, of which we are talking so much, the Sapta Kosi and the San Kosi, and Arun all come and join in a fork in Nepal. How can you control the Kosi river unless you have got more about the details of the discharges of these rivers, which cannot be done without the co-operation of the Nepal Government?

As regards the protective measures which have been taken, we cannot discuss here the relative merits of dams, the relative merits of embankments and of the diversion channels and so on. It is not possible to say anything as to which of these things should be the right remedy, but these things require a very large amount of survey work, a very large amount of hydrological survey for which I

think there is not any official machinery in this country. The Tennessee river which used to flood and bring disaster to U.S.A. for over 100 years has now been completely tamed. I was reading some years ago—that may not be very accurate information—that the Tennessee valley has got about 1,000 gauges to find out the flow of the river at different points—the flow of the main river as well as of the tributaries. In the Kosi river sometime ago, there was not even a single river gauge. I think that some have been installed now. But you require to install these river gauges not only within the parts of India through which it passes but also in the Nepal areas for all the tributaries. Something has also to be done in Bhutan, for the floods in Assam valley are due partly to rivers coming from Bhutan. In Jaldhaka and other rivers the floods are due to the rain water coming down the valleys of these rivers. There also I do not think any effective measures to find out the discharge of the rivers have been taken. Now, it is a good sign that the Ministry has awakened to the problem. I do not think they have realised the dimensions of the problem. It is a very great problem and it cannot be solved in a year or two or even in twenty years. I know that they are now looking more into the details and looking for the officers to see that the works which have already been taken up could be brought to a speedy termination so that the Damodar valley, the Mahanadi valley and the Sutlej valley are no longer subjected to these floods. After taming them alone, they should go in for taming the other rivers.

Mr. Chairman: Shri R. N. Singh.

Shri R. N. S. Deo (Kalahandi-Bolangir) rose..

Mr. Chairman: I have called Shri R. N. Singh.

श्री शार० एन० सिंहः सभापति महोदय में आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । मैं इस बीके पर वैमे बोलना नहीं चाहता था

[श्री आर० एन० सिंह]

क्योंकि मैं यह समझता था कि पार्लियार्मेंट के जो सदस्य होते हैं उनका सम्बन्ध प्रान्तों से होता है, पूरे प्रान्त से होता है लेकिन जब मैंने अपने साथी संसद सदस्यों को अपने अपने जिलों के बारे में अलग अलग कहते सुना तो मुझे भी आवश्यकता महसूस हुई कि मैं भी कुछ अपनी कांस्टीट्यूशनी के बारे में यहां पर कहूं। मैं लास करके उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं, जहां कि हर साल बाढ़ आया करती है और बाढ़ आने से उस जिले के लाखों रुपये की बवादी हर साल होती है।

मैं आपके द्वारा यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नदियों द्वारा होने वाले नुकसान का जिक्र सभी लोगों ने जब किया लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि नदियों से नुकसान के साथ साथ लाभ भी होता है और मैं उस जिले और उस क्षेत्र का रहने वाला हूं जहां पर कि नदियों द्वारा लाभ भी होता है।

मैं बड़े बड़े प्राजेक्ट्स के सम्बन्ध में नहीं कहना चाहता केवल दो, चार छोटी छोटी बातों के सम्बन्ध में आपकी सेवा में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। और वे बातें जैसे कि बांध बांधने और गांवों को बचाने की योजना बनाना है। हमारे यहां भी ऐसी कई एक योजनाएं बनी हैं जिनमें कि नुकसान हुआ है और मैं आपसे निवेदन करूं कि हमारे भी अलगू राय शास्त्री के जिले में एक बांध बांधा गया था और सड़क ऊंची की गई, ऐसा किया जाना बहुत उचित था और वह ऊंची होना चाहिए थी लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वहां के जो रहने वाले थे उन्होंने राय दी कि यदि इस बांध को ऊंचा किया जाता है और पुल बनाया जाता है तो वह कम से कम १२० फुट चौड़ा होना चाहिए लेकिन मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जो उसके लिए जिम्मेदार इंजीनियर थे, वे पुरानी व्यवस्था के साथ इस तरह जकड़े हुए थे और उनके पास एक ऐसा नाप जोल था कि जिसकी

बजह से उन्होंने लोगों कि सलाह को नहीं माना और जिसके कारण आगे चलकर काफ़ी क्षति हुई। उस बांध के सम्बन्ध में जो वहां के रहने वाले देहाती लोग थे उन्होंने कहा था कि पुल चौड़ा बनाया जाना चाहिए ताकि पानी निकल जाय लेकिन इंजीनियरों के दिमाग में यह बात नहीं धूस सकी और वहां पर केवल ६० फट चौड़ा पुल बनाया गया जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि जब बाढ़ आई बांध के ऊपर से सड़क पर से पानी बहने लगा और अन्त में वह बांध टूट गया जिससे शहर का सत्यानाश हुआ।

इसी तरह से मैं माननीय मंत्री के सामने दो, एक बात ऐसी कहना चाहता हूं जिनको कि करने से लाभ हुआ है। मेरा जिला बलिया आपको मालूम होना चाहिए कि ६ बार गंगा में चला गया है और मौजूदा बलिया जिस स्थान पर मौजूद है वह सातवीं जगह पर है। छ: मर्तंबा बलिया गंगा में बिलीन हो चुका है और अपनी जगह बदल चुका है और गंगा बलिया को काटती गयी है। कुछ वैज्ञानिकों ने बलिया शहर को पानी के इस कटाव से बचाने के लिए लम्बों के रूप में, पिलर्स जैसे बांध बांधे और उस बांधके बांधने से वहां पर बहुत लाभ हुआ और उसमें लच्छी भी अधिक नहीं हुआ। जो नदियों बलिया शहर को काटती थी ने गंगा और टोंस नदी है और इस कटाव से सैकड़ों एकड़ जमीन बड़ी उपजाऊ बन गयी है, और वहां पर अब लोग लेती करते हैं और इस तरह की छोटी छोटी स्कीमों से हमें बहुत लाभ रहा है।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि सेकेंड फार्मिं ईयर प्लान में कुछ ऐसी भी स्कीमें बनाई जा रही हैं जिन पर लाखों रुपये व्यय होंगे, मैं बड़ी बड़ी स्कीमों पर रुपया व्यय किये जाने के विरुद्ध नहीं हूं। बड़ी बड़ी योजनाएं होनी चाहियें। हमारे पूर्वी जिलों जैसे आजमगढ़, बलिया, गोरखपुर, देवरिया और गोंडा के लिए धाघरा नदी एक बहुत बड़ी प्रावृत्ति है, उस धाघरा नदी के सम्बन्ध में

कहूंगा कि यों तो बहुत से छोटे छोटे प्रोजेक्ट्स बनते हैं, लेकिन इस घाघरा नदी के लिए जो इतने बेग और प्रबाह के साथ बहती है, कोई नहीं है और मैं कहने पर मजबूर हूं कि इस घाघरा की समस्या की ओर हमारी प्रदेशीय सरकार ने गम्भीरता के साथ कोई विचार नहीं किया और न सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट ही कर रही है। मैं इस घाघरा नदी की समस्या की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं और घहां भी प्रोजेक्ट्स बनाकर उससे बिजली पैदा की जा सकती है और उसके द्वारा उन क्षेत्रों की सिचाई भी की जा सकती है जिन क्षेत्रों में सिचाई की ज़रूरत है। तो मैं कहूंगा कि घाघरा प्रोजेक्ट्स को सरकार हाथ में ले और उसको दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थान दे।

कुछ थोड़ा सा मैं अपने क्षेत्र के सम्बन्ध में भी कहना चाहता हूं। वहां पर भी एक स्कीम चल रही है। अभी उसका पूरा व्योरा यहां पर नहीं आया है। वहां पर इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत ३० मील लम्बा बांध बांधने का विचार है, अभी बांधा नहीं जा रहा है, उस पर काफी रुपये व्यय होंगे लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि उन रुपयों के व्यय करने से उस क्षेत्र की बहुत बड़ी भलाई नहीं होगी, क्योंकि जब तक बांध का पानी न आय, तब तक वहां उपज नहीं होगी। वहां के रहने वाले लोग कभी भी खारीफ की फसल पर निर्भर नहीं करते, वे अपनी रबी की फसल बर्बाद होते नहीं देखना चाहते, वहां रबी की फसल खास पैदावार है, कभी कम बांध आई तो वहां खारीफ की फसल भी हो जाती है लेकिन मैं यह कहूंगा कि उस योजना को चालू करने में वहां सारे इलाके की जो रबी की फसल है वह बर्बाद हो जायगी और मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि उस बांध के बांधने से जो गांवों की रक्षा करने का खयाल है तो उन गांवों की रक्षा भी नहीं हो पायेगी क्योंकि जितने गांव हैं वे सब नदी के किनारे पर हैं और जो बांध है वह उन गांवों से बहुत दूर बांधा जा रहा है, नदी में बहुत दूर है.....

मैं और अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता,

केवल अपनी बात को दो मिनट के अन्दर पूरा करना चाहता हूं कि उस बांध पर विचार किया जाय और उसके साथ साथ जो हमारे यहां टोंस नदी एक बड़ी प्राक्तम हो गई है, एक बड़ी समस्या हो गई है, चार बार उसमें बांध आई और उस बांध में दो तीन गांव उस नदी की घारा में चले गये। वे गांव हैं रामपुर, इन्द्रपुर। इन गांवों को जहां लालों रुपयों की बरबादी होती है, उन को बचाने के लिये अवश्य कोई योजना बनाई जाय, मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यदि बलिया में बनाये गये पिलसं बांध बाली योजना आरम्भ की जाय तो उस क्षेत्र के लोगों की भलाई हो सकेगी। गांव तो खत्म हुए, लेकिन अगर आज योजना नहीं बनाई गई तो २०, २५ वर्षों में सारा परगना ही खत्म हो जायेगा।

मैं मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि वह अपने इंजीनियरों को यह सलाह दें कि जिस क्षेत्र में योजना चल रही है वहां के लोगों से भी वह राय ले लिया करें और उस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर के तब कोई स्कीम चलाया करें।

Shri Nanda: I am grateful to the House for the constructive tone and spirit of the entire proceedings in connection with the question or the problem of floods in the country. There has been expressed considerable appreciation of the work that has been done so far: I am thankful for that. There were also critical comments, which I welcome very much. A number of things which have been said have to be taken as suggestions which should be considered, to which we should apply our minds and pursue earnestly.

So far as answers to points are concerned, I find that there is not very much to be done. One thing I may, however, make clear. At the outset I had explained in my opening remarks that the scope of this discussion was restricted to the question of programmes, schemes and measures to be adopted in combating flood hazards in the country and I

[Shri Nanda]

had explicitly mentioned that the problem of relief, its adequacy, the organisation, methods, etc., although of very great importance, was not a subject which we had taken up for consideration. However, hon. Members have brought it up, particularly Shri Mukerjee and one or two others, and have disclosed some very important facts to which I attach importance. I do not rule that out as of being no relevance, and although it may not be relevant to this particular discussion, I have taken note of it. Of course, my Ministry is not dealing with the question of the administration of relief, but whatever has been said here and whatever facts have been given here will be looked into with a view to enquire regarding the responsibility, if need be, but at any rate to see that such things do not recur. So much about this aspect.

A number of hon. Members were full of the problems of their own areas, their districts, their constituencies—very naturally so—and threw out certain suggestions. They were anxious about the situation in their part. I do not propose to take up each individual case for one good reason that, as I had explained at the beginning, these proposals which have been set out in the programme and in the note circulated to the House, are of a very tentative character. They are proposals of the States and they have to go through a good deal of scrutiny and examination. The priorities can certainly be re-arranged after that scrutiny and if something more has to be done, certainly it would be done.

For example, the hon. Member Shri Mukerjee, drew pointed attention to the situation in Orissa. Now, these proposals which had come from Orissa, originated at a time when the floods had not occurred. The occurrence of the floods has changed the position very radically, I believe, and to that extent these proposals will have to be modified and changed. Therefore, the figures given for Orissa

in these estimates are certainly not final and to the extent required by the circumstances of that area new schemes can be brought in and to that extent the provision may have to be raised.

In connection with these individual schemes, the hon. Member who just spoke mentioned the fact that layman's suggestions are not given the attention due to them and engineers later on find that they have made mistakes. Engineers can make mistakes, but that should not be done wantonly. Even laymen, particularly laymen who live in an area, have a certain understanding of the situation which is certainly of great value to experts. So, their suggestions should not be brushed aside. In regard to Dibrugarh, for example, I called for opinion not only from experts, but anybody who had written in the paper making suggestions, engineer or no engineer. When I called a conference, I invited all of them. Many of these suggestions did not turn out to be worth much, but we took that precaution. So, I would like to know a little more about that so that I could go into this question as to why it is those suggestions were ignored in that particular case.

Then, pursuing this matter of individual suggestions, in the case of Uttar Pradesh, for example, it was asked: why not build big dams there also? It is not a question of having dams for the asking. As Dr. Saha himself knows very well and he has come to my help by indicating the tremendous nature of the problem and its vast complexity, you cannot have a dam where the location does not permit it. In the U.P., considering the topography of that area, it is very likely that we shall have smaller dams, smaller reservoirs, and they are particularly called for in the case of the small rivers of that area, the Rapti, the Ghaghra, and others. Usually, they have to carry every year a volume of water which is far in excess they are capable of. Therefore, embankments probably are not

an appropriate solution in their case. Some reservoirs of small dimensions will be very probably needed in their case.

In regard to North Bihar, everybody appreciates what is being done in regard to Kosi. It has been asked as to why something more is not done in respect of the other rivers.

There also efforts are being made as may be found by a reference to the programmes and more, certainly, will be done as the study of the conditions and the data that is collected reveal further possibility. I cannot take up a detailed discussion about each case. Hon. Members know that there is no lack of discussion between myself and the Members. At every session and perhaps at all the meetings with regard to each State and each problem they are welcome to discuss matters with me. I am prepared to meet and discuss each river, each stream and each constituency. This is about individual cases. I am not taking up those other questions which were brought up yesterday and which have been answered by my colleague already.

I now come to this larger question raised by the hon. Member Shri S. L. Saksena with regard to the size of our efforts. I was reminded by him that last year I gave a solemn assurance to this House that this business of dealing with the flood problem will be carried out on a war footing. "Has it been done so?" he asked. I do not say that we may not be able to do better and I do not say that there is any rigid limit to the capabilities and possibilities of an organisation, of a country or of an individual. May be, under impetus, under proper stimulus one can do better than one has done. Therefore I do not say that this is all that we could have done. But, I humbly state here that the things that we have done—Dibrugarh for example; I do not want to go back to that again and again and many Members have spoken about it—were done on a war footing. A great amount of effort had to be concentrated to achieve the job at Dibrugarh.

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"War footing" means that you not only raise the tempo of your exertions but also on the basis of priorities you do something else. That means some normal functions get neglected. That is "war footing". You can only do that within limits in a country where you have to carry on developmental activity not in one field but in many fields. At the same time we won't be excused if I just simply do flood works only and do not attend to irrigation, do not attend to power and other things on which the prosperity of the whole country depends. Therefore, within certain limits set out by other obligations I can say confidently that we have made the best efforts that we felt that we were capable of and we will try to do better.

Shri Mehnad Saha: May I just interrupt? If you find your duty as Minister of Irrigation too heavy along with your duty in respect of power and other things, why don't you ask the Cabinet to relieve you of those two other burdens and give it to others?

Shri Lokenath Mishra (Puri): That question is uncalled for.

Shri Nanda: I am not unprepared to face that question. If either I myself felt that I was not capable of coping with the responsibilities which are cast upon me, or if the Cabinet felt so, certainly I would like to rid myself of some of these responsibilities. There was a time sometime back when I had started feeling like that—it was a year and a half ago. But, it is not the question of one Minister that matters. A Minister can have other colleagues also if more assistance is needed; but you cannot multiply the personnel ten times in the course of a year. You cannot multiply the other material resources at an indefinite pace. There is a limit to all that. If instead of one Minister there are 10 Ministers that cannot speed up the surveys, to which the hon. Member mentioned, beyond limits. The question of these surveys—aerial photography, levelling and other things.....

Shri Meghnad Saha: Just a few days ago a number of employees of the DVC who have been trained up in this work came to me and told me that they were going to be discharged and that they had already been served with notice. You are now complaining of lack of personnel and here is personnel which is going to be discharged.

Shri Nanda: I will answer that. Not a single person who is in the DVC and who is capable of making any useful contribution anywhere in the country is going to be discharged. Of course, we are aware of the fact that some projects will be completed in a certain period and we have to consider that aspect of the question. We have been trying our best in this respect. Those men who spoke to the hon. Member met me also several times and they know that we have been trying to do our best for them. We have sent their names to all the projects in the country asking whether there is any need for them. If there is anything lying on our own hands why should we not avail ourselves of the opportunity? It is always welcome. This will certainly be done to the utmost extent possible and surveys, investigations, collection of data and other things will be speeded up. I would also like to meet the hon. Member later on and again and again if he has any suggestions to offer, whereby we can accelerate the pace of our work. He will find me a grateful recipient of suggestions.

Now, the hon. Member Shri S. L. Saksena said that in China they have done better than us in certain respects. Seeing the records—I have not been to China myself—I find that they are making progress at a fairly rapid pace in several directions. I would only say that the figures which the hon. Member quoted for comparison are really not comparable figures. The hon. Member cited the quantity of work done on flood alone in the course of a year and that also starting late—or say in the course of a season—and compared it with the entire engineering work done in that

country on water conservancy etc. which means that all the other work that we do must also be compared. After scrutiny of the figures we may have to acknowledge the fact that China may have done more. I know they have done more and better than us. We are happy about that and we will try to emulate them and it may be that in certain things done here they may have to emulate us. Therefore, we are not afraid of getting anything useful from abroad and so far as our own possibilities are concerned we are trying to raise that level as much as possible.

With regard to this question the hon. Member Shri Meghnad Saha himself pointed out that we do not expect this problem to be solved in the course of 5 years, 10 years or even 20 years. It is a tremendous problem. That appreciation given by the hon. Member is very correct. On the other hand I was asked by the hon. Member Shri S. L. Saksena: "Why don't you do this 5 years' work in 2 years?" My answer to that is that it will be done in two years if it is at all humanly physically possible to do that. He said that we have put down Rs. 35 crores for the first year—or whatever the figure was—and then later on tapering off. It is a very legitimate question to put. He asked: "If you can do work for Rs. 35 crores in the first year why do less in the second and third years? You should do more and not less?" I accept that is a very legitimate question. But, the thing is, in the first year all the spill-over has been put there.

Whatever will remain of Kosi could be spent in the first year, though, actually, it may be spread over the other years. But it is a very proper point that we have to do better in the second year than we do in the first year of the second Five Year Plan period. We shall certainly try to do that, though I am not quite optimistic, having regard to the fact that in the second Five Year Plan the amount of power and irrigation that we are providing for, including

the number of schemes in every State, is much more than what it was in the first five-year period. After all, there has to be apportionment of the resources to different purposes. People will not simply allow the other schemes to be neglected completely. Therefore, having regard to all that, I can assure the hon. Member that in regard to the floods, speed particularly is a very relevant consideration. Whatever you do, do it quickly, because it is not that some benefit will follow later on—though it will follow to a certain extent—but that the benefit follows immediately. The loss or damage is a thing which will accrue from year to year. Therefore, if any money has been spent, and if any flood protection work has to be carried out, let it be carried out quickly, so that we can finish the work. Otherwise, we will lose. So, this consideration is very welcome, and we shall try to do the work as quickly as possible. As the hon. Member said, there are other considerations also, like priorities. It may be that what is actually found feasible may not be what we might like to do, taking floods alone into consideration.

I have dealt with the major points. I do not think that the other details which have been raised need be taken up. There is one other question to which I may refer now, viz. about the collaboration with our neighbouring States. Some apprehension was expressed that possibly the work on Kosi is suffering because of any lack of agreement or understanding with our neighbouring State—Nepal. We have had, and we have, a completely good understanding and agreement with them. There is no disagreement at all. May be, as was pointed out, there are administrative difficulties and they may be delaying some function that has to be performed there, but our work has started in that area and it is going on.

Shri S. N. Das: Acquisition of land—do you know the time taken?

Shri Nanda: I know it, but it is not a question of lack of understanding. We know our own acquisition proceedings take a long time. The hon. Member knows that our own acquisition proceedings are not very speedy in many cases except in Kosi, where of course the people themselves came forward and said, "You take away our lands; measure them yourselves and give us money afterwards". That happened in Kosi, but usually, a good deal of time is taken for acquisition proceedings. They take a considerable period.

Now, I have covered most of the important points. I may here refer to some details about a few matters to which Shri Meghnad Saha referred. It was about the Hirakud dam project. It is all right to say that a particular site is not as good as another site might have been. On the other hand, what happens is that, after a certain investigation in some cases, we change the site after a little beginning was made or, sometimes, after no beginning was made. Then, the question was raised as to what happens if we make changes like that. Well, I am not afraid of making changes and confessing so. A little imperfection in our earlier investigation may be there, but then there is a limit to that. If you go on surveying all the possibilities which may be one, two, three or even a dozen, you may lose ten years and it may be that the protective work will affect the Hirakud dam and come in the way of floods, and the damage would have been much more than expected. What we hope to do in Hirakud within two years would have been deferred for many more years. But I do not join issue with the hon. Member about this. This was done very much earlier, and we could not assume any responsibility for that, the thing having been started already. But still, so far as I am concerned, I will go into those details as to what exactly happened. I think our effort will be considered worthy and very worth-while.

[**Shri Nanda**]

Coming to Hirakud again, the calculations given to us by our engineers are that so far as the Mahanadi is concerned, the amount of flood protection afforded by this project will be adequate. Therefore, for that purpose, any different site is not very much of a consideration. Of course, there are other rivers.

Shri B. C. Das (Ganjam-South): Without the Tikkarpura dam, will the Minister consider that the Hirakud dam will be adequate to control the floods?

Shri Nanda: I am not an engineer. I am advised that what we are doing is adequate. Of course, as I said yesterday, one can think of a flood which is the biggest or the highest of the century, and such a flood may occur once in a hundred or hundred and twenty years, and then one can ask. "Are you prepared for that?" Of course one should be able to say that one is prepared for the worst that can ever happen. But whatever that be, according to the calculations that are now made, I am told that what we are doing will suffice. Not that it will suffice for all purposes in Orissa, because there are many other rivers like the Brahmani, Vaitarani, etc. in Orissa, and something has to be done for them also. This is a question for the engineers, to whom I paid a tribute yesterday. I am told that the engineers sometimes misguide us, and that we should have more effective control over them. That kind of imperfections and faults is not confined to engineers only; we are all liable to such things. But we will try to do better. So far as engineers are concerned, I know their faults and their imperfections which were ventilated here so fully, but I thought that on an occasion like this, I could speak of their achievements. After all, this *viswakarma* business, the whole business of the construction of projects—the reconstruction of the country—has to be done by them largely, if not mostly. Therefore, you cannot go on castigat-

ing them. You have also to appreciate what they do. You cannot get out of them simply by abusing them, and then also asking them to do the work. Therefore, wherever they err, we try to correct them and punish them.

Shri Meghnad Saha: The errors of administration are more than those of engineers.

Shri Nanda: So then the front changes. I am more capable of dealing with that part to which the hon. Member referred than the next one, because, the engineer's fault can be found only by a better engineer. The hon. Member referred to some details, but I can only tell him that everything possible has been done.

श्री आर० एन० सिंह : अपने अक्सर को प्रसन्न करने के लिये गलती कर जाते हैं।

[**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair**]

Shri Nanda: This raises the question of those political pressures, this and that. I refrain from mentioning that, but I may say this. Regarding the arrangements made for the scrutiny of the schemes by the CWPC, if any assurance is ever called for, I can give it, to the extent of 100 per cent. I am absolutely sure that the CWPC plays its proper role in the matter of the fair appraisal of the needs and a fair appraisal of the distribution of the project, to the extent they are concerned. I am absolutely sure that no considerations other than purely technical considerations, considerations of merit of the schemes, will enter into their recommendations. I am sure of that. The CWPC, through the Commissions such as the River Commission, etc., is concerned with most of the schemes in the country barring those small schemes of less than Rs. 10 lakhs or so which the States can carry out without reference to us. I am sure all those difficulties which the hon. Members have in mind will be attended to and I hope there will not be much room for complaint on that score.

I have finished. I think there is another substitute motion,—or, is it only one motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is only one motion by Shri S. N. Das. He accepts the original motion, but says further that "all possible steps be taken to help the State Governments concerned in the matter".

3 P.M.

Shri Nanda: I do not think that the wording of the substitute motion is quite fair, because we are doing the best. We are doing all that can be done. I think this may not be very appropriate.

Shri S. N. Das: My substitute motion as recast by me reads thus:

"This House having considered the note on flood control projects for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan, while appreciating the efforts of the Central Government for having set up an organisation at the Centre to deal with flood control measures, hopes that all possible steps in co-ordination with the State Governments be taken to carry out the flood control measures."

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: (Gurgaon): This is not mere appreciation. It has a sting about it.

An Hon. Member: Graceful appreciation.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What does the hon. Member say?

Shri S. N. Das: I will amend the motion, still further. This is the final form:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the note on flood control projects for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan appreciates the efforts of the Central Government in this regard."

Shri Nanda: I am prepared to accept it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted:

"This House having considered the note on flood control projects for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan appreciates the efforts of the Central Government in this regard."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the substitute motion is passed. We will proceed to the next business.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the motion for concurrence for reference of the Inter-State Water Disputes Bill, 1955, to a Joint Committee.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers and river valleys made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th September, 1955 and communicated to this House on the 13th September, 1955 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri Piare Lall Kureel 'Talib', Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri Vyankatrao Pirajirao Pawar, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Chandrashankar Bhatt, Shri G. R. Damodaran, Shri M. Sankarapandian, Dr. Gangadhar Siva, Shri M. K. Shivananappa, Shri Laxman

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Shrawan Bhatkar, Shri Nand Lal Joshi, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Anirudha Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nayan Tara Das, Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Sitanshu Bhowmo-Chaudhury, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri Kadyala Gopala Rao, Shri Nikunja Behari Chowdhury, Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri V. Veerawamy, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri Anandchand, and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda."

¹² The purpose of this Bill is very clear and I hope unexceptionable. The structure and the provisions of the Bill are very simple. It is hardly necessary for me to take up much time of the House in explaining the purpose and the provisions of this Bill, particularly when this matter is going to be taken up in a Joint Committee where all the details of it will be properly looked into.

I may explain the importance of this measure. It relates to inter-State rivers and disputes connected with inter-State rivers. These inter-State rivers are not just a few. Most of the rivers in the country are inter-State rivers and if you compute the water resources of the country, you will find that much of the prosperity of the country and the economic development of the country is bound up with the development of the water resources; and if anything comes in the way, if anything impedes or hinders the development of the rivers and the river valleys of the country, that will put a serious brake on the progress of the country. Disputes regarding the utilisation of the waters of inter-State rivers have occurred in the past. Such disputes are pending now. These are not ordinary disputes affecting the interests of a few people here and there. Before me I have information about what has been happening in the country for

the last half a century or more. There are disputes which are 50 years old and not yet resolved. Some of them have been resolved. I have before me some disputes which have been there for the last 20 years and some for the last 10 or 5 years. If we take an important project, we will find that one year of delay of an important irrigation and power development project may mean a loss for the nation, not of a few thousands or lakhs of rupees, but of crores of rupees. We can realise what is at stake for the nation. In certain cases, these disputes are about matters which actually are not of very great consequence. That is to say, considering that the delay means so much loss, what is at stake for one side or the other is comparatively very small. As far as the disputes in the course of the last five years are concerned, I am talking of the Plan period, we have succeeded in resolving some of them. Some of them still remain; but this is the experience of other countries also. As the pressure on water resources increases, the risks of such disputes becoming more numerous and more serious also increase. When there is all the water that anybody needs, the question does not arise. The moment the utilisation proceeds and what remains becomes limited, then everybody may scramble for whatever is available. At the moment, there is no machinery in the country, except the good offices of the Planning Commission and possibility of agreement, for the settlement of such disputes. At the time of the framing of the Constitution, it was realised that such need would arise, and provision has been made in article 262 for this specific purpose. A specific provision has been made enabling Parliament to pass legislation whereby a machinery is created for the settlement of inter-State water disputes. It is in pursuance of that that we have brought forward this Bill.

I need not take the time of the House in explaining the provisions of

this Bill. There are a very few clauses. The procedure visualised in this measure starts under clause 3, with a reference from the Government of any State which apprehends or which is confronted with a dispute or which has reason to believe that the interests of the State or any of the inhabitants thereof in the waters of an inter-State river valley have been, or are likely to be affected prejudicially. When that situation arises, this Government may refer the matter to the Central Government. The Central Government then takes charge of this question. The steps that have been provided for the purpose of settlement of such a dispute have been indicated. In clause 4 it is stated:

"On a request received in this behalf from any State Government, the Central Government may, for the adjudication of the water dispute, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Water Disputes Tribunal....."

An obligation arises for the Central Government to constitute a tribunal. The composition of the tribunal is stated in the same clause: the tribunal consists of one person only nominated in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who are or have been Judges of the Supreme Court or are Judges of the High Courts. In addition, it is laid down that to provide technical assistance to the tribunal, assessors may be appointed. A duty has been laid on the Central Government or power may be exercised by the Central Government to make recommendations in this behalf. There may be one or more persons appointed as assessors. After the appointment of this tribunal, subject to certain other provisions, it may investigate the matters referred to it and then submit a report to the Central Government. This is provided in clause 5. It makes a report setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it.

Then, there is another stage. If the Central Government finds that in the report or decision of the tribunal anything requires explanation or the Government feels that it needs guidance on any matter originally referred to the tribunal, it can, under clause 5(4) within three months from the date of the decision, refer back the decision of the tribunal for reconsideration. Then, the tribunal may confirm or modify. The decision of the tribunal will then be published and that is the end of the dispute. Furthermore, there are those provisions made in order to equip the tribunal with the necessary powers which are of the usual routine character. There is an important provision in clause 8 which says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or section 5, no reference shall be made to a tribunal of any dispute that may arise regarding any matter which may be referred to arbitration under the River Boards Act."

I have mentioned this for the reason that just in a little while we are going to take up this other Bill also. The question will arise as to what is the relationship between these two. I think I can reserve that for the occasion when the other Bill comes up. The two Bills are complementary. They occupy independent ground, and yet they are related. This Bill deals with the question of disputes only. A water dispute is defined in clause 2(2). I need not repeat the wording of this clause. Usually disputes arise in connection with sharing of water and apportionment of the power potential of the rivers. They arise in connection with the diversion of waters from one basin to another. Another source of disputes is that in the carrying out of a project, the works which are necessary have to be done in the area of one State and the benefits are to be derived by the people of a different State, so that the State which is entitled to the water or power, etc., cannot derive that benefit unless the other State

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co-operates and sets up those works which may be partly in both the States or entirely in the other State. There may be the question of various stages in a power project. One stage may be in one State and another in another State. Co-ordination is required. In clause 3, three typical situations have been mentioned. One is, any executive action or legislation taken or passed or proposed to be taken by the other State: something which the other State does which comes in the way of the full exercise of the rights of the other State. Second, failure of the other State or any authority therein or to exercise any of the powers: that is refusal or neglect to do certain things required by the other State. Unless

(8) the other State carries out its obligations, nothing can be proceeded with. Third, and this happens a number of times, the failure of the other State to implement the terms of any agreement relating to the use, distribution or control of such waters. There may be an agreement. But, disputes may arise in regard to the interpretation of that agreement. In one case between two States, I know an agreement was there. The dispute about interpretation revolved round the point whether the use of water for irrigation also included the right to generate power out of that. And that held up the development of power for years and years. Some Hon. Members will be recalling as to where this happened. Fifty years elapsed and this development was retarded on that account.

I have mentioned the major clauses of this Bill. I have also referred to the article of the Constitution on which this Bill is based. I had correctly given its number, but I could not lay hands on the exact wording of it, and before I conclude, I would like to draw the attention of the House to this particular article. It reads:

"(1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint

with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1)."

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): May I suggest that both the Bills may be taken together, so that there may be one discussion. It may be somewhat convenient. In fact, they are complementary.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What about the hon. Minister? The suggestion is that both the Bills may be taken up together, and there may be a single discussion. I shall put the motions separately.

Shri Nanda: I think it will be better that we dispose of them one by one. This can be dealt with independently and the other one also may be taken up independently.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th September, 1955 and communicated to this House on the 13th September, 1955 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely; Shri Piare Lall Kureel 'Talib', Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri Vyankatram Pirajirao Pawar, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Chandrashanker Bhatt, Shri

G. R. Damodaran, Shri M. San-karapandian, Dr. M. V. Ganga-dhara Siva, Shri M. K. Shiv-ananjappa, Shri Laxman Shra-wan Bhatkar, Shri Nand Lai Joshi, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Anirudha Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nayan Tara Das, Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Sitanath Brohmo-Chau-dhury, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri Kadiyala Gopala Rao, Shri Nikunja Behari Chowdhury, Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri V. Veeraswamy, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri Anandchand, and Shri Gul-zarilal Nanda."

There are no amendments to this motion.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Is there no date fixed by which the report should be submitted?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is there in the original motion. We are now only recommending names to be included in the Joint Committee. I shall give first chance to hon. Members who did not participate in the discussion on flood control.

An Hon. Member: Those who spoke or those who did not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who did not. All this relates to water. First the flood; after preventing the flood, comes water dispute.

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I welcome the motion regarding this Bill. ~~I am glad, though some time has passed, it has come~~ and it is desirable that we must immediately address ourselves and make this into law.

I entirely agree with the observations made by the hon. Minister in his opening remarks that some of these disputes/between States held up the progress of many an economic adventure which would have served the common interests of more than one State.

I do not wish to take time, but will only mention the experiences we had about the way in which the States stood in the way of progress before. (iv) It was natural as we could then expect, not under the present set-up of a whole unified India where the interests of one State are practically the same as the interests of the other part of the country. Then there always prevailed the same kind of rivalry or, let me say, their own interests and of their own people and their prosperity. All these things came in the way of a proper adjustment of these disputes.

I belong to the present Andhra,—the old Madras, State on the border of Mysore,—and unfortunately my district, and I believe your district also, Chittoor, is bordered in more than one direction by Mysore State. My district and its taluks are entirely bounded, except for ten or twelve miles in between; all round we are surrounded by this—I forget the name of that serpent which coils and breaks the bones.

Shri G. S. Singh (Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur): Python.

Shri Raghavachari: Python. Our taluks are so surrounded by the borders of Mysore, and apart from the experience you, Sir, I dare say, have of rivers like Tungabhadra and other big rivers, I am now concerned only with a particular aspect, because this relates to inter-State rivers. There is one river called Pennar which flows from Mysore, has its source in Mysore and then comes to our district. It is not only the river, many of its tributaries also. So also in your district, the Palar comes from Mysore. It has its source in Nandidrug and then it flows through Chittoor and then to the other parts of.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Madras State.

Shri Raghavachari: Invariably, what happens is, as I already submitted, each State was concerned only with its interests and of the population of that State alone, and the rights of the

[Shri Raghavachari]

lower areas were always neglected, and the result was that the entire waters were cut off, and our rivers today happen to be only rivers where there is sand and no water.

For instance, I just referred to the difficulties that we are experiencing in the Pennar. The Pennar has a tributary called Jaymangali which comes from and through Tumkur district. The Mysore Government has taken the maximum possible advantage of the waters in the upper reaches of this Jayamangali and the upper reaches of this Pennar also which should otherwise flow into the river and its tributaries. The result has been that today in all those parts which were part of the bigger Bellary district in those days, the tanks are never full. And my own experience of these forty years is that we have never seen the tanks receive water beyond a month or 1½ month's supply. These were tanks under which two to three thousand acres of garden land used to grow arecanut, cocoanut etc. And now it is all a desert. You have experience of Agali and other parts where people have not even sufficient water to drink. That is the consequence. In this way the upper reaches have been banded up. You know, Sir, after twenty five years of agitation across the Pennar and the Kumudvati they built a dam, and they wanted to divert the waters to fill a number of tanks. The previous Government anticipated this trouble, and entered into an agreement with Mysore that up to a distance of about eleven miles from the then Madras borders, the Mysore State should do nothing by way of depriving the waters that would otherwise flow through this river. This was the agreement entered into between the Mysore Government and the Madras Government. The late Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, when he was Collector of our district, wanted to enforce the terms of this agreement. He caused an inspection to be made of the upper reaches of the rivers, and he found that almost at every three or four

miles, there was a dam built, and the waters diverted to the Mysore fields. So, he wanted to enforce the terms of the agreement that had been entered into. But it was found extremely difficult to enforce it. At a conference, the Mysore Government would say that they would not divert the waters, but after the conference they would again go on with the diversion. There was no agency that could easily be approached to settle this dispute, and there was no arrangement for arbitration or anything of that kind to get this agreement enforced. This was the real difficulty that was felt all along.

Then, the Mysore Government resorted to another kind of action. I just wish to mention that. In this Bill, tributaries also have been included in the definition of 'rivers'. That is a very necessary precaution. For, the Mysore Government used to divert the waters of the tributaries, after they were requested not to divert the waters of the main river Pennar. They used to say, the agreement relates only to the waters of the Pennar, we are taking the waters only from the tributaries. We all know that in the course of the river, there are so many tributaries that come and join it. If the waters of the tributaries are diverted, then what will remain to flow in the main river? There is nothing at all left in the main Pennar river. This year there were floods, and towns and cities were washed away, but in the river that flows through my State, there has never been a flood even once, and there is not enough water in our tanks, whereas the tanks in the upper reaches are all full. This is because the waters have been diverted by the Mysore State.

Therefore, the agency or the machinery that is proposed to be set up is absolutely essential. If and when this Bill becomes law, water disputes that arise between one State and another can be referred to this agency, and thus much of the harm that is done now can be avoided. So, from this point of view, also I welcome this Bill.

But there are one or two other points on which I would like to say a few words. Of course, the Constitution itself provides for excluding the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to inter-State disputes of this nature. That provision is there already, for we do not expect responsible institutions like the States to go to court for enforcing any decisions arrived at after arbitration. So, there may not be much difficulty in this regard.

But I have noticed in this Bill one or two provisions on which I am a little concerned. For instance, I would like to draw your attention to clause 5(3) which reads:

"If, upon such consideration of the decision of the Tribunal, the Central Government or any State Government is of opinion that anything therein contained requires explanation or that guidance is needed on any matter not originally referred to the Tribunal, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may, within three months from the date of the decision, refer back the decision of the Tribunal for reconsideration and on such reference, the Tribunal may confirm or modify the decision given by it and shall forward the same to the Central Government".

To begin with, it is the Central Government that initiate action and set up this tribunal. But later on, power has been given to either the State Government or the Central Government to refer back to the tribunal any matter which requires explanation or in respect of which some guidance is required. That means that both the Central Government and the State Government together, or either of them alone can act. But then a difficulty may arise in this connection. In clause 12 it is stated:

"The Central Government shall dissolve the Tribunal after it has submitted its report and as soon as the Central Government is satisfied that no further reference

to the Tribunal on its decision would be necessary."

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Not within three months anyway. It will not be dissolved within three months.

Shri Raghavachari: My point is this. It might happen that a decision is given by the tribunal, and the Central Government may dissolve it. But there is no time-limit laid down in this connection. I think if a phrase 'subject to the provisions in the other sections' had been included, it would have been much better. As it is, we find that the Central Government may dissolve the tribunal after it has submitted its report. But we do not know whether it is the first report, or the second report which is submitted after reconsideration of any matter that is referred to it. Anyhow, that is a small matter which can be looked into, so that there may not be any trouble later on.

The next point that I would like to touch is this. Under this Bill, it is provided that this tribunal is going to be only an *ad hoc* one, and not a permanent one. That is probably because it is not expected that there will be very many disputes. But apart from that, it is clear that as many times as there are disputes, so many times the tribunals will be set up. So, there is no insurmountable difficulty in this regard.

But the real point is that once you provide for an agency like this, then disputes will begin to crop up in greater numbers, and more occasions may arise when the power given under this Bill may have to be exercised.

I do not wish to take more time. But I would only say that I welcome this Bill, and I would suggest that provision must be made to refer these disputes more expeditiously and also to decide them more expeditiously, so that the projects that are waiting to be undertaken and completed may not be kept in abeyance for years together.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wandiwash): I also welcome this Bill whole-heartedly. But I wish this bill had come much earlier.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittoor): May I disturb my friend a minute? Unfortunately, these two Bills which were introduced in the Rajya Sabha were not available to me today. Generally, copies of these Bills are available, as we enter the Members' waiting hall near the Notice Office. But today, they are not at all available. They must have been circulated certainly. I do not say that they have not been circulated. That is not my grievance. But my grievance is that copies of these Bills ought to be made available to us. I have been hunting for these Bills for nearly half an hour, and I have not been able to get them. I request that some arrangement may be made so that we may get copies of these Bills.

Shri Punnoose (Alleppey): They might have gone down the river.

Shri S. L. Saksena (Gorakhpur Distt.—North): I was told that these Bills were supplied by the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These Bills were printed by the Rajya Sabha. And I think they were circulated to hon. Members.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is true. But they were circulated long ago.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are expected to preserve those copies.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is correct. I do not dispute that point. My only point is that we used to get these copies near the Notice Office, but today they are not available there.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certain copies are kept there for hon. Members who casually come in. Today probably the copies have been exhausted. The office has sent for 30 more copies now.

These are all matters which can easily be managed without their being stated on the floor of the House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: If I got the copies, I wanted to raise a constitutional point.

Shri Punnoose: Then it is better not to give him the copies.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order. With my hon. friend's permission, I want to raise this constitutional point.

The Inter-State Water Disputes Bill contains the following provision in clause 10:

"The presiding officer of a Tribunal and the assessors shall be entitled to receive such remuneration, allowances or fees as may be prescribed."

This means that an expenditure is to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India. Any expenditure or any appropriation that is provided for from the Consolidated Fund of India is governed by the provisions of Article 110 of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was this provision there in the original Bill itself?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This is the original Bill, and I am reading from it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have also got a copy of the Bill before me. The hon. Member will notice that these three lines in clause 10 have been printed in bold letters, whereas the other clauses have not been printed in such bold letters.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I do not know why it is so:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Anyway, it is there, even in the original Bill as introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The hon. Member will also see that the President has in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 117 of the Constitution, recommended the consideration of the Bill. That means the President has given his sanction for the introduction of the Bill. The hon. Member will find a note to this effect printed on the back cover of the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: This sanction is for the consideration of the Bill. My

objection is to the introduction of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha. My point is that this Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. The question of consideration of the Bill comes only later.

Shri S. S. More (Sholapur): May I rise to a point of order regarding the hon. Member's submission? If any irregularity has been done in the Rajya Sabha, can it be a subject for a point of order in this House?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: My point of order is this, that under Article 110...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Can it be introduced at all in the Rajya Sabha?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Under Article 110, first the definition of a Money Bill is given. Sub-clause (1)(e) says:

"the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure".

So this is chargeable to the Consolidated Fund of India. Then comes the provision under Article 117(1):

"A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President—

I am laying emphasis on the words "shall not be introduced"—

"and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States".

So there is a positive prohibition against introduction in the Council of States. The certificate that is granted is that of consideration. That question arises after the introduction.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, even if the President should give sanction, this is a Money Bill which cannot be introduced in the Council of States?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Quite right.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what the hon. Member says. Now, what is the objection of the hon. Member, Shri S. S. More?

Shri S. S. More: My submission was that even conceding, for the sake of argument, that a certain irregularity had been committed as far as the introduction of this Bill was concerned in the Council of States, could that irregularity be the subject of a point of order in this House? The Chair here is not permitted to give a ruling on the irregularity—possible irregularity—that may have been committed there.

But regarding the second point which he raised, of its being a Money Bill—and the certificate proves that even Government have accepted that it is a Money Bill—I go to his support and say that to that extent, on the face of it, a certain irregularity has been committed and it will be within your province to rule on that, because our joining or concurring with the motion of the Rajya Sabha would mean that we are surrendering the prior right given to us by the Constitution as far as this Bill is concerned.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): We can never surrender it.

Shri S. S. More: It may amount to that. My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, says with great emphasis that we will never surrender.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Never, never.

Shri S. S. More: It will depend on your ruling.

Shri Jaipal Singh: A Money Bill cannot originate there.

Shri Barman (North Bengal—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I want to say something.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why not hear the hon. Minister first?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Shahbad South): The Law Minister can give his

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]
opinion. Why not invite the Law Minister?

Shri S. S. More: The Law Minister may be commissioned.

Shri Nanda: I do not regard myself as fully competent to defend this point, but just having a look at Article 110, an interpretation which occurs to a person—though he may not be fully versed in the niceties of Constitution—is this:

"For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters...."

which means, if it is just these things and no other matters of substance....

Several Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Nanda: All right. If it is not so, I will not take your time. (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Nanda: I will have to take the help of the Law Ministry for this purpose.

Shri Barman: As I understood Shri U. M. Trivedi, his submission is that it is a Money Bill, because the member of the tribunal will have to be paid. My submission is that this is nothing but an incidental expenditure, and if his contention is to apply, there is no Bill that can be passed in any House or by Parliament or by any legislature, the working of which does not entail even in an indirect way some expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. Here the Chief Justice of India will nominate one person to be the member of the tribunal, who will be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court. So that he is already an official of the Government serving under the Government. No extra payment is going to be provided for his pay. He will incidentally discharge certain functions which are imposed upon him by this legislature under the law that we are going to

pass. This is nothing but an incidental expenditure and it cannot be treated as a Money Bill.

Shri Nanda: That was my point also.

Shri Barman: I submit there is no Bill that can be passed by a legislature, the working of which does not entail any expenditure. On that analogy, no Bill can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. I submit that this contention that it is a Money Bill is not correct.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The analogy is not quite correct.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point of order relates to clause 1^o.

"The presiding officer of a Tribunal and the assessors shall be entitled to receive such remuneration, allowances or fees as may be prescribed".

This is not charged as referred to technically in Article 112 under which certain items of expenditure are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India so much so that this House has no right to vote against them, that is, non-votable. Now, this is not so. No doubt, sub-clauses (c) and (d) of Article 110(1) are there:

"the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into—

We are not concerned with all that—

"or withdrawal of moneys from any such fund".

It need not be charged. All moneys must be put into the Consolidated Fund and thereafter appropriated after sanction or put into the Contingency Fund—the minimum necessary—and then appropriated by law. Therefore, this may come under either the latter portion of (c) "withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund" or (d) "appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India". This may come under both these sub-clauses. Then there is Article 117. Now, it is clear; we need not even labour this point because the hon. Mover himself felt that this comes under this clause—clause (1)

of Article 117—which requires the previous sanction of the President. Unless it is construed to be a Money Bill, no sanction of the President is necessary at all. Therefore, I do not think it is even necessary to labour this point. We can assume this, that it is a Money Bill, and then proceed to apply the other portion of Article 117 which says in clause (1) that it shall not be introduced in the Council of States. Therefore, *prima facie*, there seems to be very great force in the objection raised by the hon. Member.

So far as Article 110 is concerned, Shri Barman has said that the Constitution should not be interpreted so foolishly or so badly.....

An Hon. Member: So nicely.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:....as to make it necessary to ask for sanction for every one of these Bills and then prevent the jurisdiction of the Rajya Sabha.....

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil): Why not?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:....saying that any Bill cannot be introduced. The only point is whether it should be initiated here or there.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It should be here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But to say that it must be only these things and that the effect of a Money Bill can be taken away or jurisdiction given to the Rajya Sabha by adding some two or more other clauses, not entirely of a money nature, is not correct. Therefore, by no device can jurisdiction be conferred where it is not and taken away where it is. The addition of other clauses does not make it the less a Money Bill. Let us see whether any of those incidental matters will not make it Money Bill. For that if we see clause (2) of Article 110 which makes provision for incidental matters of this kind, it provides for the imposition of fines etc.; it is imposition and not withdrawal. If there had been some provision made for the with-

drawal of small sums of money then it can cease to be a Money Bill. I tried to search and search whether any such exception is made in case small sums are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund, and appropriated. As in the case of the imposition of licence fees etc., no exception is made in the case of small expenditure involved. Expenditure even to the smallest extent requires the sanction of the President and that sanction was obtained. Therefore, all other matters over which we have been spending time is unnecessary. We will proceed from this stage.

The sanction of the President has been obtained. Once it has been obtained, it is only this House that has jurisdiction. I will allow, anyhow, the discussion to go on....

Several Hon. Members: What

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are taking the first half of my sentence and are impatient to hear the second half. I am not going to commit any error after having been enlightened to such a great extent by hon. Members. What I suggest is, let us proceed with the discussion. Meanwhile, the hon. Minister will call the Law Minister. Let me hear him also and then finally dispose of this point.

My attention has been drawn to another point by the office, viz. whether or not the consideration of the Bill in each House requires a separate sanction or recommendation of the President. It might have been recommended for consideration there. Whether there is a separate recommendation for consideration by this House is another point. We are not on that point just now. Let us consider it later.

The main point is whether, when, on the face of it, the recommendation has been given as if it were a Money Bill under Articles 110 and 117(1), it can be introduced at all in the Rajya Sabha. In the meanwhile, let hon. Members go on with the discussion and let the hon. Law Minister be brought here.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The endorsement is that the President, in pursuance of Article 117(3) of the Constitution of India has recommended the consideration of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha. On these two points I would urge upon the hon. Minister to get the Law Minister here and satisfy the House.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I point out that the Law Minister and all the Members of the Treasury Benches are welcome to place their views. But, a very serious point has been raised here and it affects the authority of the Lok Sabha. The point in short is that according to the Constitution anything relating to a Money Bill can originate here and here only and nowhere else; and there is no argument about it.

Shri S. S. More: Regarding the second point which you have been pleased to raise, namely, that there is no independent sanction or recommendation of the President for the introduction of this Bill in this House, I should say that, as far as this House is concerned, what is really placed before the House for our consideration is a certain motion, that this House concurs etc. I am taking a perfectly legalistic view in this matter. Whether it is favourable to the Government or not is another matter. We are discussing the motion that "This House concurs etc." Such a motion of concurrence will not, I believe, come under Article 117.

But, as far as the first point is concerned, Article 109 is very categorical and it will be difficult even for the Law Minister to get out of it.

Shri V. P. Nayar: As your attention has been drawn to the fact that there is no recommendation of the President for consideration of this Bill in this House, I want a ruling from you whether, even though there is no such recommendation, we can proceed with the discussion because to my mind it appears that so long as there is no recommendation of the President for a discussion in this House, it is beyond our competence to discuss that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there a similar clause in the other Bill also? Why should these two clauses, clause 10 in the one and clause 17 in the other be printed in bolder type than the rest? (Interruption) My suspicion is that they might not have been there when the Bills were originally introduced.

Shri Hathi: They were in the Bills as originally introduced; nothing was added.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Let the Law Minister come, Sir.

Shri S. S. More:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to hear anything more on this. I have heard Shri More. Let him kindly resume his seat. I will give him every opportunity. This kind of argument in instalments is not right. If any one suggests anything, he should not get up and speak. I think, with all his experience in courts of law he knows that no judge will allow him to do this. If the hon. Member has forgotten to mention something, let him forget. There are other hon. Members to take it up.

So far as this matter is concerned, the only point is this. It appears *prima facie* that the other House has no jurisdiction to entertain this. It may be considered later when the Bill is introduced here whether we can make a reference to a Joint Committee; that is another problem. *Prima facie* this is a Money Bill and exclusive jurisdiction is here. Under these circumstances, is it at all necessary to continue this matter or should we go to other matters? I now leave it to the hon. Minister.

Shri Nanda: Of course. I won't suggest that the House adjourn its business till the Law Minister arrives. Before we took up this Bill in the Rajya Sabha we had secured advice as to the admissibility of it there. We were advised that it was a perfectly proper course. We are trying to secure the presence of the Law Minister. Meanwhile the discussion may

proceed because, I think, you have not yet given your ruling.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have not yet given my ruling. Let me hear the hon. Law Minister.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I hope you will forgive me for repeating myself. You were also one of the Constitution-makers and you are no less than the Law Minister.

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Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What I am submitting is this for the consideration of hon. Members. Let us not spend time over this matter as to whether the other House has jurisdiction or has no jurisdiction. If that House has no jurisdiction, it is useless to consider this matter and we will be stultifying ourselves in joining any Joint Committee or making any recommendations to that House regarding the Joint Committee. In that way it will be useless to go on with the discussion. If, however, the hon. Minister will come and persuade us to take a different view on the statute, then we may not be spending away our time. My own suggestion is that we may go on with the discussion.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Bhandara): There is the difficulty and that is the other objection which has been raised.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as the other one is concerned, the Bill as such is not here. This is only a consideration of a motion by the other House. No Bill or amendment shall be moved without the sanction of the President. Therefore, the position is not so clear. The other objection is not so clear as this objection. Let us hear the hon. Minister. Have we got any other work before the House?

Shri Rane (Bhusaval): May I speak a word, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the word? The only point is whether the other House has jurisdiction to entertain this Bill, and if it has not, our concurrence will be wrong. If it has, we can proceed with the deliberations.

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Shri Raghavachari: My suggestion is that the next item on the agenda may be proceeded with without wasting the time of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree, but the next item also is liable to the same difficulty. Is the hon. Minister ready for the other one?

Shri Hathi: That does not seem to concern us.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I am sorry I have not been able to finish my sentence. No Minister, not even the Law Minister, has any right whatever to persuade us in the Lok Sabha against the very definite, explicit authority of the Constitution. What I am trying to point out is that you were good enough, as you are usually very very generous to all of us, including the Ministers...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I am not able to hear the hon. Member. Will hon. Members kindly keep silent?

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is not a question for the Law Minister or any other Minister. It seems to be very very clear that a Money Bill cannot originate anywhere except here. That is the point. There is no question of our being persuaded to consider something in contravention of the very very clear authority of the Lok Sabha in this question.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: I agree.

Shri Jaipal Singh: There is no room for any persuasion. The Treasury Benches may have sweet words or such sorts of things, but the point is....

An Hon. Member: Why is he afraid?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has misunderstood my language. All that I said was: let him persuade us. We are not going to yield to persuasion if otherwise it is illegal. "Let him persuade" means "let him persuade by arguments". Therefore, hon. Members who have not had an opportunity of speaking on floods may speak now. Shri Jaipal Singh may speak.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Wardiwash): I was speaking and let me continue my speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him continue in that case. (Interruption). About this point we can just forget ourselves, but let us come back to the House. Shri Swamy was speaking. Let him speak on the Bill until we come to some definite conclusions on this point.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I raise a point of order that we just cannot discuss it until that point is settled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If a point of order has been raised, it is open for me to decide it. To decide the point of order, I want to hear the other side. In the meantime let Shri Swamy go on.

Shri S. S. More: Though I have received from you a reprimand, I still want to persist in raising a point of order. When a point of order has been raised, it is the duty of the Chair to dispose of the point of order. Till then the whole business of the House is held up. That is why my submission is that if the Bill is *ab initio* void due to its being introduced in the other House, by carrying on a debate on it, which is *ab initio* void we will be doing nothing else but violating our own rules.

Shri Bogawat (Ahmednagar South): Can he order the Chair to give a decision immediately? The Chair may give it today or tomorrow

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Hon. Members are fully aware that when a point of order is raised, it is open to the Speaker to dispose of it and give his ruling. In extraordinary matters relating to jurisdiction, the precedents are that the Speaker does not take the responsibility of deciding it himself. He places the matter before the House for its decision. Now I may follow the other course of leaving it here and ultimately allowing the House to decide one way or the other. I am not bound immediately to give a ruling on a question like this; taking away the jurisdiction is an extraordinary matter. Under those circumstances, there

are authorities for both sides, and so far as jurisdiction is concerned, the Chair is always wary and does not wish to take the responsibility of deciding it itself. But for the purpose of giving the benefit to the other side to explain the matter, I am requesting the hon. Law Minister to come and explain the circumstances under which what is apparently not the jurisdiction of the Rajya Sabha is within the jurisdiction of the Rajya Sabha. I am not going to give a ruling on it. I will leave it to the House and the House can vote both on the facts and on the law.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): It is hardly a matter on which the House votes. I do not know how the House can be called upon to vote suddenly in this way. Of course, on matters of rule-making etc. the House will decide. Here a legal interpretation is hardly decided by voting. Somebody decides, either the Speaker or the Supreme Court or somebody else, but not my voting, I submit. We have introduced this Bill in the other House after taking the opinion of our legal advisers. I am not a lawyer. I am merely stating that we took the opinion of our legal advisers and acted upon it. We did not do it casually without taking such opinion. Now the matter may be proceeded with and I submit to you and the Speaker to consider it and no harm will be done as it is only a question of appointment of a Committee. The broad question will be considered more carefully by you and the Speaker; if necessary, we can make our suggestions to you and others and then it can be decided. The work need not hang over in this particular matter.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): In regard to this point, I for one do not agree with your view that this matter should be decided by the House. If you kindly see article 110, the ruling of the Speaker is the final word about it. If the Speaker says that it is a Money Bill, no power on earth can say that it is not a Money Bill. In a matter like this, you or the Speaker,

whoever be in charge of it, should deliver the ruling and not leave it to the House.

Secondly, it is not necessary for you to just now deliver your ruling. I hope this is a matter to be considered. One argument was brought out by Shri Nandaji on the basis of the wording in Article 110 but whether it is good or bad may be considered by you at leisure. The point may be considered whether it is a Money Bill in the sense that there are other provisions in the Bill except those which are mentioned in article 110. You may after consulting further authorities in the matter decide whether it is or is not a Money Bill. Therefore, I beg of you not to decide upon it just now, but to decide after consulting your authorities. I know of so many authorities by virtue of which it cannot be held to be a Money Bill. Your view has also been propounded that Government cannot make a non-Money Bill a Money Bill by including certain provisions. That is the matter which has to be decided; it is a very important matter. If it is a money Bill, then it is clear that it should not have been introduced there; we will be stultifying ourselves by allowing the Money Bill to be introduced in that House. So far as this House is concerned, we are very jealous of our rights. We want a money Bill to be introduced only here and at no other place. You can give your considered ruling after considering the pros and cons of the matter. The legal opinion may also be considered. The ruling need not be given in haste at the spur of the moment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am afraid what I said has been misunderstood. The hon. Prime Minister was evidently under the impression that I am going to put this question of law straightaway to the vote of the House. It is not so. What has been done in this case is this. The President also has sanctioned. Whenever there is a point which goes to the foundation of the jurisdiction of this House or the other House, the Speaker does not take

the responsibility of deciding the question of jurisdiction. Many instances have occurred where doubts were cast as to whether a Bill relating to a certain matter was within the purview of the States—the States List or the Union List. The Speaker refused to give his ruling and left it to the House. So, on the point of jurisdiction, after hearing all the arguments and after considering them in due course it is open to the House to accept or not to accept. That is what I meant.

I do not want to take the responsibility on myself nor am I going to put this to the vote of the House immediately for deciding this question one way or the other.

Secondly, I wanted to hear the hon. Law Minister. Thirdly, there is the point with regard to the legal opinion. Unfortunately in this Bill it is felt that the legal opinion is that this is a Money Bill: on the back of it is printed that the President's sanction has also been obtained under Article 117(3) and therefore it is a Money Bill. If it is a Money Bill, then alone the President's sanction under article 117(3) has to be obtained. On the back of these two Bills the President's sanction has been endorsed for no other purpose. Unless it is a Money Bill, the President's sanction is not necessary at all. Article 117 is referred to specifically. Therefore, it is urged on the one side that we need not go into this matter whether it is a Money Bill or not; it is admitted by the Government themselves that it is a Money Bill.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar): May I explain?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I wanted to hear.

Shri Pataskar: There is no doubt that the sanction of the President has been obtained which, I believe, is required under article 117. Article 117 refers to special provisions as to financial Bills. So, it relates to 'financial Bills'; it is distinct from Money Bills mentioned in article 110. That distinction has to be borne in

[*Shri Pataskar*]

mind. I may just read out that portion. It says:

"(1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States..."

That is true. A Bill under Article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President. There is a proviso:

"Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax."

Then it reads:

"(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) A Bill, which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

Now, it is no doubt true that some expenditure will have to be incurred for carrying out what is mentioned in clause 10 of this Bill. Naturally, therefore, under sub-clause (3) it is necessary that it should be sanctioned

by the President. But that is different from saying that it does amount to a Money Bill as defined under Article 110. Article 117(3) says that if there is a Bill which if enacted and brought into operation would involve expenditure—not necessarily a Money Bill but any Bill—from the Consolidated Fund of India it should not be passed by either Houses of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House. Therefore, 117(3) is a distinct provision made in the Constitution for a specific purpose. It also refers to both Houses of Parliament. Therefore, whenever there is a Bill of the nature mentioned in sub-clause (3) of Article 117, that is, which would involve some expenditure when brought into operation from the Consolidated Fund of India, it shall not be passed by either House of the Parliament unless the President recommends. It is under that clause that we obtained the sanction of the President for the purpose of consideration of this Bill.

Now let us turn to Article 110. Here the heading is: procedure in financial matters; that is what precedes article 112. Article 117 relates to special provision as to the financial Bills. So, it is a financial Bill. There cannot be any doubt about this. There are so many Bills and there has to be some provision for some expenditure or the other; it has to be incurred out of the finances of the Government. But a Money Bill is specifically defined in Article 110. If a Bill is of that type, it shall be deemed to be a Money Bill. Article 110 says:

"(1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax...," etc.

Sub-clause (c) says:

"the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund.

of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund."

This Bill does not say that some particular amount shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. All that it says is that the presiding officer shall be entitled to such remuneration, allowances etc. as are prescribed. What section 10 says is this; a certain amount of expenditure will be incurred by the Government. Whenever we bring any legislation in this House, it does require some expenditure on the part of the Government for the committees, etc. That does not mean that all of them are Money Bills. Some distinction has to be drawn with respect to the interpretation of these articles. If there is any provision for the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India or for payment of moneys into or withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund, it is all right. But there is no such provision that the money shall be taken only out of such a Fund.

Shri S. S. More: What is the source from which you will get money?

Shri Pataskar: That by itself does not make this a Money Bill unless there is some provision which is made in this Bill by which we try to do one of the things mentioned in sub-clause (c) or (d). Of course some expenditure has naturally to be incurred whenever you pass any Bill, whenever you appoint committees. Ultimately, I know, the Parliament and the Speaker as the head of this Parliament who is the custodian of its rights—he is the final authority. There is a sub-clause (3) which says that if any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the Speaker's decision shall be final. I therefore, submit that it is no doubt a financial Bill as contemplated by the provisions contained in Article 117(3) and so it was necessary to obtain the permission of the President for the consideration of this measure by either House of Parliament. Therefore, naturally, permission was obtained

but it does not mean that by obtaining permission, Government admit that it is a Money Bill. On the contrary, Government's contention is that it is not a Money Bill because it does not fall within any of the categories mentioned there.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, will you permit me to bring to your notice one provision, viz. clause 9 of the Bill according to which it is the Central Government which appoints this Tribunal and that will pay the remuneration according to clause 10 immediately the appointment is made; and when the decision is given the payment has to be recovered by way of cost from the States concerned and all that payment will go again into the Consolidated Fund of India.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: My position is this.

Shri Raghavachari: Sir, there is one point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I do not want to hear any more points; I am not going to decide the matter. What I am going to do is this. I have heard the hon. Minister for Legal Affairs. He says that the endorsement on the back of the Bill is under Article 117(3) which says that without that endorsement or sanction of the President no Bill shall be passed in any of the Houses, whereas under Article 117(1) no Bill shall be introduced or moved. So, there is a difference between clause (1) and clause (3) of Article 117. Clause (1) of Article 117 refers to items (a) to (f) in Article 110. The hon. Minister contends that notwithstanding the fact that clause 10 of this Bill might involve expenditure which ultimately, after an appropriate measure or a Bill, may have to be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund either under clause (c) or (d) directly this is not the only matter which is regulated in which case alone it will become a Money Bill and, therefore, the recommendation of the President under Article 117(3) is not because it is a Money Bill but any Bill where any

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

money has to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund, though it would be a Money Bill, but all the same, for its passing the President's sanction is necessary for it involves expenditure. There is a difference between the one and the other; that is what the hon. Minister contends. Further, even if as is contended by some on this side of the House that it is a purely Money Bill, then, as has been pointed out by the hon. the Prime Minister the jurisdiction to decide this matter is in the Speaker. I now recollect that on a prior occasion when I was holding the Chair and the question was as to whether a Money Bill has to be sent from this House or not and when serious doubts were raised in the other House on an endorsement made by the hon. Speaker, I felt that the Speaker's name being specifically mentioned here, the Deputy-Speaker had no jurisdiction to look into this matter. Therefore I feel as to whether the Speaker should himself give a ruling here whether it is a Money Bill coming under Article 117(1).

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, may I submit that it is in no case a Money Bill? Whatever it is, it is not a Money Bill; it is a financial Bill. Whether that argument applies or not, it is a different matter. It is not a Money Bill and there is no argument, surely, on that basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. The only point of division is whether it is purely a Money Bill as contemplated under Article 110 or whether it is a financial Bill as contemplated under Article 117(3). If it is a question of purely Money Bill that has to be decided only by the Speaker; otherwise it can be decided by me.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Even if it is a doubtful case the decision of the Speaker is final under Article 110.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. But the point is whether I can decide the point here.

Shri Raghuramaiah (Tenali): There is no valid question whether it is a

Money Bill. Only if there is a valid question Article 110(3) can be invoked. It postulates a valid question. If the Bill does not fall under Article 110 (a) to (f) and it falls only under Article 117(3), that is to say if it is clearly a financial measure and not a Money Bill, then, I submit, there is no question at all to go to the Speaker on this point.

Shri Bogawat: If the Speaker wants he may give the decision and may drop the Bill. Why waste time unnecessarily?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will reserve my opinion. Let the discussion go on and at the end if it has no jurisdiction I will say so and the matter will be closed.

Shri Raghavachari: If you will kindly refer to Article 110, clause (2) you will find there are certain very significant words. It says:

"A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides....etc. etc." and then it says:

"or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered...."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No expenditure is referred to there.

Shri Raghavachari: It says that a Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill if it provides for payment of fees for services rendered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let the House go on with the discussion. I have heard enough about the point of order raised on this side of the House and also the reply by the hon. Minister for Legal Affairs. Now, the discussion will go on.

Shri Jaipal Singh: May I suggest that we revert to our old subject and we continue with the flood debate?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us go on with the discussion now.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I do not know whether in the present context we must congratulate our Minister or express our sympathy as regards this Bill. It has been held up for over sixty minutes and we have not been in a position to make out whether it is in order or not to discuss it. If after having delivered my speech your ruling is otherwise then my entire speech might be ordered to be expunged.

Now, coming to the Bill itself we have just now heard the speeches with regard to flood control measures which are necessary due to inundation. After that we have now come to water disputes and about settling disputes. We are going to have River Boards. Therefore, the arrangement in the agenda seems to have some sequence with regard to inundation, dispute and then adjudication.

Now, let me take the merits of this Bill itself. Sir, the Minister has been pleased to say that this Bill has been introduced because of the provision of Article 262 of the Constitution. Here I may be permitted to read. Article 263. It says:

"263. If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(a) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have risen between States;

(b) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or

(c) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by

it and its organisation and procedure."

If there has been any dispute with regard to water between the States or between the Union on the one side and the States on the other the Minister could have invoked the provisions under Article 263 and that Council after having been appointed by the President and after having been directed as regards procedure etc., could have given its findings and thereafter its findings could have been given effect to by other methods. When we have got a separate provision in this Constitution I do not think this Bill is quite in order. But, as we are having laws with regard to railways and we are also having laws for airways evidently the learned Minister wanted to have laws for river-ways also. It looks as though it is very essential from his point of view but I would respectfully submit that he could have invoked the provisions of this article and he could still have achieved the objectives of this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I have not spoken for even 5 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He cannot speak for the whole time.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It was held over for nearly one hour and I have only just started to speak. I will finish in five minutes, Sir.

We know, as a matter of fact, that there had been very many disputes, and it has been referred to by the previous speaker also, with regard to Mysore and other States. I know for certain that there is already an existing dispute. I know for certain that already there exists a dispute between Madras and Mysore with regard to the Palar river on the agreement that was entered into some 30 or 35 years back between the Governments of Madras and Mysore with regard to the construction of a bund called Bathamangalam Tank on the Palar river. As a result of the dispute, the waters that have been flowing all along have

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been impounded and there is at present no water at all there. One of the terms of the agreement is that they should not construct more than nine feet of the bund. Now, what happened was, some 20 years back, that bund was again increased by another nine feet. The reason adduced by the Government of Mysore was that due to silting, and the accumulation of sand and silt, the entire bund was submerged and that, therefore, another bund of nine feet had to be constructed.

As regards the usage of the water also, it has been stated that it should be used for industrial purposes only and not for agricultural purposes. They have already infringed the rules, as regards this agreement, by using the water for agricultural purposes also. This dispute was there for a very long time and nothing has been done, and even though many steps have been taken under article 263 of the Constitution, nothing has been achieved. I hope that by the provisions of this Bill, this long-standing dispute, so far as Madras and Mysore are concerned, can very well be settled, especially because there is a provision in the Bill in clause 3(c). This clause says:

"the failure of the other State to implement the terms of any agreement relating to the use, distribution or control of such waters,"

As regards the control and distribution of water, the tribunal can certainly intervene, but there is one catch. After having appointed the tribunal, and after having received the report, the State Government or the Central Government will be asked again to peruse the findings given by the tribunal, and if the State or the Central Government is not in entire agreement with the decision given by the tribunal, it will again be referred to it with some other modification or reference and the tribunal has to come to some finality in the light of the reference or modification so made.

This would create another trouble. Ordinarily, I have noted that even in the law courts, when any decision or any agreement has been arrived at by any commissioner or receiver, and when the matter—if it is a question of a limited bank—goes to a committee, the committee takes a different angle of view and something results. Therefore, the best thing is to leave the matter for the Government concerned, instead of having another reference to the same tribunal. The Government can still decide the case themselves, in the light of the observations or reactions that has been received. So far as that aspect is concerned, this provision may be deleted by the Joint Committee. Any further reference to the tribunal would only lead to some difficulties.

Shri Nanda: What has to be deleted?

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The provision regarding the reference to the tribunal for the second time.

Shri Nanda: It is the same tribunal.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: I am opposed to that, because a reference to the same tribunal might create some other difficulty. In the light of the fresh circumstances that might be placed before it, it might altogether take a different view. Therefore, instead, the Central Government itself can take the responsibility and carry on with the work. Some modification here and there and some rectification could be effected by the Central Government, instead of referring the matter to the tribunal once again, because the tribunal will be placed again in an embarrassing situation owing to the subsequent development or circumstances that might come to their notice.

The other point to which I would like to refer is about the constitution of the tribunal. The present provision is that the tribunal will consist of only one person who is to be nominated by the Chief Justice from among persons who are, or have been, judges of the Supreme Court or

are judges of a High Court. My submission is, instead of appointing a judge, we can ask any individual who has got large experience in engineering as well as public activities to occupy the position, and he may be in a better position to judge the matters. If really judicial experience is needed, I do agree that a High Court judge or a judge of a Supreme Court may be in a better position, but then, he must be assisted by at least two or three associates who must have some experience in engineering and other aspects. Therefore, I would suggest that along with the judge, whoever he might be, two other persons must sit. In other words, the judge must have the assistance of two other public men who have got experience in engineering and other aspects. These two persons might belong to the category of assessors or of co-opted members. Instead of having only one judge, I would suggest that this suggestion of mine may be considered.

The tribunal has been given the powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, in respect of the following matters, namely:—

(a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person and examining him on oath;

(b) requiring the discovery and production of documents and material objects;

(c) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or for local investigation;

(d) any other matter which may be prescribed."

So far as the issuing of commissions for the examination of witnesses or local investigation, I think it is not at all advisable to have such a provision. We have already referred the matters for adjudication by a judge. Again giving the judge this power of issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or for local investigation and getting separate reports thereon will lead to difficulties. Even after getting the

report of the commissioner, and after examining the local witnesses, the trouble would arise this way. Instead of sending a commissioner to examine the local conditions, it is always better that the tribunal itself goes to the locality and finds out the real position. The third party should not be asked to examine the witnesses and conduct local investigations.

I shall now refer to the last point and I shall have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He must conclude now.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: One minute more. Having submitted its report, it is deemed that the tribunal will be asked to close its work. Instead of dissolving the tribunal, I say that it can continue, until the time of three months expires. This is the time-limit given for the Central Government or the State Governments to refer back the decision of the tribunal for reconsideration. Even after the report is received, the period of three months may yet be given to the tribunal, and within that time, it may be decided whether the period of the tribunal should be terminated or not.

पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्या: यह जो विव भाषपके स्वरूप है और जिसको कि एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी को सौंपने के लिए कहा गया है, मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूँ। हमारे हिन्दुस्तान में जिस कद परमात्मा ने बरकतें दी हैं, उसका प्रदाता हम सब लोग लगा सकते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान में बड़े से बड़े दरिया, बड़े से बड़े पहाड़, बड़ी से बड़ी नहरें और बहुत सी दूसरी जीज़े ऐसी हैं जो शायद दूसरे मुल्कों को नहीं देती हैं . . .

Shri Punnoose: Two hours have been set apart for this Bill. Will the time spent over the point of order be deducted from this period?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is always included in the time allotted for the Bill.

Shri Punnoose: That will be very hard in this particular case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member need not have raised that point of order.

Shri Punnoose: That is a different matter. The validity of the Bill itself was questioned. It was about the birth of the Bill, and so, let not that time be counted in the lifetime of the Bill!

पंडित ठाकुर दास आर्यन्ब : मैं अर्जन कर रहा था कि परमान्मा की कृपा से हम इन्हें लुकानीबाबा के लिये निहायत जरूरी हैं और वह इन्हीं के लिये मिकडार में भौजूद हैं कि दुनिया के बहुत से देश उनके लिये तरसते हैं। विलायत में आप जायें, थोड़े अर्थ के बाद आप उनके यहां जैसा भौसम है उससे दुखी हो जायेंगे। उनके यहां इस तरह का भौसम है जिस भौसम में हम लोगों के लिये रहना मुश्किल हो जाता है। लेकिन जब कभी वहां जौर से धूप निकलती है तो लोग फाइन ढेर मनाते हैं और बाहर जा कर अपना बक्त अच्छी तरह से गुजारते हैं। हमारे देश में ये चीजें बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में भौजूद हैं। इसी बजह से बद्दे मातरम् में हम गाया करते हैं “सज्जां सफलां, शस्य श्यामलां” आदि आदि। लेकिन यह सब होते हुए हम अपने को मुसीबतों में पाते हैं। मैं ने सारी बहस मुनी। श्री सक्षेना जी की दिल दहला देने वाली बातें मुनीं जिनसे मालूम होता है कि पानी ही हमारी आफत बना हुआ है। गर्भी के भौसिम में हम देखते हैं कि धूप ही हमारी मुसीबत का बायस बनी हुई होती है। लेकिन मुझे यकीन है कि अगर हम इन चीजों का सदुपयोग करें तो हम अपने देश में इन्सान की जरूरत की व चीजें पैदा कर सकते हैं जो कि दूसरे देशों को नसीब भी नहीं हैं।

बताया जाता है कि इस देश में हम अपने पानी का सिर्फ ७ फीसदी काम में लाते हैं और ६३ फीसदी बगैर इस्तेमाल हुए समूद्र में चला जाता है। हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहां ऐसे इलाके हैं जो यहां हाउस में रोज जगड़ते हैं कि हमारे यहां पानी नहीं हैं, इसलिये हम बैकवर्ड हैं। इससे मालूम होता है कि कहीं तो हमारे देश में पानी बहुत ज्यादा है और कहीं पानी बिल्कुल नहीं है। म समझता हूँ कि यह हर एक हिन्दुस्तानी के लिये चलेज है कि वह अपने देश की इन न्यायतों को इस तरह से इस्तेमाल करे कि ये हमारे लिये कायदे-मन्द साधित हों। मुझे याद है कि जब सन ४६ में भालरा डैम बनाया जा रहा था तो उस बक्त की पंजाब गवर्नरेंट ने गवर्नरेंट आफ इंडिया से कहा था कि अगर हमको ७० करोड़ रुपया और आप दें तो हम हिन्दुस्तान की सारी जरूरत के लायक अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं। अगर पानी का ठीक इन्तजाम हो तो अकेला पंजाब इन्हां अनाज पैदा कर सकता है कि इस देश में किसी के दिमाग में भी यह बात न आये कि यहां कभी अनाज की कमी हो सकती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस देश में बहुत से ऐसे जरखेज इलाके हैं कि अगर वहां पानी का ठीक से इन्तजाम हो तो वे इन्हां गल्ला पैदा कर सकते हैं जो कि इस देश की जरूरत से काफी ज्यादा होगा। लेकिन यह हमारी बदकिस्मती रही कि हम अर्थे दराज तक दूसरे लोगों के कब्जे में रहे जिनको देश की उम्रति करने की परवाह नहीं थी। जहां उनको परवाह थी वहां पर उन्होंने पानी को इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश की। मसलन उन्होंने नार्थ वेस्ट पंजाब में वाटर सिस्टम बनाया और उससे लोगों को बहुत ज्यादा फायदा हुआ। लेकिन जहां नार्थ वेस्ट पंजाब में पानी का इतना इन्तजाम किया गया वहां सार्थ इस्ट पंजाब को पानी से महरूम रखा गया।

यह इंटर स्टेट रिवर्स का सवाल है, इसलिये मैं आपकी तबज्जह भास्तरा डैम की स्टोरी की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। तकरीबन ४० बरस से जयादा हुआ कि भास्तरा डैम की तजबीज पेश हुई थी। उस बक्त सिन्ध और पंजाब में इस पर झगड़ा चला। इस झगड़े में बहुत असे तक गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया उलझी रही। सिन्ध बाले कहते थे कि अगर पंजाब में यह डैम बनाया जायगा तो उनकी नहरों के पानी का लेविल नीचा हो जायगा। यह भास्तरा विलायत तक गया और आखिर यह फैसला हुआ तुम एक आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रर करो, पंजाब इतना रुपया सिन्ध को दे, उसके बाद यह तै होगा कि यह डैम बने या न बने। तो मेरे कहने का भत्तलब यह है कि यह साउथ इंस्ट पंजाब का ऐसा इलाका है जिस पर ४० साल से न वहां की गवर्नर्मेंट ने तबज्जह दी, न गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया ने तबज्जह दी और न सेकेटरी आफ स्टेट फार इंडिया ने तबज्जह दी। एक गवर्नर साहब ने तो हिसार में आ कर फरमाया कि अगर इस जिले को हम पानी दे देंगे तो हमको रिकूट कहां से मिलेंगे और यह जो यहां अच्छे मवेशी पैदा होते हैं वे कैसे पैदा होंगे। इन वजूहात से हिसार के जिले के पानी से महसूम रखा गया। मैं अदब से अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि बात दर असल यह थी कि ये इंटर स्टेट झगड़े बहुत जबरदस्त होते हैं। जैसा कि अभी नन्दा जी ने फरमाया, इन मामलों को तै नहीं होने दिया जाता। हमारे यहां झगड़ा चल रहा है कि गुडगांव से होकर नहरें उत्तर प्रदेश को चली जाती है, पर हमारे यहां के गांवों को पानी से महसूम रखा जाता है। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि यू० पी० को पानी न मिले लेकिन हमारे यहां भी तो यह समस्या है। मुझे नन्दा साहब ने दुर्लक्ष किया था और कहा कि गुडगांव के कुछ हिस्सों को पानी दिया जाता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ लेकिन जितना पानी हमको मिलना चाहिये उतना नहीं मिलता है।

और इसकी बजह साफ है। पंजाब में जो बाटर रेट्स हैं उससे यू० पी० में कई गुना ज्यादा है। इसलिये यू० पी० बाले तो यह शिकायत करते हैं कि हमारे यहां रेट ज्यादा है और पंजाब बाले यह शिकायत करते हैं कि हमें पानी नहीं मिलता। तो इन इंटर स्टेट वजूहात से ये मामले तै नहीं हो पाते। ये झगड़े हर जगह मौजूद हैं। हम देखते हैं कि गांवों में रोज पानी के ऊपर झगड़े होते रहते हैं क्योंकि पानी पर आदमी की जिन्दगी का दारो-मदार है। जिस तरह से एक इलाके में सेतों में पानी देने के लिये झगड़े होते हैं, इसी तरह से ये इंटर स्टेट झगड़े भी हैं। इनका होना नजिमी है। लेकिन इनके लिये कोई पावर होनी चाहिये जो कि इनको रिजाल्व करे। हमने अपने कांस्टी-ट्रियूशन में यह लिखा दिया है कि इन झगड़ों का फैसला करने का प्रस्तियार हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट को नहीं होगा बल्कि गवर्नर्मेंट को होगा क्योंकि हम नहीं चाहते ये कि कोई एक स्टेट अपने हुकूम की बजह से सारी रिवर की यूटिलिटी का सत्यानाश कर दे। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ इस बिल में जो यह प्रावीजन रखा गया है कि गवर्नर्मेंट को प्रस्तियार होगा कि वह चाहे जित तरह से इंटर स्टेट रिवर्स के बारे में फैसला करे, यह बहुत भासूल है। दूसरे बिल के मुताबिक जो बोर्ड बनेगा उसको यह फैसला करने का प्रस्तियार होगा। एक स्टेट को यह प्रस्तियार नहीं होगा कि जो रिवर इसके जूरिस्टिक्षण में से गुजरती है उसके बारे में वह कह सके कि उस पर उसका कब्जा है और वह उसको दूसरी स्टेट में यूज नहीं होने देगी। चुनावे यह ठीक ही है कि ऐसे मामले गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया के प्रस्तियार में रहें।

मैं ने पलड कंटोल पर जो बहस हुई उसको सुना, और मैं अर्जन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो तकरीर नन्दा जी न शुरू में की उसको

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्या]

मुनकर मुझे बहुत तसल्ली हुई। हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे डिपार्टमेंट्स में हमारी शिकायतों की कोई मुनवाई नहीं होती। लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि इस डिपार्टमेंट में सब 'प्राविष्टेच' के मेम्बरों को बुलाया जाता है और उनको अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया जाता है। यह अलग बात है कि हमारी बात को मानेया न माने, लेकिन जो हम कहना चाहते हैं उसको कहने का तो हमें मौका मिलता है। जिस तरह से गवर्नर्मेंट ने इस प्लड के मसले को बार बेसिस पर हल करने की कोशिश की है उसको देख कर मुझे उम्मीद होती है कि इस देश का काम तेजी से जलेगा। मैं नन्दा जी को इसके लिये मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। मुझे इन बिलों को देख कर बड़ी खुशी होती है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये बिला तरमीम के पास हो जायें ताकि गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया को अस्तित्यारात मिल जायें और जिस को इस बारे में शिकायत हो वह उस से अपनी शिकायत कर सके और अगर कोई स्टेट इन्साफ नहीं, करती तो इन्साफ हासिल किया जा सके। मैं उन बदकिस्मत शादियों में से हूँ जिन को पंजाब गवर्नर्मेंट से इस बारे में सब से ज्यादा शिकायत है। हमारा इलाका पंजाब में है लेकिन पंजाब गवर्नर्मेंट हमारी तरफ आंख उठा कर भी नहीं देखती। अब मुझे उम्मीद है कि हमारे साथ इन बिलों के पास होने से हन्साफ हो सकेगा। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में स्टेटर्स की सारी पावर गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया को दें दी जायें ताकि सेन्टर इन्साफ कर सके। मैं तो समझता था कि इस मामले में मैं ही सब से ज्यादा बदकिस्मत हूँ, लेकिन मैं यहां पर बहुत मेम्बरों को शिकायत करते देखता हूँ कि उन की स्टेट ने इस मामले में इन्साफ नहीं किया है। अगर गवर्नर्मेंट आफ

इंडिया को ये पावर से मिल जायेंगी तो अगर कोई स्टेट इन्साफ नहीं करेगी तो गवर्नर्मेंट आफ इंडिया इन्साफ कर सकेगी।

मेरे दोस्त एन० आर० मुनिस्वामी ने दो बातों पर कटाक दिया है। उन की राय से हाईकोर्ट के जज का फैसला नातिक होना चाहिये। हालांकि इस के अन्दर एक प्रावीजर है कि हाई कोर्ट के जज का फैसला नातिक नहीं होगा बल्कि गवर्नर्मेंट को अस्तित्यार है कि अगर वह चाहे तो तीन महीने के अन्दर उस फैसले को इंटरप्रेटेशन के लिये और गाइडेंस के लिये या एक्सप्लेनेशन के लिये वापस कर सकती है। मेरे स्पाल में मेरे लायक दोस्त का शायद ऐसा स्थायाल होगा कि जैसे गवर्नर्मेंट को इष्टिस्ट्र्यूयल डिस्ट्रूट्स एक की दफ़ा १५ में यह अस्तित्यार है कि वह उस को तबदील कर सकती है और जैसा कि बैक एवार्ड के सिलसिले में हम ने देखा, लेकिन यहां पर इस तरह का अस्तित्यार नहीं है। इस के अन्दर दोनों बीजें कायम हैं। इस में अगर कोई जज गलती कर दे तो सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट जो सारे हमारे हक्क की निगहबानी करती है, उस को अस्तित्यार है कि वह उस का फैसला उस के पास वापिस भेज दे इस बजह से नहीं कि फैसले की अपील गवर्नर्मेंट सुनती है और अगर कोई गाइडेंस देना हो या इंटरप्रेटेशन देना हो तो उस को वापिस भेज देती है और उस ट्रिभ्यूनल को यह अस्तित्यार दिया गया है कि उस फैसले को माफ़िकाई कर दे या कनफर्म कर दे। मैं श्री एन० आर० मुनिस्वामी के जुड़िशल सेत से अपील करूँगा कि वह इस को इस रोकानी में देखें और उन का यह स्थायाल गलत है कि वह जो जज है उस के फैसले को गवर्नर्मेंट रद्द कर देगी, बल्कि उसी जज को अस्तित्यार है कि वह उस फैसले को कनफर्म कर दे या उस को

माइक्रो कर दे, अलबत्ता अगर उसे कोई याइंडेंस देनी हो तो दे सकती है

Shri V. P. Nayar: That portion of the speech may be made in English.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I can also speak in English, but I will be wasting my time. I shall take two minutes. My humble submission is this. The High Court Judge gives the award or judgment or decision ultimately. The provision is this.

"...anything therein contained requires explanation or that guidance is needed on any matter not originally referred to the Tribunal, the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, may, within three months from the date of the decision, refer back the decision of the Tribunal for reconsideration and on such reference, the Tribunal may confirm or modify the decision given by it and shall forward the same to the Central Government."

It is not as if the Central Government can say, your decision is wrong and so we overrule it. On the contrary, the High Court Judge is given the power, for guidance or explanation, to confirm or modify as he chooses. There is absolutely no objection so far as this is concerned. It is perfectly true—I am not speaking so far as the Supreme Court Judges or High Court Judges are concerned with any disrespect in any way—that the technical knowledge which the Government has got is certainly much more than what a Supreme Court Judge or High Court Judge can have in matters of this nature. So far as the decision is concerned, it is the tribunal's; it is not a case of the Government taking any decision.

When I read clause 8, I am very happy. Clause 8 says:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 3 or section 5, no reference shall be made to a Tribunal of any dispute that may arise regarding any matter which

may be referred to arbitration under the River Boards Act."

These River Boards have got certain powers. They are overall powers to decide how a river shall be put to optimum utility etc., and can only be exercised by the Central Government in regard to certain matters which are not minor, but which do not go to the root of the matter. Then, the tribunal is to be appointed under this Inter-State Water Disputes Bill and the other powers are with the Government. Therefore, so far as this Bill goes, this is a very good Bill along with the other Bill. Reading the Bill as a whole, I am convinced that Government means business. The Government of India will not be discharging its duty if it gave these powers to any of the judicial courts, and their decision is taken as if they decided rights to property. These are not rights in property. They are very important rights. I am very happy that right provisions have been made with regard to this matter, in accordance with the Constitution. Even in the Constitution, the law-givers had taken this view that in regard to these matters the powers should remain with the Government as such and should not be made over to the State Governments or even to judicial officers. I am glad that this principle has been accepted. I have every hope that when these Bills are effectuated, we shall have many more dams, many more irrigation schemes, much more use of our rivers. According to me, if the rivers are used rightly, even one or two States will be able to produce the entire grain needed for the country.

Shri Punnoose: This is a short Bill and I welcome it. As the Minister said, such an enactment was long overdue. A number of very important disputes have been hanging fire all these years and the progress of the country has been very much impeded by these disputes. Therefore, that the Government of India have now made up their mind to come with such a Bill is quite welcome.

[**Shri Punnoose]**

But, I do not believe that the mere enactment of a Bill like this can solve our difficulties entirely. There are certain sources from which these disputes have been coming up in the past. There have been statements in the other House persuading the Central Government to expedite matters. No doubt, disputes have to be expeditiously settled. But, we should not do so at the cost of the interests of the particular States involved. As the hon. Minister stated, there is a lot of ignorance with regard to these things. The people of a particular State believe that if something is done with regard to their rivers running through that State over the boundaries of that State, something very calamitous will happen to them. The Central Government by taking upon itself the responsibility of controlling these things, cannot extinguish these doubts. These matters should be cautiously proceeded with. The local demands, the aspirations of the particular States, etc., have to be taken into consideration. Certain aspects of this Bill itself have to be more fully discussed when the other Bill comes up. The whole difficulty with this question is that the Government of India have not got in their possession a clearcut plan, what I would call a master plan for the whole of India, what are the water resources of India, and how best they can be used. If the Government had such a plan, it would have been easy to settle the disputes, and convince particular States that giving some water here or raising some bund in some place or putting up some dam will not go against its interests. While we proceed expeditiously, we should also make up our mind to see that whenever any step is taken, the participating States are convinced of the step that we take. Else, the question of water may be settled. But, that would create a lot of bad blood. That would, in the long run, go against the interests of the country.

5 P.M.

In this Bill, it is provided that any State may take any dispute for arbitra-

tration to the Central Government. It is very necessary that all the important long-pending disputes should be settled. But, it should be noted that very recently, a tendency has developed to a large extent that the neighbouring States cast jealous eyes on the waters of the other States. I think if Moses were alive today,—he said covet not thy neighbour's wife—he, would have said, covet not thy neighbour's rivers. The hon. Minister made a short reference here to a particular dispute between the Travancore-Cochin State and Madras. There is a river, the biggest river in our State, but one of the smallest in India, the Periyar. We are particularly fortunate in one sense that all our rivers are exclusively ours, almost all barring one. Therefore, we have not to enter ordinarily into disputes. In the eighties of the last century there was some agreement between the Durbar of the then Travancore State and the then Madras Government with regard to the diversion of a certain amount of water from the Periyar river, and that for a song, for a very petty amount, I am only happy it was given, but the difficulty is that today it has become an inter-State river, that the Durbar on that occasion either through means fair or foul, I mean freely or under duress, probably under duress, gave permission to divert some water has got us involved in disputes. I do not say that the claims made by the Madras Government are absolutely unjustified, or that we should not give them any concessions. We on this side of the House do not believe that the various States of India are going to develop in competition as one against another, but in co-operation and with mutual understanding. Therefore, the largest amount of help should be given to the neighbouring State, no doubt, but in this particular case a certain amount of water was given for irrigation purposes. Years after the Madras Government wanted power to be generated from it. So far, what the Minister has said is correct, but the Minister has not stated whether for the generation of power more water

was demanded by the Madras Government. That is a detail of which I am not informed at the moment.

Some months back, the hon. Minister had a talk with us, Members from Travancore-Cochin State, and he said, of course in his own good-natured way: "So much water is running to the ocean in Travancore-Cochin State. Probably you will be more than prepared to share, or to give some of it to Madras." Strangely enough for him I said: "No". I said: "Suppose this water flows to the ocean for some years more, we can stop it; if not we, our children can stop it, but suppose it goes to Madras, we can never reclaim it." And therefore, what should be done in a condition like that is that we should have, as I said, a master plan.

In a State like Travancore-Cochin we are blessed with water. One hundred and twenty inches of rain is our average annual rainfall. But you should remember that water is one of our very few gifts. We are not endowed with many other things. Therefore, we would be naturally a little hesitant in entering into deals.

Coming back to this Periyar case, in the thirties the case went for arbitration. Both Governments agreed for arbitration, and some Calcutta High Court Judge gave a judgment that Madras has no right to generate electricity out of the diverted water without coming to terms with the Travancore Government. After that when the case was decided in favour of the then Travancore Government, it was generously offered from the Travancore side: "Come on, we shall have a joint enterprise." It invited the Madras Government to have a joint enterprise for generating electricity, but that has not been accepted. I am not here to defend the Travancore-Cochin Government, either the Durbar or the Congress Government. Certainly the Madras Government has to be given all possible help, but this aspect of the question should be considered and that

is why I said in the beginning that the particular people involved, the States involved will have to be delicately handled. Therefore, is it sufficient for a particular State to say that it has a dispute with regard to some water, or should the Central Government make a preliminary enquiry, or at least call the representatives of both the States, make some preliminary study and then decide whether it should be given to arbitration. That, I think, the Joint Committee should consider.

Then, the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge or an ex-judge of the Supreme Court is proposed. I do not believe in a single man tribunal like that. At least three people must be there. I am not very particular that engineers should be there. Of course, the Judge can receive their opinion, but at least three people should be there, because it is not a question of giving justice only; it is a question of convincing others that everything has been done to do justice. In this particular case provision is only for two assessors. That I do not think is sufficient.

I welcome the clause for referring back, because if there is a mistake, this is not something which can be easily overlooked, when it is necessary to refer back a case, it should be referred back. The hon. Minister stated in the other House that it is meant only to refer back point at dispute. With that I agree, but if in considering those disputed points some other previous decision has to be disturbed, it will have to be done. I want the Joint Committee to look into that matter also.

Here the powers of the tribunal are given. I believe that the powers must be very wide and also that any number of witnesses should be allowed to come in, to produce whatever evidence they have. With regard to the Joint Committee, I think it has got a very, very important task to perform. I do not know how far the State Governments have been consulted with regard to this Bill. The Joint Committee, I think, should invite representatives of States to

[Shri Punnoose]

come and give their views, and if necessary the Joint Committee should have the facility to undertake some travel,—because this is a very important issue over which there have been disputes pending for long. I think the Joint Committee must go into the whole question in very great detail.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Lakshmayya.

Shri S. L. Saksena: On a point of order, Sir. I think clause 11 of this Bill is *ultra vires* of Articles 136 of the Constitution. Can this Parliament take over the powers of the Supreme Court which have been conferred on it under the Constitution? Article 136 says:

"(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under the law relating to the Armed Forces."

All tribunals are under the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court can pass an order against any judgment, decree etc., passed by a tribunal for an appeal. Because of this, clause 11 of the Bill will be *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

Shri Hathi rose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does he want to say anything?

Shri Hathi: Only this, that Article 262 of the Constitution says:

"(1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river-valley.

"(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1)."

So, there is explicit provision in Article 262.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Under Article 262 enough power has been given to Parliament to remove the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in particular cases as water disputes.

Shri Lakshmayya.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of information, may I know how long we will continue this discussion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We started at 3 P.M. We will go to the other Bill as soon as this Bill is finished.

✓ **Shri Lakshmayya** (Anantapur): I think the hon. Minister for introducing this Bill. The hon. Minister ought to have introduced this Bill earlier, particularly when the Government have been contemplating the construction of a number of power projects, and projects for giving irrigation facilities to the country. Such a Bill is necessary for our country as she has got a number of mighty rivers. For instance, in the South we have got big rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Pennar, Cauvery and others. In the north we have got the gigantic Ganges, Jamuna, Brahmaputra and a number of tributaries. We have got plenty of water in the rivers. But we are using only 5 per cent. of the water. To make full use of the water, we have contemplated all these irrigation schemes. You are aware that in the villages, even in the small villages, there are disputes for water and, particularly, for the canal water. Large sums of money are spent in courts and the disputes would go on for five years, ten years and twelve years. Similarly, between the States a number of disputes would arise

because all our long rivers are flowing through two or three States. This Bill relates to inter-State rivers and river valleys.

For instance, I may tell the House, there is the Nandikonda Project in Rayalaseema. Two States have interest in this and there is the Upper Pennar Project. The river takes its rise and flows through Mysore State. Some five or six years back there arose a dispute between the Mysore State and Andhra in regard to three projects; Bhairavani Thippa Project, Upper Pennar Project and Tunga Bhadra Project. Even now they are not settled. The dispute for Upper Pennar Project—was in relation to the submersion of a few acres of land—dry and useless land about hundred and fifty acres in extent. On account of that the work was suspended for three years. Later on, our Minister went to Bangalore in person and got it settled.

Another thing that is hanging fire in Andhra State, particularly in Rayalaseema, is the dispute in regard to the water of Thunga Bhadra Project for 'High level Canal'. The dispute over Bhairavani Thippa Project is still not settled. The foundation was laid some four years back. The work rests with the foundation stone alone. It has not progressed at all.

Similarly, in the North, when the rivers are long and are flowing through a number of States, disputes are likely to arise. So, a Bill of this sort is necessary.

This Bill derives its power from article 262 of the Constitution. Of course, most of the provisions that are embodied in the Constitution are incorporated here. This is the first stage of the Bill, that is, referring to the Select Committee. Therefore, I wish to say that I am very happy.

Regarding the nomination to the Tribunal, the Bill contemplates that he must be either a Judge of the High Court or the Supreme Court. The assessors must also be persons of high character. They must be per-

sons of integrity and honesty. Instead of two assessors (one from each State) I suggest that there should be one more to give advice to the Tribunal.

With regard to the time, it is better that a time-limit is fixed; otherwise it may go on for months and years together. I should like to join some of the Members in suggesting that the Tribunal and the assessors should make personal inspection of the works that are in dispute—the water dispute and all that. They should see them in person to have a better understanding of the case, then examine witnesses before they come to decision on that. This is another thing which should be provided for in the bill.

With regard to the other things, when the Bill comes for debate we will express our opinion. But anyhow I want such disputes to be settled—adjudicated—as early as possible. For everything co-operation and co-ordination is necessary. I am sorry to say that I did not get an opportunity to speak in the flood control debate. I should like to tell the House now how such non-co-operation and non-co-ordination would hamper the progress of the work. I had the fortune of seeing the Kosi Project. It was a pleasure to see four organisations, such as the Auxiliary Cadet Corps, the Shramadhanis, the Bharat Sevak Samaj, and a host of labourers employed by private contractor, working on the construction in the Kosi Project. It was really a pleasant sight. I was reminded of the Ramayana incident when the bears and monkeys were busy in constructing the bridge, that huge bridge which linked India with Lanka. I was reminded of those days of Rama and Ravana. These people were working from 5-30 to 10 and evening from 4 to 7 P.M. during the days of summer—and we could see the sweat of their brow. We could see that they were working with so much vigour and enthusiasm. I appreciated the spirit of the people there, particularly, the Shramadhanis, who

[Shri Lakshmayya]

were working for a period of ten to fifteen days without touching a single penny out of that. Really, I very much appreciated the co-operation of the people and the spirit of the people. There should be more co-operation amongst the people because non-co-operation will lead to the hampering of the work. Similarly, the disputes between the States would also hamper the progress of our project work. Unfortunately, there was no co-operation in Kosi project work between the engineers and the Shramadhanis workers and the Bharat Sevak Samaj. The engineers were interested in the private contractors for reasons best known to themselves and they were not co-operating with the other organisations. They were not showing the sites and marking them for work. They were not giving proper guidance. The Shramadhanis workers, who are not paid even a penny, and the Bharat Sevak Samaj workers who were working with enthusiasm were helpless on account of the non-co-operation of the engineers. As the Minister has stated, they constructed only 50 miles. If they had full co-operation and full co-ordination of the engineers, these people would have constructed at least 80 or 100 miles there. That is why I say that an Act of this type is necessary just to settle the disputes, quarrels etc. I welcome the Bill whole-heartedly and I support the measure once again.

Shri Nanda: I am so sorry that the House has not been able to avail itself of the full quota of time to which it was entitled for the discussion of this Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: On a point of order. The Minister is replying. That means, after the hon. Minister has spoken, can we take vote upon this Bill?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give my ruling and then the House can vote or not. So far as the facts are concerned, let it be finished.

Shri Nanda: It has received support from all the Members who have spoken. Particularly, a powerful plea on behalf of the Bill has been put in by the Hon. Member Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava. There is not much that I have to deal with in answer. Some of the small points of detail can be taken up in the Joint Committee.

One issue that was raised at the very outset was about the use of Article 262 rather than Article 263. I think the simple answer is that Article 263 deals generally with matters of co-ordination whereas Article 262 has been specifically inserted in the Constitution for this purpose, that is, the purpose of inter-State water disputes.

Then, regarding the particular clauses of the Bill, one or two points have been raised. Some of them have already been answered. Why do we restrict the choice in respect of the personnel to a Judge?

I need not give an elaborate reply. A point was made that these being technical matters, why not have a technical man or a man drawn from public life. In regard to that I would invite attention to sub-clause (2) of clause 4 which provides for the appointment of assessors to help the judge. In such matters of great moment to the life of large communities in the country a judicial view has ultimately to be brought to bear upon them. It is essential that it should be a judge who should preside over this tribunal.

There was the question of our referring back a decision of the tribunal. This has been very adequately dealt with, that it is a very proper provision. It may be, as was pointed out, that the tribunal having considered the matters, something new has arisen, or there is some technical aspect of it which has to be brought to the notice of the tribunal;

and it is really to help the tribunal to take a fuller view of the matter that ultimately the decision is left entirely to the discretion of the tribunal itself.

There was one other point regarding clause 5(3). In one place the Bill says that within a period of three months a reference may be made to the tribunal. But in another clause, namely in clause 12, there is no such time-limit placed and power is given to the Government to dissolve the tribunal after it has submitted its report. If it is at all necessary to clarify this, it can be done in the Joint Committee. The moment a State has indicated its mind to make a reference, I mean the moment the Central Government finds anything requiring to be considered, of course there is not going to be a dissolution of the tribunal. So this is a matter of detail which can be attended to.

Then there was some general point made about dealing with the States in a manner that we do not alienate them. Hon. Members will find presently, when we deal with the other Bill, that the susceptibilities of the States have been taken care of fully. And even here there is no intention to just rush to a tribunal. It will be only after every other possibility—the possibility of a settlement by agreement—has been exhausted, it is, only then that recourse may be had to the tribunal. And it is quite probable that with that power of reference to a tribunal, in that background of reserve power, use of it may not be very frequent; because the parties know that ultimately some third party is going to settle and it is much better that the parties concerned with the help of the Central Government dissolve the dispute themselves.

Reference was made to the question of master plan, etc. That is a very relevant consideration, but it arises much more in connection with the other Bill, and I will explain that aspect there.

There was one little matter urged by an hon. Member about Travancore-Cochin State. There can be no intention of ever depriving a State of all that is due to it before another State is allowed to appropriate any of those resources. And so far as power is concerned, it is not a question of giving water and not being able to take it back; because power is transmitted over very large areas over transmission lines, and it can certainly be adjusted, used and distributed for all the legitimate claims of the States concerned. So there should be no fear in the minds of hon. Members that there will be anything to which the States can take any reasonable exception regarding the operation of this legislation when it is enacted.

Sir, I do no wish to take any more time.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May, I know if the States had been consulted in regard to this legislation?

Shri Nanda: The States have been consulted overmuch. I think hon. Members were rather very indulgent to me and they did not ask this question, "Why did you not bring this Bill, such an urgent piece of legislation, earlier?" The answer is that since 1950 various drafts have been coming to and fro and various conferences have been held and the whole matter has been thrashed out fully.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before putting the motion to the vote of the House I will give my ruling.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I suggest that you may be pleased to take up the other Bill and we may proceed with its discussion and the motions may be put to the House after you have been pleased to deliver your ruling? Because, if the ruling is that we should not proceed with this, then it is useless to put it to vote. You have been pleased to order that discussion shall go on. But the discussion may stop here and we may discuss the other bill upto the present stage and you may be

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava]

pleased to give your ruling before the motion is put; because if the motion is put, then we are making ourselves a party to it and we will be stultifying ourselves if your ruling is that it is a Money Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give my ruling now.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: If the ruling is being given now it is all right.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: To my mind it is very clear that there is some confusion on this question of its being a Money Bill or not, and that is why I wanted to raise this question. I do not for a moment say that it is a Money Bill or anything of that kind. I say that the provisions of Article 110(3) do not apply here; and therefore the interpretation which is being put, that the Speaker's decision on this point that it is a Money Bill is final, is not correct. I say with very great respect that this is not the point which I wish to submit before this House. My contention is only this much. It is not the question of its being a Money Bill which could be considered, introduced or moved. The question is only this. Under Article 117 if there is a Bill which covers any of those things enumerated in clauses (a) to (f) of Article 110, if there is any Bill which makes provision for any of these—it is not a question of Money Bill—if such a Bill is to be introduced, it cannot be introduced in the Council of States. I can refer to May's *Parliamentary Practice* also in this connection. It becomes then a question of breach of privilege of this House if such an introduction has taken place in the Council of States.

Therefore, my contention is not as you have understood. My very humble submission is, I am not for a moment raising this question of its being a Money Bill or not. The question is that various matters as enumerated from (a) to (f) in Article 110(1) of the Constitution cannot be introduced in the Council of States.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if it is not a Money Bill under Article 110, under Article 117 as a financial Bill also it ought not to be introduced in the Rajya Sabha that is the point of the hon. Member.

Shri U. M. Tivedi: Yes. I do not wish to say anything on the question whether it is a Money Bill or not. That is not the point here.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: I would request you to see the Financial Memorandum to the Bill. It says the money will be taken out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Where is the doubt? Government itself says that the money will be taken from there and from nowhere else. How can Government blow hot and cold when they say this in lines 6 and 7 of the Financial Memorandum?

Shri S. N. Das (Darbhanga Central): It may be by appropriation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: Appropriation is a subsequent affair. But here they have provided for withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India under clause 10 itself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have considered the point of order, and I shall give my ruling now. Whatever ruling I give in regard to this Bill will apply also to the other Bill. If I were to hear the points of order in regard to both the Bills, but reserve my ruling on both and give one ruling later on, then possibly all the time may be wasted. So, I have considered the matter even as the discussion was going on, and this is what I feel.

First of all, I shall state clearly the objections that have been raised. Now, this is a Bill which has been introduced in the Rajya Sabha and referred to a Select Committee, and our assistance has been invoked for the purpose of having a Joint Committee. It is certainly open to this House to say, this Bill, to the Select Committee on which our co-operation has been sought, is not within the

competence of the other House, and therefore, we are not going to participate in the Select Committee or pass this motion. The point therefore is whether the other House had jurisdiction to proceed with this Bill which has been referred to a Select Committee on which we have been asked to co-operate.

The objections that have been raised are as follows: firstly, it is a Money Bill; and secondly, even under sub-clause (c) of clause 1 which relates to withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of India, and under sub-clause (d) of clause (1) which relates to appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, any Bill that makes provision either for withdrawal of money from or appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund becomes a Money Bill. And under Article 109, no Money Bill can be introduced in the Council of States. On this ground, exception is taken.

The answer to that objection as has been stated by the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs is this. He says that in the opening words of clause 1 of Article 110 it is said that a Bill which makes provision only for items mentioned in sub-clause (a) to (f) or ancillary items mentioned in sub-clause (g) alone can constitute a Money Bill. But here there are no such incidental matters; but other matters, are there. So, it is not purely a Money Bill, and it does not come under that category.

Shri U. M. Trivedi also says that he is not taking exception to this on the ground that it is a Money Bill. Therefore, it may be taken for granted that the objection to this measures is not on the ground that it is a Money Bill, but on the ground that it is a financial Bill under Article 117, and that under clause 1 of Article 117, no financial Bill which contains provisions relating to the items mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause 1 of Article 110 can be introduced in the Council of States.

As against this, the hon. Minister of Legal Affairs drew the attention of the House to clause 3 of Article 117 where it is said that any measure which involves an expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India requires the sanction of the President before it is passed. Now, clause 1 of Article 117 bars the very introduction or moving of a Bill, if it relates to sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause 1 of Article 110, in the Council of States.

Now, there is a difference between a Bill which is contemplated in clause 1 of Article 117 and a Bill which is contemplated in clause 3 of Article 117. No doubt, in the marginal note to Article 117, the entire article has been given the heading 'Special provisions as to financial Bills'. But from the manner in which clause 1 of that Article has been worded, and the different wording that has been followed in clause 3 of that article, it appears that Article 117 as a whole seems to contemplate two classes of financial Bills; one class of financial Bills consists of those Bills which strictly refer to items mentioned in sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause 1 of Article 110, and which contain provisions exclusively for that purpose; these Bills are called money Bills; the second class of Bills consists of those Bills which, on account of these provisions being included along with other provisions are not Money Bills; they are only financial Bills, and they belong to one category by themselves. In other words, the two classes are: Bills where specific provisions have been made for withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund as contemplated in sub-clause (c) of clause 1 of Article 110, or for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund as contemplated in sub-clause (d) of the same clause; and Bills where such specific provisions have not been made.

But a Bill may involve incidentally some expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. That Bill is contemplated only in clause 3 of Article 117. This Bill is different from the other Bills; though in the Financial Memorandum attached to

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

the present Bill it might be said that this Bill would involve some expenditure, yet it is not inconsistent with the provision made in clause 3 of Article 117. Clause 3 of Article 117 definitely contemplates cases where directly there is no provision in the Bill, or in any clause in the Bill, for withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund or for appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund, but incidentally the effect of a provision in it will involve spending money out of the Consolidated Fund. It is for such Bills that provision has been made in clause 3 of Article 117.

Reading clauses 1 and 3 of Article 117 together, I find that clause 1 seems to refer to cases of Bills which come under sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause 1 of Article 110, and where specifically and in so many words, provision is made for the withdrawal of moneys from or appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund.

Here in this Bill, it is contended, that in such terms, there is no withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund provided for, nor has appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund been asked for. But all the same, it affects the Consolidated Fund; it involves expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. On this ground, therefore, it is contended that this Bill, though a financial Bill, does not come under clause 1 of Article 117, but it exclusively comes under clause 3 of Article 117. If this opinion prevails, then there is no provision in clause 3 of Article 117 similar to the one made in clause 1 of that Article preventing the jurisdiction of the Rajya Sabha so far as the introduction of this Bill there is concerned. There is no similar provision in clause 3 of Article 117. But there is this provision there, that where such a Bill is introduced in the Rajya Sabha or here, before it is passed, the sanction of the President is necessary. That sanction has been obtained under clause 3 of Article 117, as has been endorsed on the back-cover of the Bill.

Therefore, on a matured consideration, and after hearing both sides, I come to the conclusion that this Bill is neither a Money Bill which comes under Article 110, nor a financial Bill which comes under clause 1 of Article 117, but exclusively a Bill which though a financial Bill comes under clause 3 of Article 117, and for which only at the time of passing or before passing, the President's sanction is necessary.

Therefore, I rule that this Bill is quite in order. And if we decide that matter here, we will not be committing any error of jurisdiction.

I shall therefore put the motion to vote now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers and river valleys made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th September, 1955 and communicated to this House on the 13th September, 1955 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri Piare Lall Kureel Talib, Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri Vyankatram Pirajirao Pawar, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Chandrasanker Bhatt, Shri G. R. Damodaran, Shri M. Shankarapandian, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri M. K. Shivananjappa, Shri Luxman Shrawan Bhatkar, Shri Nand Lal Joshi, Shri P. Rama-swamy, Shri Anirudha Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nayan Tara Das, Shri Ranbir Singh Choudhuri, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Sitanath Brohmo-Chaudhury, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri Kadiala Gopalarao, Nikunja Behari

Chowdhury, Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri V. Veeraswamy, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri Anandchand, and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda."

The motion was adopted.

RIVER BOARDS BILL

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the motion in regard to the River Boards Bill. Two hours had been set apart for the previous Bill, and three hours for the present Bill. As the point of order relates to both Bills, I would divide the time taken on the point of order between that Bill and this Bill. I must have closed the debate on the previous Bill by 5 o'clock. We started discussion on that at 3 o'clock. But we have finished it at about 5.35 P.M. That means, we have taken half an hour more on that Bill. That half an hour will be taken away from the time allotted to the present Bill for which three hours have been provided for. The House will sit today up to 7 P.M. So, we shall have 1 hour and 20 minutes today for this Bill. The balance of the time for this Bill will be given tomorrow. This Bill will have 2½ hours in all.

The Minister of Planning and Irrigation and Power (Shri Nanda): I beg to move:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river-valleys made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th September, 1955 and communicated to this House on the 19th September, 1955 and resolves that the following members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri Piare Lall Kureel, 'Talib', Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri Vyankatrao

Pirajirao Pawar, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Chandrasanker Bhatt, Shri G. R. Damodaran, Shri M. Shankarapandian, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri M. K. Shivananjappa, Shri Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar, Shri Nand Lal Joshi, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Anirudha Singh, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nayan Tara Das, Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Shri Basant Kumar Das, Shri Sitanath Brohmo-Chaudhuri, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri Kadivala Gopala Rao, Shri Nikunja Behari Chowdhury, Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri V. Veeraswamy, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri Anandchand, and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda."

The House, for the purpose of this Bill also, has its time curtailed and I will try to compress the observations that I have to make in putting this motion before the House as much as possible. This Bill is, I may mention, based on, and derives its authority from, entry 56 in the Union List in Seventh Schedule. It reads:

"Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest".

Thus we have in this Bill clause 2 which reads:

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent hereinafter provided."

The above provision of the Constitution is thus linked up with this clause of the Bill.

In order to carry out this purpose, certain arrangements have been made in this Bill. But what is the purpose?

[Shri Nanda]

Regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys. This has been further explained and clarified in clause 13 where stress is laid on the objective of achieving maximum results. This is the key to the whole idea of integrated, unified development of the water resources of our country. It is possible to have a particular use in a particular way to derive some benefit, but that will be only a partial and fractional utilisation. If, however, we have planned properly, taken a view of the entire possibilities of the region so far as the available water resources in the rivers are concerned, it would be possible to extend and expand the utilisation and to secure much larger benefits through multi-purpose use of these resources. There may be irrigation, there may be power also, there may be navigation, there may be flood control—and several other uses. Therefore, in order that the optimum use is made of these resources, there should be some authority to have a look at the entire picture as a whole and not let partial development come in the way of the fuller utilisation of these resources and not let neglect of these resources be permitted. It is mentioned further in the same clause—there are 8 points—conservation, control and optimum utilisation of water resources of the inter-State rivers, promotion and operation of schemes for the development of hydro-electric power, flood control, navigation and afforestation—I forgot to mention the last—and control of soil erosion, prevention of pollution of waters and all those things. These are intended to be looked after by a method of co-ordinated development of these resources.

Mention was made of a master plan for the country. It is certainly a very acceptable notion and not a notion which is not familiar to us, not an idea which we have already not accepted and to an extent worked out. Regional development alone will not do. The country has to be viewed as a whole and the regional plans also

have to fit into a master plan. For such a master plan, provision is being made through the CWPC, our other resources, States etc. Data are being collected about the potential of the various rivers for purposes of irrigation, power etc. And in order that these may be utilised to the full, various arrangements are visualised here. I shall not go into details. The various clauses are there. The machinery that is intended to be provided consists, in the first place, of a board. A board is to be set up, not as in the case of the other Bill at the instance of a State. Here the Central Government take the initiative to set up a board. The various provisions about its establishment, functions etc. are given in Chapter II—how it is established, either at the instance of the State or otherwise for the purpose of advising and performing other functions. The composition of the board is given in clause 5. It shall consist of a chairman and such other members as the Central Government thinks fit to appoint. Here, it is not one person only, but because of the larger purpose in view, it can be a larger body. Then a member shall be chosen from among persons who, in the opinion of the Central Government, have special knowledge and experience in irrigation, electrical engineering etc.

Then there are clauses 10 and 11 which enable this board to function effectively. In order to strengthen the hands of the board, these provisions have been made, that it may have one or more advisory committee or committees or may associate with itself such persons whose assistance or advice it may desire. This is so much about the board.

The next chapter says how the board shall proceed regarding the various functions. One of the most important is the preparation of schemes, because it is only when there is a properly prepared scheme that the rest of the things can follow. After preparing a scheme, the board shall consult the Governments interested in

respect of the scheme and after considering their suggestions, if any, the board may confirm or modify or reject a scheme. So that consultation with the States is provided for not at one stage but at various stages. The Central Government may—in the same clause 15—on a request received in this behalf from any Government interested or otherwise, assist the Governments interested in taking such steps as may be necessary for the execution of the scheme. This is another provision which is a very important provision. It takes the arrangements a stage further. It is another integral part of the whole machinery. There are the Boards and then the Central Government takes upon itself certain responsibilities of assisting the Governments interested in taking such steps as may be necessary for the execution of the schemes. These steps may be varied and may arise either because both the States want them or one State wants them and another is neglecting its obligations and, therefore, impeding or retarding the development of the river valleys. Then the Central Government may take such steps as may be necessary to assist the State concerned, of course, in terms of the approved scheme.

The next part of the machinery is arbitration. This is clause 22, where any difference or dispute arises between two or more Governments interested with respect to any advice tendered or any measures undertaken by the Government interested in pursuance of such advice or, clause (c) is very important, there is any refusal or neglect of any Government interested to undertake any measures in pursuance of any advice, to share benefits or financial liabilities. Supposing any State may not have to derive any benefit immediately or otherwise from a project, but in that State a dam is to be built and if it refuses to go ahead with the various steps it has to take, like the acquisition of land and other things, or if there is any dispute about the share of the cost etc., then this arbitration provision comes in. The arbitrator shall be a person to be appointed in this

behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who are or have been Judges of the Supreme Court or are Judges of a High Court. There is provision also for the appointment of assessors. A very important provision, which is the corner-stone of the effectiveness of this legislation, is sub-clause (4) of clause 22. It says that the decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding on the parties and shall be given effect to by the Governments interested.

There are certain other very useful provisions. There are the powers to make rules for the Central Government assisting the Governments interested in any scheme prepared. This is only just for the implementation of the intentions of the advice or the decision of the arbitrator, that is, in order that an effective scheme may be drawn up. The provision has been made so that necessary information could be collected by the Board. Of course, the Board will consist of the Chairman and a few persons. Then, how is the Board going to do all these things? It is a big task of drawing up a scheme for a whole region. It won't have the technical personnel necessary. The answer is that the entire organisation of the State, the CWPC and other resources will be at the disposal of this body and, therefore, it will be in a position, with the help of the engineering knowledge available to us, to frame as quickly as possible a scheme and give advice to the States to carry out those schemes. If something comes in the way of quick execution, arbitration is there and the award is there. How is it to be carried out? There, the Central Government can come in and do the job which is required by the Board or the Arbitrator. This is the main scheme of this legislation and it is clear enough. It is covered by a few provisions but it has very far-reaching consequences for the good of the country. I hope that it will have quick passage.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

that the House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill to provide for the establishment of River Boards for the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys made in the motion adopted by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th September, 1955 and communicated to this House on the 19th September, 1955 and resolves that the following Members of Lok Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee, namely, Shri Piare Lal Kureel 'Talib', Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya, Shri Sunder Lall, Shri Vyankat-rao Pirajirao Pawar, Shri Ramappa Balappa Bidari, Shri Chandrasanker Bhatt, Shri G. R. Damodaran, Shri M. Sankarapandian, Dr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva, Shri M. K. Shivananjappa, Shri Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar, Shri Nand Lal Joshi, Shri P. Ramaswamy, Shri Anirudha Sinha, Shri Lalit Narayan Mishra, Shri Nayan Tara Das, Shri Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Shri Lakshman Singh Charak, Shri Basanta Kumar Das, Shri Sitanath Brohmo-Choudhury, Shri B. Ramachandra Reddi, Shri Kadiyala Gopala Rao, Shri Nikunja Behari Chowdhury, Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd, Shri Jaswantraj Mehta, Shri V. Veeraswamy, Shri Bahadur Singh, Shri R. Velayudhan, Shri Anandchand, and Shri Gulzarilal Nanda."

The hon. Members may now take part in the discussion. I think Shri S. L. Saksena spoke yesterday. I will give opportunities to all persons. The two bills are inter-related and as there is a single Joint Committee, I am leaving it to the good sense of the hon. Members themselves to find opportunities for other Members who want to participate and who have not participated. No doubt, the one subject is not on all fours with the other subject.

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I give my whole-hearted support to this measure.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I wish hon. Members are brief so that many hon. Members can participate.

Shri N. M. Lingam: I shall take note of it, Sir.

Before going into the clauses of the Bill, I want to give some idea to the House of the manner in which our water resources are utilised at present.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA** in the Chair]

In this country, the total annual flow of water is estimated at 1356 million acre feet of which only 76 million acre feet or 5.6 per cent. is used for irrigation and the rest flows into the sea. That is the picture for the whole country.

Taking some South Indian States the position is as follows. I refer to the region comprising to Andhra, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg. Here the total water that flows into the region is estimated at 200 million acre feet. Most of the rivers flow through more than one State. The water that is actually used comes to only very little. I have not got the figures separately. I have got the figures for the three big rivers, namely, Krishna, Cauvery and the Godavari. In respect of the Krishna, the water used is only 18 per cent., in respect of Cauvery it is 60 per cent. and in respect of Godavari it is only 14 per cent. This is the position. We have large areas to be irrigated in this country but only about 1/5th of the area that is under agriculture is irrigated, although we have very large water resources flowing into the sea. We have the consequential result that we are not making use of our water resources for the development of power also. It is amazing that we did not bestow thought on this vital question affecting the country much earlier.

Then again, take the southern region. The Krishna river flows

through Mysore, Hyderabad, Andhra and Bombay. The Cauvery flows through Mysore, Madras, Coorg and Travancore-Cochin. The Godavari flows through Mysore, Hyderabad, Andhra and the Madhya Pradesh and there are other smaller rivers. There is the Pennar which flows through Mysore and Andhra, the Palar which flows through Mysore, Andhra and Madras, there is the Ponnaiyar river which flows through Mysore and Madras, the Vamasagar river which flows through Orissa and Andhra. So, we see that the majority of these rivers go through more than one State and all these rivers have not been exploited to the full because of this.

Taking this region alone, the hydroelectric power potential is about 5 million kwts. We see the leeway that has to be made for the full utilisation of the waters that flows in this region. It is gratifying to note that it is not merely to use the waters for irrigation and power that this Board is being set up but also to have schemes for the development of navigation, for flood control, for afforestation and conservation of soil, and prevention of pollution of waters in inter-State rivers. But imposing as the list of objectives of the Board is, I have a fear that the machinery provided is unequal to the tasks that we envisage for this body. In clause 13, the Board is to tender advice only to the State Governments in respect of these matters. These matters, as the House knows, are very vital for the economy of the country. For instance, the problem of soil erosion is our problem number one today. It has its effects not only on the fertility of the soil, but also on floods and many other aspects of soil. The question of afforestation, which is linked with soil erosion, has vital bearings on the economy of the country. There is the all-important question of navigation. This question is not solved merely by the Board tendering advice on these matters that may be referred to by

any State Government. I am analysing clause 13. Here the Board's function is only to tender advice. Sub-clause (b) of clause 13 says:

"preparing schemes, including multi-purpose schemes, for the purpose of regulating or developing the inter-State river or river valley and advising the Governments interested to undertake measures for executing the scheme prepared by the Board."

It is true under sub-clause (c), it is stated:

"allocating among the Governments interested the costs of executing any scheme prepared by the Board and of maintaining any works undertaken in the execution of the Scheme."

But my own feeling is that these schemes, unless they come entirely within the purview of the individual States, cannot be executed by the Board proposed. If any particular scheme is within the ambit of the State Government, the mere advice of the Board is sufficient; but if the scheme extends over more than one State as it often happens, for which the Board is specially constituted, then the machinery provided is ineffective. It is a stupendous task to take one problem alone. Taking for instance, soil conservation in a river basin which flows through more than one State, it requires the resources of the States concerned and possibly of the Centre also to a considerable extent, not to speak of the technical personnel and other facilities necessary to execute the scheme. A machinery will be necessary to implement schemes with regard to soil conservation alone in a particular region covering more than one State affected by the course of a river. Similar will be the position with regard to the development of afforestation. There is then the question of navigation also. Inter-State navigation cannot be tackled by a Board like this. It involves the opening of new canals and many other ques-

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

tions connected with navigation. I feel, therefore, that the machinery of the River Board will not be effective in solving these problems that will affect more than one State. It has to be really effective if it has to carry out the functions envisaged for it in the Bill and it has to be a very high-powered body with ample resources, with more powers than provided for in this measure.

The development of navigation has not been very satisfactory—I mean inland navigation and it is necessary that we should make a beginning in this regard through the machinery of this Bill. The poet Bharathi of the south dreamed of a time when the waters of the Ganges would mix with the waters of the Cauvery in a system of countrywide inland navigation. This navigation will not only help us in our transport problem but also create a feeling of oneness in the country like our railways and postal systems. The connecting of all parts of the country by a sound system of inland navigation will create this feeling of oneness. So, having regard to the terms and functions proposed for this board, we cannot escape the conclusion that the powers allowed to it are the minimum.

Mr. Chairman: Your time is up.

Shri N. M. Lingam: With regard to the audit of the accounts of the board it is said that the accounts shall be audited at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed. But it would be better in my opinion if the Bill itself explicitly stated that the accounts should be audited by the Auditor-General. Even in the case of boards like the Coffee Board or the Tea Board, we have stated that the accounts shall be audited by the Auditor-General. So, instead of leaving it here to be provided for in the rules, it is better that express provision is made in the Bill itself.

Again, no clear idea of the funds that the board will have at its command is given in the Bill. It is necessary that the Bill makes provision

for defining the sources of income for the board so that it would carry out its functions according to the schedules and the programme before it and which will have to be incorporated, I believe, in the Five Year Plan of the Government. I take it that the proposals of this body will be incorporated in the Five Year Plan for the development of the country. In that case, the schedule of development has to be prepared by the board and the regular source of revenue has to be assigned to it. The board will not have full time work if occasionally it takes up a scheme at the instance of the State Governments and sits idle for the rest of the time.

These are the principal remarks that I have to make with regard to this. The Select Committee, I hope, will go into all those questions and make the Board really powerful so that it will be a very important machinery for the economic development of the country through the development of our water resources.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla): When I turn to the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill I consider it to be a most laudable measure but when I examine some of the provisions I am assailed with doubts as to the effectiveness of the measure. While framing the various clauses there is such an interlocking which will create considerable impediments and inconsistencies in the path of its enforcement. Nobody is afraid as much as I am as to the dangers of parochial patriotism; that is, that the State may want to do something not perhaps for its own advantage so much as perhaps out of spite for the other State. The tendency to be parochially patriotic and nationally un-patriotic is a tendency which has to be eschewed and that is likely to be there.

But, what I notice about this Bill is that the objective is that there should be a central authority, as my learned colleague who just preceded me said, conducive to the oneness of the

country. This is no doubt a laudable object, but, is it an objective we are likely to achieve through the agency of this legislative measure?

The difficulty that I notice is that it is a provision ostensibly, seemingly advisory, actually directive or even mandatory. For instance a Board cannot be established unless its establishment is sought by a State Government.

Shri Nanda: Or otherwise.

Shri Tek Chand: I am coming to that. Then we have the words "or otherwise by notification etc. by the Central Government". When we come to the proviso, the notification cannot be issued unless the State Governments have been consulted. Therefore, there will be certain obstacles or impediments which should not be lost sight of. A State seeking advice may be bargaining for a lot that was never intended. The dictionary meaning of 'advice' or the Lexicographer's meaning of 'advice' is that certain opinion is requested. It is for the person or individual or the corporation seeking opinion to act or not to act upon the opinion. Where the difficulties will arise is that when a State seeks a certain advice with respect to a certain relevant matter the advice is offered. The advice may have very important and heavy financial commitments and the advice must be followed. This is the curious result, not of the intention but of the wording. For instance, we have clause 13. "Matters in respect of which a Board may be authorised to tender advice" is the marginal heading. (a) relates to advising Government, (b) relates to preparing schemes and (c), (d) and (e) relate to other incidental matters.

Then again, if you will turn to arbitration clause 22 (c) it says that, "Where any dispute or difference arises between two or more Governments with respect to the refusal or neglect of any government interested to undertake any measures in pursuance of any advice tendered by the Board". Well, the matter goes to arbitration. The result, therefore, is,

when an advice is sought by a State, the advice given under certain set of circumstances may not be considered to be to its own behoof or to the betterment of that particular State to the fullest extent. The advice given may result in involving that State which seeks advice in heavy financial commitments. The moment the advice sought is not considered feasible by that State, then the result will be that refusal to receive advice becomes justiciable by an arbitrator and an arbitrator can mulct, can enforce and can involve it in heavy financial commitments simply because an advice sought was not accepted or could not, under the circumstances, be followed. Therefore, my feelings are, eliminate the question of advice: Let this be the function of the Centre—where it considers necessary in the interests of one State, two States, or more States, that river board should function in a certain manner, it should not be within the jurisdiction of the States to ignore the decisions of the river boards. The difficulty will be that in these circumstances, the particular States will be very chary of seeking advice. When we are seeking advice and receiving opinion, the opinion may have to be rammed down our throats. Therefore, some sort of intelligible nexus ought to be established between the request for an advice and liability to obey the advice perforce. Otherwise, facing the decision of an arbitrator must be final. To my mind, there is an inherent inconsistency between advice sought, advice given and the advice assuming the shape of a command and which must be followed.

Mr. Chairman: I think it is a sugar-coated pill!

Shri Tek Chand: Not that I do not want the Boards to function; not that I do not want them to exercise the powers that they have, but the difficulty is, they will not function, because for the purposes of their functioning, some State must set the machinery into motion. They may inadvertently seek an advice, and

[Shri Tek Chand]

when once an advice is sought, then of course the river boards can do what they like. But my difficulty is, out of fear that the river boards may involve them into onerous duties, they may feel shy of seeking advice.

Then, clause 25 contains an inconsistency which may be noticed. The marginal note gives protection to members, officers and servants of the board to be public servants. But when you read the actual clause, the status of being public servants or the immunity that they get under the provisions of the Indian Penal Code is confined to members and officers of the board only. There is a distinction in law between an officer of the Government let us say, and a servant of the Government. An officer is only a functionary or employee of the Government, who is called upon to discharge what is called an *officium*. Every servant is not called upon to discharge an *officium*. Therefore, a distinction is deliberately made by law between a Government officer and a Government servant. No doubt, in a broad sense, every Government officer is also a Government servant. Therefore, in the clause, you are giving immunity to members and officers of the Board, but in your marginal note you are giving that immunity to members, officers and servants of Government.

So far as arbitrator is concerned, according to sub-clause (2) of clause 22,

"the arbitrator shall be a person to be appointed in this behalf by the Chief Justice of India from among persons who are, or have been, Judges of the Supreme Court or are Judges of a High Court."

To say that the arbitrator shall be appointed "from among persons who are, or have been, Judges of the Supreme Court" is understandable. It means that the present Judges of the Supreme Court as well as the ex-Judges or the retired Judges of the Supreme Court are persons qualified

to be an arbitrator. But when we come to Judges of the High Court, existing Judges of a High Court alone are qualified to be arbitrators, but not ex-Judges of the High Court. The distinction does not admit of any logical reasoning behind it. The age of retirement in the case of Supreme Court Judge is greater than in the case of a High Court Judge. Therefore, if you are going to recruit an arbitrator from among ex-High Court Judges, you may be recruiting a comparatively younger person who may be in a position to discharge his duties which may be of a very complex character with greater diligence. Therefore, it will be desirable that if you are going to have arbitrators from among Judges of a High Court, you may as well include an ex-Judge of a High Court, because thereby you will be preventing a great pressure on the High Court's work. Already in every High Court there is a preponderance of arrears and most of the High Courts are asking the Government for more Judges. If you are going to put this work on existing High Court Judges, the difficulty will be one of greater pressure. Therefore, it will be just as well if you include an ex-Judge of the High Court, who, in matters of ability and efficiency will be no less than a present High Court Judge. These are incidental matters. I think that the Central Government should be able to get over the difficulties created by the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution by having greater powers and not merely advisory powers.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittor): I need not dwell at very great length on this Bill, because, just as the previous Bill, this Bill also has been welcomed by the House wholeheartedly. The hon. Minister while making his motion said that the authority behind this Bill is entry No. 56 in the Union List. I am sure he would agree with me that the immediate provocation for the introduction of his measure is to be found in the experience that has been gained by

the working of the Tungabhadra Board. The work connected with the Tungabhadra project was confronted with a great deal of difficulties, but after the Board was actually formed, those difficulties were to a considerable extent solved by the State Governments themselves by mutual consultation. The very fact that they came round the table and discussed their difficulties face to face solved many great difficulties. I am sure the origin of this Bill should have been suggested to the hon. Minister by the excellent working of the Tungabhadra Board. Of course, there are still some difficulties with regard to the Board, but generally speaking, the Board has functioned very well and it has helped a great deal in solving certain very difficult problems that were confronted by that project.

I would like to make very briefly some observations with regard to certain provisions of this Bill. I am happy to know that the Board contemplated under this Bill is a purely advisory Board. I am sure it is better that all of us recognise that we are functioning under a federal constitution, where the States have a great deal of autonomy. The State Governments are very much responsible to the people and therefore, it must be assumed and conceded that those Governments will always behave in a very responsible manner. Therefore, from this end, that is, from the Central Government it should not be necessary to force anything on them unless it is so absolutely imperative. That fact is recognised and the Board has been made a purely advisory body. That is a very welcome measure.

Under clause 5, with regard to the composition of the Board, I find that the Central Government has got the power to nominate the members. I should think that usually the Central Government would nominate some members who have got the confidence of the respective State Governments which are interested. But, with regard to the termination of the Services of

these nominees, I think it would be better to provide that the State Governments should have the authority to withdraw any of their nominees from the Board and in their place, place some other nominee in whom they have confidence. That matter has not been made abundantly clear here. It looks as though once the State Government nominates a nominee in the Board, until the period of the member expires or until the Central Government terminates their services, that member will continue. That would lead to a very anomalous position. I think that it should be provided in this Bill that the State nominees should be capable of being withdrawn by the respective State Governments.

With regard to the functions of the Board, a fairly detailed list has been given in this Bill. But, I fail to notice in the enumeration, the rehabilitation of displaced persons. By rehabilitation, I mean, by the submergence on account of the construction of any dam, problems of rehabilitation may arise just as in the Damodar Valley. That is a very important function of the Board which has not been remunerated. I think it would be fair that this function of the Board should clearly be indicated in clause 13 of the Bill.

Then, I would like to refer to what in my opinion is a very important matter, with regard to which sufficient attention has not been bestowed in this measure. After all, this Board is set up in order to help the State Governments to arrive at certain agreed conclusions and to execute the work expeditiously. Where the State Governments differ in their views, provision is made for arbitration. But, where the Central Government differs from the views of the Board, it looks as though the opinion of the Central Government prevails even over the opinion of the State Governments. Therefore I should like specific provision to be made under clause 14 that where unanimity of opinion has been expressed by the concerned State Governments, the Central Gov-

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

ernment is bound to accept. I might illustrate my point by citing an example, the example of Nandikonda project. I know in this House the word Nandikonda has been heard quite often, and I am sure the hon. Minister must have got wearied of this agitation for Nandikonda. With regard to this project, there has been consistent agitation both in Hyderabad and Andhra which are the concerned States. In spite of their opinion that this project ought to be taken up immediately and executed as expeditiously as possible, the Central Government, and possibly the Planning Commission also, was very much against it, and it was only after a great deal of struggle that it was possible to sanction this scheme and put it in the Five Year Plan. I feel that the same situation should not arise with regard to other inter-State rivers. If the concerned State Governments insist that a particular project should be taken up, they ought to be allowed to judge which is best for them, and normally the Central Government must with great alacrity accept that unanimous suggestion of the State Governments. Therefore, such a provision ought to be made in this Bill. I do not know where exactly it can be inserted. I think the Joint Committee would do well to go into this question and see how far the wishes of the State Governments can be adequately respected.

Shri Tek Chand just now raised a very important matter, that is, suppose any State Government sought merely an advice from the Board, it should not be taken as a demand from the State Government, and the Board after going through the matter that is brought before it should not force it over the State Governments concerned. After all, a State Government might have innocently asked for some advice without deeply going into the consequences that are going to arise over it. Suppose they want some technical advice. The Board is a very

easy place where they can go for technical advice.

Shri Nanda: For technical advice, they do not have to go to this Board. The CWPC is there for technical advice.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: The CWPC is there normally but the Board is functioning actually in those areas where.....

Shri Nanda: No.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Well, that should be made clear at least when the hon. Minister makes his reply.

Mr. Chairman: The Board can be constituted even if there is no request from the State Government. The Central Government, if it so chooses, can constitute a Board. There is no question of seeking advice.

Suppose any State Government wants only a clarification or advice, why should it be taken as a demand and then forced on it later on?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): No, it won't be.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy I think it should be made clear at least by the hon. Minister.

Now, I would like to refer to one final point, and that is the sharing of waters of these inter-State rivers. A certain percentage of the waters of all major rivers has been allotted to various States already, and these allotments have been accepted and on the basis of that the resources of the States have been calculated. Many schemes have been investigated and several other actions have been contemplated. But, if this percentage sharing of water is to be a subject which can be raised in the Board or in the Tribunal that is provided in the other Bill, that would, I think,

lead to a hornet's nest. Certain very confirmed notions have been agreed to by various State Governments, and they should not be a topic which should be raised again afresh now. Therefore, it should be made adequately clear that question of sharing of water on percentage basis that has already been fixed for various major rivers should not be a subject that should be opened again.

With these remarks I commend this motion for the acceptance of the House.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुट्टगी) : यह जो बिल इस हाउस के सामने पेश किया गया है और जिस के जरिये से कि जो दरिया दो तीन स्टेट्स में बह कर जाते हैं, उन के पानी को रेयूलेट करने के लिये और झगड़ों को किसी बोर्ड को सौंपने के लिये जिन बोर्डों को कायम करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, मैं उस का स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं मन्त्री महोदय को इस बिल के लाने के लिये बधाई भी देना चाहता हूँ। जो झगड़े स्टेट्स के दर्भायान होते हैं उन के बारे में मैं कुछ मिसालें जोकि मुझे पता है, अगर पेश करूँ तो, मैं समझता हूँ, यह मुनासिब ही होगा।

जनाबसदार, मैं तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट के एरिया से आता हूँ और तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट में पहले तो दो स्टेट्स हिस्सा ले रही थीं, हैदराबाद और मैसूर, अब उस में एक और स्टट आंध्र भी शामिल हो गई है और वह भी उस में हिस्सा ले रही है। जो बातें श्री विश्वनाथ रेही ने बताई हैं उन को मान लेने से झगड़ों को हल करने में कुछ आसानी होगी और अगर जो बोर्ड कायम किये जायेंगे उन के साथ स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स सहयोग करेंगी तो काम आसानी से हो सकेगा। अब जो झगड़ा तुंगभद्रा के बारे में है उस के बारे में जो राधाबाचारी जी ने यह कहा कि मैसूर गवर्नर्मेंट का कसूर है और उस पर जो

इल्जाम लगाया है उस को मैं बिल्कुल बेबुनियाद समझता हूँ और यही बात जो चीफ इंजीनियर गोल्ले है वह भी कह चुके हैं। यह बात ज़रूर है कि जहां पर दरिया बहते हैं उन के पास की जो जमीनें होती हैं उन को पानी दिया जाना ज़रूरी होता है। साहबे सदर, आप भी हरियाना प्रान्त से आते हैं और आप को भी मालूम होगा कि कि पहले तो उन इलाकों को पानी दिया जाना ज़रूरी है जिनके पास से दरिया या नहर बहती है और उसके बाद ही दूसरे ज़िलों को पानी देना चाजिव है। लेकिन झगड़ा उस बक्त खड़ा हो जाता है जब कि नदी के पास एक जमीन को पानी मिल जाता है और उसके पास ही दूसरी जमीन किसी दूसरे की है उसको पानी नहीं दिया जाता और जब वह आदमी जिस की जमीन को पानी नहीं दिया जाता किसी तरह से उस नहर में से पानी ले लेता है तो फिर उस पर जुर्माने लगाय जाते हैं। इस तरह से पानी के बटवारे में कुछ तकलीफ होती है और कुछ झगड़े भी पैदा हो जाते हैं। इस लिये जितना एक स्टेट को पानी देना है उसका मिकदार को फिल्स कर देना ज़रूरी होगा। तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में हकीकत यह है कि जो भी झगड़े हैं वह इमेजिनरी हैं क्योंकि हलांकि यह प्रोजेक्ट तकरीबन स्थित होने को आ गई है और उस पर जो करोड़ों रुपया स्थांच किया जा चुका है उसका पानी न तो आंध्र स्टेट इस्तेमाल कर रही है, न हैदराबाद स्टेट इस्तेमाल कर रही है और न ही मैसूर स्टेट कर रही है। इसके पानी से रेचर जिले में चार लाख एकड़ जमीन में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था होनी थी लेकिन अभी तक केवल पांच छ: हजार एकड़ में ही सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो पाई है। अगर किसी से इस प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में और पानी इत्यादि के बारे में पूछा जाता है तो वह कहता है कि दूसरे के पास जाओ। अगर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट

[श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी]

को कहा जाता है तो वह कहती है कि सैट्रॅल बोर्ड के पास जाओ और अगर इस बोर्ड के पास जाते हैं तो वह किसी और के पास जान को कहता है। इसके बारे में मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को दो तीन मर्तव्य लिखा है। आप जो यह बात सोच रहे थे कि नौ लाख एकड़ जमीन को पानी दिया जाय उसके बारे में मैं कुछ भी नहीं हो रहा है। यह ताज्जुब होता है कि तुंगभद्रा कम्प्लीट होने को आ गया है लेकिन आभी तक जो डिवेलपमेंट का काम है वह पूरा ही नहीं हुआ। बोर्ड के काम को यहां पर हम देखते हैं तो हम समझते हैं कि यहीं सही ही होगा कि जो भी बोर्ड कायम हो, वह एक एडवाइजरी नेचर का ही हो। इसके साथ ही मैं यह चाहता हूं कि एक बलाज इसमें बढ़ाकर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के अफसरों को यह हिदायत दी जाय कि वे इस बोर्ड के तहत में और सुपरवीजन का काम करें।

इसके बाद मैं एक तकलीफ के बारे में आपको कहना चाहता हूं जो कि तुंगभद्रा बांध के सिलसिले में मेरे यहां के लोगों को उठानी पड़ी है। पहले इस बांध के लिये १६३५ फुट के लेविल तक के लिये जमीन एकवायर करने की बात थी लेकिन हैदराबाद और दूसरी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स ने १६२८ लेविल तक की ही जमीन एकवायर की। और जो गांव मज़े हो सकते थे उनको खाली कराया गया और वहां के लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट किया गया। बोर्ड कायम होने के बाद जब वैरीफिकेशन हुआ तो उस लेविल को १६३५ फुट तक बढ़ाने का फैसला किया गया। अब फिर उन ७० गांवों के लोगों को रिहैबिलिटेट किया जायगा। इसमें लोगों को बहुत तकलीफ होगी। मैं यह मानता हूं कि हमको रायलासीमा एरिया को पानी देने के लिये सेंक्रीफाइस

करना होगा लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस लेविल को दोबारा बढ़ाने से फिर रिहैबिलिटेशन का प्राबलम पैदा हो गया है। इसलिये मेरी इस्तदुआ है कि लेवेजस की तकलीफ को दूर करने के लिये और इस बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को एडवाइजर करने के लिये बोर्ड को पूरी पावर्स दी जायें। ऐसा न हो कि लेवेजस बोर्ड के पास जायें तो उनसे कहा जाय कि तुम स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जाओ, और जब वे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास जायें तो उनसे कहा जाय कि तुम बोर्ड के पास जाओ, हम तो उसके कहने के मुताबिक जमीन एकवायर कर रहे हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस तरह से उन लोगों को तकलीफ न हो। मैं यहां जब सवाल करता हूं तो बहुत से सवालों को स्टेट सवैकेट बतलाकर छोड़ दिया जाता है। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि गांव वालों को इस मामले में परेशान न होना पड़े। आप इस बिल में डिक्लेयर करते हैं :

"It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Central Government should take under its control the regulation and development of inter-State rivers and river valleys to the extent hereinafter provided."

जब आप यह डिक्लेयरेशन करके आधारिटी लेते हैं तो इंटर स्टेट प्रोजेक्ट्स के सिलसिले में जो मसले पैदा हों उनको भी हल करने की आपको पूरी पावर्स लेनी चाहियें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो हमारे झगड़े होते हैं उनको जिजिकों को फैसले करने के लिये दिया जाता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बात पर ज्यादा जोर दिया जाय कि जहां तक हो सके इन मसलों

को सेंट्रल गवर्नरेंट या बोर्ड आपसी बात-चीत से तै कर दे ।

यह कहा गया कि एक स्टेट गवर्नरेंट दूसरे स्टेट गवर्नरेंट को सहकार नहीं देती । यह बात गलत है । सब एक दूसरे को सहकार देते हैं । लेकिन नजदीक की जमीन को पानी देना जरूरी होगा । यह नैतिक दृष्टि से उचित नहीं होगा कि दूर की जगह को तो पानी दिया जाय और पास की जगह को छोड़ दिया जाय । अगर आप सब को इंटेर्सिव कल्टीवेशन के लिये पानी नहीं दे सकते हैं तो मामूली कल्टीवेशन के लिये ही पानी दे । रायचूर, बलारी, अनन्तपुर और रायलासीमा ये ऐसे इलाके हैं जो कहते हैं भरपूर रहते हैं । इन इलाकों को तुंगभद्रा का पानी अच्छी तरह से दिया जाय । साथ ही नन्दीकोडा और दूसरे प्राजेवट्स को हाथ में ले कर ज्यादा पानी का इन्तजाम किया जाय । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे देश की तरक्की होगी ।

मैं इस बिल को ताईद करता हूँ ।

Shri N. Rachiah (Mysore—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I whole-heartedly support this important measure. I hope the Ministry could have introduced the Bill much earlier in the best interests of the country. While supporting this Bill, I want to refer to the powers and functions of the Board. This Bill seeks to provide for the establishment of River Board for the regulation and development of the inter-State rivers and river valleys. The Government contemplates to regulate the functions and powers of the Boards. They are very important. The purposes of the Board are:

(i) conservation, control and optimum utilisation of water resources of the inter-State river;

(ii) the promotion and operation of schemes for irrigation, water supply or drainage;

(iii) promotion and operation of schemes for irrigating the development of hydro-electric power;

(iv) promotion and operation of schemes for flood control;

(v) promotion and control of navigation;

(vi) promotion of afforestation and control of soil erosion; and

(vii) prevention of pollution of the waters of the inter-State river.

In our country we have got very mighty and vast rivers with very good water resources and power but we have not been able to regulate and control these and fully exploit the big rivers for the benefit of our country. Whereas in other countries even big rivers like the Volga, and Raine have been fully exploited for the benefit and progress of those countries. But, here, unfortunately, though we have already reached the 9th year of independence, we have not been able to exploit our resources fully for the benefit of our country. I am very happy that the Government at least now have thought of making use of these mighty rivers for the benefit of the country.

I am one of those who do not believe in too much of concentration of power in the Central Government. With regard to disputes referred to by my friends from Andhra and also from Madras, particularly, Mr. N. R. M. Swamy, I would like to refute the charges made by them with regard to the Mysore State, and the execution of their powers with regard to the projects in Mysore State and other States pertaining to the rivers Kaveri, Pennar and others. My friends must know that these agreements with regard to the sharing of the waters or power—whatever it might be—of these rivers were executed by the irresponsible Governments before our Congress Government took over, after independence.

[Shri N. Rachiah]

The British Government wanted only disputes and not agreement and they were not very much interested in the solution of these problems, the disputes that were connected with the sharing waters of the rivers. After independence, we have got responsible Governments in the States as well as in the Centre. Ever since 1947, we have not been having so many disputes or differences. The State Governments, especially Mysore and Andhra, with regard to the Tungabhadra project, have been going on very well and as my friend Shri Viswanatha Reddi just now stated, the State Governments are fully co-operating with each other and no Government will be foolish enough to prevent any other Government for taking advantage of any watercourse when that is sufficiently utilised by the State which is having the source of the water.

With regard to the Kaveri river, about 6 years back, I know there was complete failure of rains both in Coorg and Mysore. The whole belt was dry; there was not one foot of water. When there is no water in Coorg where the river takes its birth and there is no water in the dam constructed for the benefit of the State in Mysore, how could the Madras or the Andhra Government get water from a river where there is no water? Even during this year there was complete failure of crops in Mysore District i.e. in my constituency due to failure of rains in Coorg and in the district. No Government could allow any of these waters to be snatched off unless it is fully utilised by that State Government. Suppose a man comes for a gift and he wants a thing from some other person, then that person who has got to make charity must first satisfy his own needs and then give charity to another person. It is something like the story of the camel which wanted shelter only for its head when there was no shelter at all and afterwards due to its greed it wanted shelter for its

whole body and turned the owner out. To attribute motives to the Mysore Government or Mysore officers with regard to the sharing of the waters of Kaveri, Pennar or other rivers is not fair. I refute such charges because the Mysore Government and Mysore officers have been very fair, and no complaints have so far been published even in papers. Without even knowing the difficulty in arriving at an agreement or solving a dispute or difference between two State Governments or more one can't charge Mysore Govt. and it may be due to technical difficulty—Shri Swamy said that "instead of a 9 feet bund, they have raised another 18 feet bund and as such we have not been able to get water". That is utterly false. Unless the dam is protected, unless the project is protected well, by filling of silt and sand and other things, water cannot be allowed to go into the other territory. Also, in the best interests of the Mysore State, we must also keep more and more water so that our crops may not fade; otherwise, it will result in scarcity of food which causes famine. I, therefore, refute the charges levelled against the Mysore Government by Shri N.R. Muniswamy, by Shri Raghavachari and also by Shri Lakshmayya.

Shri Lakshmayya (Anantapur): Even now, they stand in the way of a high-level canal for which we are asking.

Shri N. Rachiah: I repudiate that allegation. Shri Swamy also charged the Mysore Government with violation of the principles of the agreement by using water for agricultural purposes instead of irrigation purposes. That also is really a false charge. Much more than these disputes, I am sure that the Board will give its attention to the complete exploitation of our water resources for the full benefits of our country and also to control the floods which are damaging our property and person more and more every year. Now we have solved the problems of displaced

persons and we have solved many other problems also. Our country has to face this problem of flood havoc, and it is high time that the Government should set up this Board in the best interests of the country to regulate flood damages caused to our country particularly at a time when we are in a period of transition and engaged in nation-building activities.

I very strongly support this Bill and hope that the Government will see that this Bill becomes an Act very soon for the best interests of the country.

• सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फाजिल्का सिरसा) : मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही मैं यह महसूस करता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत कमज़ोर क्रिस्म का बिल है और मैं समझता हूँ कि जब तक आप छोटे छोटे हर एक दरिया के लिये कम-से-कम एक इलाके के लिये एक ऐसी एशियटी या संस्था नहीं बनायेंगे जो कि खास तौर पर उस इलाके के वास्ते पानी के मुतालिक फैसला कर सके कि इन दरियों के पानी को किस ढंग से डबलपर करना चाहिये तब तक एक सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन से हम अपने मङ्कसद में कामयाब होने वाले नहीं हैं। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि अलहिदा अलहिदा स्टेट्स में जो आप बोर्ड्स बना रहे हैं, उनको जब तक आप खास तौर पर ताकत नहीं देंगे कि वह अपने खास इलाकों के मसले हल कर सके तब तक आपका यह काम तीक से चलने वाला नहीं है। आप कई एक इस तरह के कमीशन बनाइये, गंगा कमीशन बनाइये, गङ्गापुर कमीशन बनाइये और साउथ इंडिया के जो दरिया हैं उनके वास्ते एक अलग कमीशन बनाइये जो कि सब आपके इस सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन के नीचे थक्के करें और एक कोआरडिनेशन के तौर पर काम हो और सारे डेटा इकट्ठे किये जायें और फिर उन पर क्रायदे से काम किया

जाय। अगर आप हर एक दरिया के लिये बोर्ड बनायेंगे और उसके ऊपर एक कमीशन बनायेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बहुत ज्यादा कनफ़्यूजन होगा। यह बहुत ज़रूरी है कि जो आप तीन चार कमीशन बनायें उन पर ज़िम्मेदारी डालें ताकि वह ठीक से कोआरडिनेशन के साथ साथ सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन के नीचे डेवलपमेंट का काम कर सकें। मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहूँगा कि गवर्नरमेंट आफ इंडिया को तीन या चार वाटर पावर कमीशन बनाने चाहिये और उन को ज़रूरी पावर सेंट्रल के लिये उनकी वर्तमान वाटर पावर कमीशन के नीचे डेवलपमेंट का काम कर सकें। मैं अपने अपने इलाकों की उन्नति कर सकें और डेवलपमेंट का काम अंग्रेज दे सकें। हर एक स्टेट के अलग अलग मसले हैं, अगर एक स्टेट का मसला यह है कि उसे दरिया से विजली पैदा करनी है तो दूसरी स्टेट को दरिया से पानी ले कर अपने खेतों में डालना है और विजली पैदा करने वाली रियासत का नुक्तेनज़र और हो सकता है और उस रियासत का जो अपने खेतों में पानी पहुँचाना चाहती है नुक्तेनज़र कुछ दूसरा हो सकता है, इस वास्ते यह ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि हम इस देश में तीन या चार वाटर पावर कमीशन और बनायें जोकि सेंट्रल वाटर पावर कमीशन के नीचे रहें और जोकि एक कोआरडिनेटेड डेटा इकट्ठा करें कि फ़लां सूबे को कितने पानी की ज़रूरत है और फ़लां सूबे को कितनी विजली की ज़रूरत है। और इसीलिये मैं ने कहा है कि जब तक आप सारे देश की तीन, चार हिस्सों में तकरीब कर के अलग अलग कमीशन नहीं बनायेंगे और उन को पावर सेंट्रल नहीं देंगे तब तक देश की उन्नति का कार्य पूरा नहीं हो सकता है।

ममतीका में टेनेस्टी वैली एशियटी बनाई गई और उस में बड़े बड़े इलाके के

[सरदार इकबाल तिह]

नुमायनों को उस में रखा गया जिस से डेवलपमेंट का काम कोआरडिनेशन से योजनापूर्वक हो सके, मैं उस के लिलाक नहीं हूँ और मैं इस बात को मानता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया को अस्तियार होना चाहिये कि वह सारे देश की बेहतरी के लिये एक कोआरडिनेटेड प्लान के मातहत प्रोसीड कर सके और वह रियासतों सतह पर न जा कर और छोटी छोटी बातों में न जा कर एक बोर्ड माइंड से अपना काम करे। और मैं मान सकता हूँ कि इस क्रिस्म के ज्यादा बोर्ड स बना कर हम शायद उस चीज़ को हासिल न कर सकें जो हासिल करना चाहते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप पालिसी तो यहां सेन्टर से तय कर दें और जो उस के अमल में लाने का यानी एक्सी-क्यूशन का काम है वह स्टेट बोर्ड स के जिम्मे होना चाहिये कि वह उस को अमल में लायें और हम ने इस तरह के बोर्ड बनाये हैं, जैसे तुंगभद्रा का बोर्ड है और पंजाब में भालड़ा कंट्रोल बोर्ड है और इस क्रिस्म के शायद और भी कई बोर्ड बने हैं और हो सकता है कि आप ने उन के जरिये एक वक्ती तौर पर अपना काम चला लिया हो लेकिन यह काफ़ी नहीं होगा और इसीलिये मैं ने सुशाव दिया है कि आप स्टेट्स में ताक़तवर कमीशन बनायें जिन को कि आप पूरी ताक़त दें और जिन के जरिये कि कोआरडिनेटेड तरीके से उस स्टेट में आप डेवलपमेंट का काम चलवायें। इस बिल में यह भी दिया हुआ है कि अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट यह समझती

है कि उस के साथ इन्साफ नहीं हुआ है और वह बोर्ड की सलाह को नहीं मानती है और उस के मुताबिक काम नहीं करती है तो इस मामले में आरबिट्रेशन किया जायगा और चीफ जस्टिस आफ इंडिया उस के लिये आरबिट्रेटर मुकर्रं करेंगे और उस का फँसला बोर्ड और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट दोनों मानेंगे और आरबिट्रेटर का फँसला स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर बाइंडिंग होगा।

7 P.M.

मैं आखिर में फिर एक बार कहना चाहता हूँ कि तीन, चार इस तरह के बाटर पावर कमीशन बनाये जायें जो सेन्ट्रल बाटर पावर कमीशन के नीचे वर्क करें और एक कोआरडिनेटेड प्लान के मुताबिक डेवलपमेंट का काम करे। एक साउथ का है, उस के बाद एक वैस्टर्न रिवर्स का हो सकता है, एक गंगा रिवर्स का हो सकता है, एक बहुपुत्र रिवर्स का हो सकता है, एक सेन्ट्रल इंडिया रिवर्स का हो सकता है। यह चार पांच कमीशन जो गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया पावर कमीशन के नीचे काम करें, हो सकते हैं। यह कमीशन तमाम डेटा इकट्ठा कर के सारे देश की बेहतरी के लिये विचार करे। एक बोर्ड बनाना सारे देश के लिये शायद काफ़ी नहीं होगा। इसीलिये मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस तरह के कमीशन जल्द से जल्द बना दिये जायेंगे ताकि ज्यादा रियासतों की और ज्यादा लोगों की बेहतरी हो सके।

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the 30th September, 1955.